"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer Friday; Saturday, rain, colder at night; south winds, shifting to west Saturday.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,082. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

COMMONS PASS HOME RULE BILL

Great Demonstrations Inside and Outside the House When the Vote Is Announced.

MEASURE IS READ IN LORDS

Redmond Says It Will Be Enacted Despite Its Certain Rejection by the Upper House.

LAW PREDICTS BLOODSHED

Unionist Leader Declares the Men of Ulster Are Ready to Give Up Their Lives for Their Cause.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 17.—Amid intense enthusiasm on the part of the Irish Nationalists and the Liberals, the Irish Home Rule bill passed its final stage in the House of Commons last night. Every possible vote was whipped up for the eventful occasion, and the Government obtained a majority of 110.

When the figures were announced the Nationalists sprang to their feet, waving handkerchiefs and raising a tremendous shout of joy. The Liberals joined in. The Unionists sat in silence.

Premier Asquith received a great ovation as he left the House. Cheers were also given for John Redmond and the late Charles Stewart Parnell.

There were similar scenes in the outer lobby, into which the public crowded to hear the verdict. Hats were thrown into the air, umbrellas were waved, and cheers, mingled with a few "boos," arose.

Particularly noticeable were the shrill voices of a large number of women who were present, many of them wearing some object in green in token of their Irish sympathies. The demonstration was taken up in the hall leading to the central lobby, where a number of persons had gathered.

Outside the House, in spite of the cold night and drizzling rain, thousands of persons waited to hear the result of the vote. They began to assemble at about 9 o'clock, many carrying Union Jacks or flags of green or red. One party marched up with two banners, but no bands were allowed.

A large force of police was in readiness for any conflict, but the crowd was good-humored, and cheering was its principal diversion until 10:30, when it suddenly became quiet. Ten minutes later the division figures were announced and were greeted with a wild outburst. Hats, sticks, and umbrellas were thrown into the air, but there was no disturbance of the peace.

A number of Fleet Street's best descriptive writers, including war correspondents fresh from the Balkans, had assembled in Parliament Square to do justice to the scenes of conflict promised by a certain section of the Unionist press if the bill were passed, but the call to arms ended in a fizzle, and the policemen got cold feet waiting about for something to do.

Bill Read in the Lords.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 17.—After the Home Rule bill had passed the House of Commons last night it was read for the first time in the House of Lords.

There were two divisions in the lower house. Mr. Balfour's motion for the rejection of the bill was defeated by 258 to 368 votes, while the third reading was carried by a vote of 367 to 257, one member of each side having left the House in the interval.

The divisions were preceded by another series of brilliant speeches by the political leaders, among whom were Frederick E. Smith (Unionist) and the Solicitor General, Sir John Simon, two of the cleverest among the younger members, and the veterans, John E. Redmond, Timothy Healy, and Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The House was crowded throughout the day. The Nationalists were only one short of their full strength, Joseph P. Nannetti being prevented from attending by a paralytic attack which he suffered yesterday. Several of the older Nationalists, who are seldom able to attend, came over from Ireland for the division.

The Liberals and Laborites, too, turned out in force, and the Unionists were not far below their total membership. The galleries likewise were filled to their capacity, those occupying seats including many dignitaries of the church and the Bulgarian Peace Plenipotentiaries.

When the figures were announced the Nationalists waved hats, handkerchiefs, and papers and cheered lustily for Premier Asquith and Mr. Redmond. The latter, who is usually impassive, was carried away by the enthusiasm of his followers and entered into the spirit of the demonstrations as effusively as they.

The upper house met specially to receive the measure, and formally passed its first reading.

Mr. Redmond"s Speech.

In a characteristic speech in the course of the debate, Mr. Redmond spoke feelingly of the years of defeat and discouragement through which Irishmen had passed in their efforts to obtain home rule. Now, he said, this day of victory had arrived, adding:

"We know that the House of Lords is going to throw the Home Rule bill out, but I believe that the bill, in spite of the House of Lords, is going to pass into law within the lifetime of this Parliament."

In the course of his speech Mr. Redmond said:

"We oppose the exclusion of Ulster from the Home Rule bill on several grounds, but the supreme objection is that nothing would compensate the Nationalists for the mutilation of their country."

Mr. Redmond then reiterated what he had stated in the debate on the first reading of the bill, namely, that the Nationalists accepted the bill as the final solution of a vexed question. He thought it would lead to the reconciliation of all the interests at stake between the North and South of Ireland.

Mr. Redmond declared that the Nationalists refused to regard Ulstermen as

Continued on Page 2.

CALLS OFF INAUGURAL BALL.

Gov. Wilson Writes That It Costs Too Much and Is Unnecessary.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 16.—Gov. Wilson to-day took action which will give great pain to those eminent citizens of Washington who look to the inaugural ball to recoup the expenses of inauguration day. He wrote to William Corcoran Eustis, Chairman of the committee in charge of the matter, requesting him to drop the ball altogether this year on two grounds—first, that it would cost the Government too much, and, second, that it wasn't worth having any howl about.

Mr. Wilson phrased these objections as delicately as possible, but his meaning was entirely clear. He wrote:

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 16, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Eustis: After taking counsel with a great many persons and assessing as well as I could general opinion in the matter, I have come to the conclusion that it is my duty to ask you to consider the feasibility of omitting the inaugural ball altogether.

I do this with a great deal of hesitation, because I do not wish to interfere with settled practices or with reasonable expectations of those who usually go to enjoy the inauguration, but it has come to wear the aspect of a sort of public duty, because of the large indirect expense upon the Government incidental to it, and because these balls have ceased to be necessary to the enjoyment of the visitors.

I hope most sincerely that this request will in no way embarrass you and that I have not too long delayed in making the suggestion. With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON

It is believed that Mrs. Wilson had some influence on the Governor's decision. She was with him when he wrote the letter, and her desire to cut out extravagances and useless expenses is no secret.

But the Governor has been giving attention to this inaugural ball matter for some days. He was amazed to find that it would cost the Government $95,000; that the 2,000 clerks in the Pension Bureau would have no work to do for two weeks while the Pension Building was being prepared for the ball and while it was being restored to business purposes afterward.

He also learned that the ball had very little if any thing to do with the inauguration; that it was simply a money-making affair for Washington, and that it was in no sense a representative Washington society event. Anybody with $5 and a dress suit can get in, and it is a heterogeneous sort or affair, which the Governor learned detracted from instead of adding to the dignity and impressiveness of the inauguration. That is what he meant when he said that it was not necessary to the enjoyment of the visitors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—President-elect Wilson's letter to William Corcoran Eustis, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, suggesting the feasibility of abolishing the inaugural ball, had not been received by Mr. Eustis at a late hour to-night. Mr. Eustis, together with other officials having in charge the inaugural plans, was greatly surprised when informed of the suggestion. Mr. Eustis declined, however, to comment on it because the letter had not reached him.

He immediately got in touch with George B. Hamilton, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and arranged to have a meeting of the inaugural officials early to-morrow to consider Gov. Wilson's proposal. Mr. Hamilton said Mr. Wilson's suggestion was "remarkable, coming at this late date."

THROUGH A CAB WINDOW.

Mrs. Miller Badly Hurt When Taxicab Plunges Into Excavation.

After a theatre party and a supper with a party which included Frank I. Cohen, formerly an official of Glasgow, Scotland, now here on a visit, and Mitchell May, the new Secretary of State, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Miller of 570 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, started for home at 1 o'clock this morning in a taxicab. They went down Broadway, and at Canal Street turned east to cross the Manhattan Bridge.

The car tracks at Canal and Centre Streets have been torn up to allow for the laying of new cross-overs and the tracks are lined with red lanterns. Alfred Durling of 235 East Thirty-second Street, chauffeur of the taxicab, supposed that the excavations marked by the lanterns were on both sides of the tracks and that by going along the tracks he would have a good roadway.

He was sending the car along at fairly high speed when he struck the excavation and the cab plunged three feet into the hole, halting finally in such a position that it was almost standing on the engine hood. Durling was thrown ahead of the cab and was bruised and cut but otherwise unhurt. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, however, were sent through the front windows of the taxicab. Their faces and hands were cut by the glass and Mrs. Miller's neck was gashed deeply close to the jugular vein.

A crowd gathered quickly, and a policeman sent for Dr. Crane of the Hudson Street Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were carried into a small café near by, the latter unconscious. The physician worked over her for several minutes, and as she regained her senses she cried:

"My baby, oh, my baby!"

Mrs. Miller believed that she was going to die and it was all her husband could do to reassure her. Dr. Crane took several stitches in the wound in her neck and after he had dressed the injuries of the others, Mr. Miller sent for another taxicab and took his wife home, Dr. Crane saying that she could stand the journey.

Mr. Miller is secretary and treasurer of the Banking & Building Bureau, a construction company of 108 East Nineteenth Street.

ALL IN PULLMAN HURT.

Car of Boston & Albany Express Train Jumps the Track.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 16.—Eight persons were seriously injured and 12 others were slightly hurt to-night when a Pullman car of a passenger train, bound from Boston for Albany, jumped a switch at Charlton Depot and was then hit by an eastbound freight. The wrecked car was uncoupled and the train rushed to this city, where the injured were taken to a hospital. J. N. Milton, a colored porter, has a fractured skull and is likely to die.

The other seriously injured persons were: Ward G. Grant, Springfield, severe cuts and bruises; Charles R. Hanlon, Dorchester, left shoulder fractured; Walter S. Roberts, New York, internal injuries; Thomas H. Kilduff of Boston, left arm nearly severed and bruises about the body; C. B. Potter of Springfield, injuries about the head and body; Miss Alice Perkins of Springfield, internal injuries; Joseph T. Norcross of Boston, bruises about the body.

None of the twenty passengers in the Pullman, which was the rear car of the train, escaped injury, and many of the passengers in the forward cars were shaken up. The rear truck of the Pullman car jumped a switch as the train, which left Boston at 5:22 o'clock this afternoon over the Boston & Albany Railroad, passed Charlton Depot.

The derailed car bounded over the ties for thirty yards, and then rolled close to the east-bound track directly in the path of an approaching freight train. The engineer of the freight was unable to avoid striking the Pullman, one side of which was torn off. Miss Perkins, who was pinned down by a heavy chair, was pulled through a window to the ground.

The Reputation of Deerfoot Farm Sausages has caused many imitations. Examine the wrapper and get the GENUINE—the finest pork sausages made. They contain all the best parts of the pig, flavored with choicest spices. —Adv.

MAYOR TELLS DINERS HE WON'T RUN AGAIN

Gaynor Also Twits Carnegie About His Peace Palace at Holland Society Feast.

SWISS NAVY MAY NEED IT

But Nations Won't Hurry There In Any Other Cause, He Fears—Dutch Menu Amuses Him.

Mayor Gaynor, speaking at the twenty-eighth annual dinner of the Holland Society at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, made a remark that was taken by those who heard it to mean that he would not be the Democratic candidate for Mayor next fall. The Mayor had said in a jocular way that he was sure many of those present last night had not voted for him for Mayor. Then one of the guests said that while he had voted for Bannard the last time he was going to vote for Mayor Gaynor next November.

"There is a Dutchman who says he will vote for me the next time," the Mayor replied. Then he became serious as he added: "But he won't have the chance."

The Mayor followed Jonkheer Loudon, the Minister of the Netherlands in Washington. Andrew Carnegie, whose Peace Palace at the Hague, will be dedicated next Fall, sat on the Mayor's right, and for several minutes Mr. Carnegie and his Peace Palace were the target for the Mayor's witticisms.

The Mayor said he did not think any warlike nation would break the speed limit in going to the Palace to settle its quarrels with some other nation. Italy he said did not put on wooden shoes and hurry to The Hague about Tripoli while the Balkan allies were careful to give the city of peace a wide berth when the time to fight Turkey arrived. The Swiss, the Mayor continued, might some day show up at the Carnegie Peace Palace to settle some naval question.

The Mayor's speech kept the guests laughing from start to finish. He took a fling at Rabbi Wise and Dr. Parkhurst near the end, and at the close said some nice things about Mr. Carnegie and begged him to forgive him if he had said anything that was not agreeable to him.

Dinner Largely Attended.

The dinner was largely attended, the Mayor setting at the left and Minister Loudon at the right of Henry Lawrence Bogert, the toastmaster. Others at the speakers' table were Mr. Carnegie, Martin W. Littleton, Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis, John Lloyd Thomas, William Mitchell, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Courtney, Nicholas J. Barrett, George A. Morrison, Jr., Henry W. J. Bucknall, Frederick Dwight, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Brett, Elijah Woodward, Barr Ferree, the Rev. W. Elliot Griffis, A. van de Sande Bakhuyzen, the Consul General of the Netherlands in New York, and Louis Annin Ames.

The menus were elaborate, and the names of the dishes were printed both in Dutch and English. The Mayor begged the reporters to be sure and get the Dutch part of the menu correctly, especially the "Hutspot." He did not attempt to pronounce haastrooties, which is cheese starws, nor did he say anything about smoosnen huissnl, which is Dutch for beans.

Jonkheer Loudon was the first speaker. He paid a tribute to his countrymen in America, and spoke of the great love that every Dutchman cherished for Queen Wilhemina. He regretted, he said, that there were signs that the United States might give up the Philippines and that the Dutch would thereby lose a highly esteemed neighbor in the Far East. In his address Mayor Gaynor, who spoke next, said:

"That is a very good song that you sung. But the idea of calling me a jolly good fellow has its drawbacks. [Laughter.] I will have to regard it as a Dutch joke. [Laughter.] The Chairman says I am put down here for a toast—he put me down for that toast, I didn't. You can lead a horse up to the water, Bogert, but you cannot make him drink unless he wants to; and this is one of the nights when I don't want to drink, I was going to say (laughter). That would hardly be believed by some people around me. So I won't say it.

"I will have to skip the toast. Mr. Bogert has alluded to other dinners in the City of New York. I have attended so many lately, and said so much, that somebody ought to hire me to keep still for a while. I have a notion that there are two or three people in New York who would pay a good deal if you started a subscription for that purpose. I came here to be quiet, and to have complete mental rest, which you can have at some dinners, I assure you. [Laughter.] Sometimes at dinners I don't hear a single thing to wake me up even a little bit. How is that, Van Sicklen, with your dinner over in Brooklyn, is it so?

"But the Minister from Holland has said many things that inspire me more or less. He said something about this Carnegie palace over there, Mr. Carnegie. They call it the Peace Palace. I am afraid a good many will go there who do not want peace, and nobody will go there who wants war. That may turn out to be the trouble about the Peace Palace. Italy did not put on wooden shoes and tramp over to The Hague before she declared war against Turkey in the Tripoli matter, did she? And down there in the bowls of Europe where these mysterious people live who have gone to war with the Turks, they didn't make any peace pilgrimage to The Hague, either.

"I imagine that the Swiss would not like to go to war with a navy. [Laughter.] They would probably make a pilgrimage to Mr. Carnegie's peace palace to avoid a naval war. [Laughter.] I believe they have not a single ship, if I am correctly informed.

Slow on Panama Canal.

"And sometimes when we have to go there it may be a bitter pill, Mr. Minister from Holland. [Laughter.] If we have to go over there and submit the question whether we have a right to let our ships go free through the Panama Canal, I think we will walk as slow as possible on the way over. [Laughter.] And if we ever get there and get licked I think we won't make a tour of Europe afterward, but we will get home as soon as possible. We will have had enough of the peace palace. [Laughter.] I am quite sure that the nations who have nothing very important to dispute over, and nations who do not want to go to war, and in the case of two nations where one is afraid and the other dassn't, as we say in America, I am quite sure that in these cases they will go to The Hague and visit Mr. Carnegie's peace palaces.

"Now, Mr. Carnegie, you are one of the best friends I have in the world, and I am sure you will forgive all that I am saying about this peace palace to-night. But when something vital comes up that concerns the sovereignty and the pride of two nations, I am afraid they won't be in any hurry to go to the peace palace. They will go at it in the other way—nip and tuck, and see which can win out.

"The Holland Minister has also spoken of the customs and manners which the early people from that country brought here. That is a large subject. It could not be disposed of in an after-dinner speech. There is one book written by a New Yorker which gives more on that subject than has been written elsewhere, I think, and that is the book of Thomas

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Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. Used for 50 years by people of refinement.—Adv.

Burns Tells College Men to be Sleuths

Famous detective says detection of crime is a gentleman's job and a patriot's work, with no limit to remuneration. Read his message in the College Section of

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ASSAILS JUDGE BOYD IN WHISKY CASES

Revenue Commissioner Resents Granting of Injunctions on Distillers' Behalf.

OFFICIAL SEIZURES BLOCKED

Report to MacVeagh Charges Bribery and Theft in North Carolina Distillery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A sensational report by Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to Secretary MacVeagh full of caustic criticism of alleged whisky frauds in North Carolina and of the course of the Federal court presided over by District Judge Boyd of Greensboro, N. C., in dealing with the conditions was made public here to-day by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, which has undertaken an investigation of the situation.

Mr. Cabell describes the conditions in the case against D. C. Foster, a distiller of Williams, N. C., and N. Glenn Williams, the alleged purchaser of the whisky in question, as "a history of frauds against the Government, embracing debauchery of employes, bribery of revenue officers, and successful theft."

The Commissioner says that Judge Boyd has issued a total of three injunctions to restrain the Government from seizing and selling the whisky for taxes. He points out his authority to act under the revenue laws, and adds, in reference to the injunction:

"In view of the positive and emphatic language of the Supreme Court, it would seem incredible that the court should lend itself to the consideration of so plain a violation of law as this proceeding is."

The case began with the seizure in 1905 of the rectifying house known as "Old Nick" at Williams, N. C., not far from Winston-Salem. The seizure was made on what the revenue officers charge were frauds discovered in a two year investigation that resulted in the indictment of N. Glenn Williams, D. C. Kennedy, D. C. Foster and others. Their company was found guilty, and Williams and Kennedy were acquitted. The Commissioner ordered the distillers to give a new bond and later, because of the alleged frauds, ordered the whisky seized and sold for taxes. In three attempts in this direction he was enjoined by Judge Boyd. The last effort of the Commissioner contemplated the transfer of the whisky to a general bonded warehouse at Louisville The issue is pending in the courts.

Mr. Cabell asserted that the official reports appeared to demonstrate that the "Old Nick" Distillery Company had disposed of its property so that there were no longer any assets from which to collect a judgment, and said that evidence indicated that during one period the frauds ran from $250 to $500 a day.

"There are now stored near Williams, N. C., in an out-of-the-way place," the report concluded, "more than 600 barrels of whisky, on which $30,000 tax is due this Government, and there are large claims pending. If the distiller could be apprehended and brought to justice he would be convicted, properly imprisoned, and heavily fined."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 16.—James Boyd, Federal Judge of the Western North Carolina District, is here regarded as an extremely able Judge, and is held in high esteem by the people of the district. He has served for a long number of years with credit, and has been a great power in enforcing internal revenue laws and in suppressing blockades and clearing out graft among officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Judge James Edmund Boyd lives at Greensboro N. C. He has been the United States Judge for the Western District of North Carolina since July, 1900, having been appointed by the late President McKinley. He fought in the Confederate Army. But became a Republican, and in 1880 Rutherford B. Hayes appointed him United States District Attorney for the same district in which he is now the Judge. He served in that capacity for five years.

In 1897 President McKinley appointed him an Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and he became very well known in Washington during his residence here in that capacity. He was serving as an Assistant Attorney General when Mr. McKinley advanced him to the Federal bench. The position which he holds is for life. Judge Boyd will be 68 years old next month. He went into the Confederate Army as a private when a mere boy. After the war he studied law, and was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1868.

FIVE POPES CANCELED.

Pius X. Orders Some of His Predecessors Stricken from Official List.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—A cable dispatch from Rome to the Chicago Daily News says:

The Pope has canceled the names of five of his predecessors on the official list of popes authorized by the Holy See, and hence Pius X. is now the 259th instead of the 264th successor of St. Peter.

Cardinal Gasparri, the most prominent member of the Pontifical Commission for the codification of canon law and a recognized authority on ancient church history, says that the Pope, impressed by the recent scientific criticisms of the Liber Pontificalis, the official chronicle of the popes dating from the seventh century, asked him to consult manuscripts in the Vatican Library and find out what evidence there was of the legal investiture of five popes in the tenth and early eleventh centuries.

Cardinal Gasparri reported that he had not discovered a trace of the investiture of Boniface VI., who died a fortnight after his election without canonical investiture; of Boniface VII., who usurped the Papacy and imprisoned the lawful Pope; of John XVI., who also was a usurper; of John XVII., whose Pontificate lasted only two months, as his election was invalid, or of Benedict X., who was elected illegally and publicly degraded. The Pope, after consulting the Cardinals, decided to suppress the names of those five.

CALIFORNIA—THE GARDEN OF ROSES.

Leave the chill of Winter behind you and find the flush of roses, the sun-gilded missions, the outdoor cheer of road and rill, the charms of a radiant sea. And in three days from Chicago you're there on the pioneer de luxe "Golden State Limited" via Rock Island Lines. No excess fare. Information from K. E. PALMER, 1368 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

STAFF WRITERS OUT ON JEWISH DAILIES

Reporters to the Last Man, the City Editors, and Others Form a Union and Go on Strike.

AFFILIATED WITH PRINTERS

Five-Hour Day, Overtime, and Other Concessions Demanded — Warheit, News, Vorwarts, Journal Affected.

Editors and publishers of the four large Jewish daily papers in this city were placed in a quandary yesterday when the entire staff of writers employed upon each of them quit work shortly after noon and announced themselves on strike in accordance with the orders of the newly organized Newspaper Writers' Union No. 4, chartered by the International Typographical Union The papers affected are the Vorwarts, The Jewish Daily News, Die Warheit and The Jewish Morning Journal, representing a total circulation of about 400,000. The first three named are evening newspapers, and, fortunately for the publisher, practically the entire issue was in type in each instance, when the strike was called, so that these papers appeared as usual.

In the case of The Jewish Morning Journal, however, the editor-in-chief was left without a single member of his staff to assist him in grinding out the daily grist of news for the 95,000 readers of his paper this morning. When this became known to Louis E. Miller, managing editor of Die Warheit, he generously offered his own services and those of his city editor, who had remained loyal, together with such volunteers as he had been able to enlist from the advertising and circulation departments of his paper to assist in the writing and editing of to-day's paper.

Mr. Miller summarized the situation for the editors yesterday afternoon when he declared that each of the papers expected to appear as usual to-day and that he would co-operate with his colleagues in order to insure this result. He exhibited the typewritten demands of the union which are in part to this effect:—

Demands of the Writers.

Only members of the union are to be employed on the editorial staff of a paper which signs the agreement; all matters of dispute arising between the editor and a member of the staff are to be submitted to the Chairman of the office chapel for settlement, and in case of non-agreement are to be referred to the union. The chapel Chairman, however, must be obeyed in his temporary decision by all concerned. On morning newspapers the working hours must be continuous. A night's work shall consist of any consecutive five hours between 7 P. M. and 2 A. M., and on evening newspapers a day's work shall consist of any consecutive five hours work between 2 A. M. and 7 P. M. Work between 2 A. M. and 7 A. M. on either morning or evening papers shall be considered overtime, and shall be paid according to the scale fixed for overtime.

Whenever an afternoon newspaper appears with an extra edition at night or in the morning the hours fixed for morning newspapers shall apply. Newspapers which publish seven issues a week shall pay the members of the staff for an extra day's work, according to the regular scale. When a newspaper appears on a Jewish holiday it shall constitute an extra day's work for each member of the staff. All work over five hours which is performed consecutively shall be regarded as extra work and paid for on the regular scale, but all such work which is not performed consecutively shall be regarded as overtime and paid for at one and a half times the regular scale.

The minimum wage is fixed at $25 a week for a member of the staff, and the ability to write three columns in five hours shall be fixed as the scale of competency for membership in the union. Any person may be eligible for admission who can write three such columns set in brevier type in the given time. In the case of special feature writers who contribute articles, sketches or serial novels a week's work shall consist of six articles of two columns each, which shall be paid for at the rate of $5 apiece.

Objections of the Owners.

The contract submitted by the union further specifies that any member of the staff of a newspaper who is employed for desk or outside work apart from regular editorial work shall be considered a full-fledged member of the union and shall be governed by the same rules as to working hours and wages. Each member of the union is to receive two weeks' vacation, with full pay, in Summer, and in case of illness is to receive full pay, providing his work is performed by his colleagues on the staff. In case of the resignation or discharge of a member of the union a month's notice is to be given on either side.

"Why, it is preposterous," laughed Editor Miller, "especially the two clauses which limit an editor to engaging only members of the union and the one about referring matters of dispute to the foreman of the office chapel. The first would prevent an editor from engaging new men of recognized ability and the second would place all authority in the hands of the chapel foreman.

"There are all sorts of other objections to the scheme, but those two are the most vital. In the next place, it is impossible to define arbitrarily what constitutes competency. A mere matter of speed in writing, while it is a desirable asset, does not stamp a man as a journalist. I have seen men who could write a column in a half hour whose copy required an hour and a half to edit properly."

Mr. Miller explained that a walking delegate had visited each of the four offices and the strike followed. He laid emphasis on the fact that the President of the union, a man named Charles, was employed on a German newspaper and was not a Yiddish writer or even a Jew.

Expects Strike to Extend.

"The organizers of this movement expect to extend it to foreign language newspapers in this city if they succeed in their present attempt, and should they be able to successfully organize a big German daily like the Staats-Zeitung they believe that the English-speaking newspaper writers can be brought to formulate demands on their own account and unite to enforce them. They do not seem to understand that journalism is not a trade, but a profession."

The speaker pointed to several humorous features of the strike by picking up some manuscript from an abandoned desk and showing it to THE TIMES reporter.

"Here is a serial novel in Yiddish which we run as a feature from day to day," he remarked laughing. "If you could read you would see that the writer was busy on the last instalment, and nobody knows just which of the two rivals the poor girl is going to marry."

Walking over to another desk, he pointed to a mass of unfinished manuscript and began to chuckle. "This fellow was writing about the destruction of the Ottoman Army," he smilingly explained, "but the walking delegate came in just in time to save the Turks from annihilation."

When THE TIMES reporter visited Abraham Cahan in his sanctum on the fif-

Continued on Page 2.

MAY DEFEAT YUAN SHI-KAI.

Peking Hears That Elections Are Going to Southern Radicals.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Telegraph asserts that the elections throughout the country are going against President Yuan Shi-Kai, and in favor of the leaders of the Radical South.

MURPHY, IGNORED, RETURNS.

Sulzer Says He Did Not Confer with Tammany Chief at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, who came to Albany Sunday night to attend the meeting of the New York State Electoral College on Monday, returned to New York to-day.

Gov. Sulzer said he had had no conference with Mr. Murphy during his stay here.

BY TRAIN TO CUBA DIRECT.

Plan Underway to Run Train Ferries from Key West to Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—Robert Orr, General Manager of the United Railways of Havana, has gone to St. Augustine, Fla., for the purpose of conferring with Henry Flagler regarding the installation of regular ferries between Key West and Havana.

The object in view is the transportation of entire trains on the ferries.

MAYOR QUITS IN A HUFF.

Resigns as Executive of Sussex, N. J., Because Council Rejects Appointee

SUSSEX, N. J., Jan. 16.—For the first time in the history of this borough its Mayor has resigned. Mayor Edward Feakes gave up his office last night at a special meeting of the Borough Council because that body refused to confirm his appointment of Dawson H. Van Sickle as Assessor.

The resignation was unanimously accepted, and until the Council meets, in two weeks, the borough will be without the services of a Mayor.

GAVE POLICE BRIBE; JAILED.

Peddler Hands Patrolman $1 and Is Promptly Arrested for It.

George Chebas, a Greek fruit peddler, was standing with his pushcart at the corner of 125th Street and Fifth Avenue shortly before 10 o'clock last night when George Musgrove, a patrolman, ordered him to move on. The peddler obeyed and took his wares to Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, but shortly afterward returned and handed Musgrove a dollar bill with the remark:

"Let me stay at this corner and I'll give you another dollar when I get through."

The policeman accepted the money and promptly placed the Greek under arrest on a charge of attempted bribery. He spent the night in jail and will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

PARCEL POST BEATS EXPRESS

Adams' Agent In Meadville, Pa., Instructed to Close Up Business.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16.—The Adams Express Company has instructed its agent at Meadville to dispose of all his business and close the office. The parcel post, it is said, is responsible, although the company denies this.

The Meadville agent says it is because the Northwestern Traction Company recently permitted the American Express to open an office in its terminal. Heretofore the Adams and the Wells Fargo have controlled an express business in Meadville that aggregated close to $100,000 annually.

The Adams Express Company ran three wagons in Meadville. During the last week it had been running only one wagon.

ATE STEWED DEVILFISH.

But French Diners Were Shocked When They Saw It Uncooked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The annual luncheon of the Zoological Society of France, which was held to-day in the buffet of the Gare de Lyon, is always an event in Paris, and considerable curiosity is manifested as to its culinary novelties.

The dish which was most enjoyed today was gnu, which was served with cranberries and tasted like hare or venison. Another strange course was stewed devil fish. The gourmets liked it, but when some one thoughtlessly passed around a bottle containing a small octopus to show what it was like the guests put down their knives and forks and requested the waiters to take away their plates.

Poached eggs which had been kept six and one-half months were eaten with some hesitation, but proved to be excellent, and fruits preserved in mustard were voted quite good.

SEEK $7,000,000 ESTATE.

New Yorkers Want Share of De Baker Properties in California.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16.—Much to the Surprise of the California heirs of the De Baker estate, who considered they were the only beneficiaries, it was announced to-day that over forty new claimants from New England and New York had appeared and demanded half, if not the whole, of the $7,000,000 estate, which was originally an old Spanish grant owned by Don Abel Stearns, formerly of Boston, which at his death, in 1871, became the property of Mrs. De Baker.

All the claimants say they are relatives of Don Abel, the first husband of Mrs. De Baker. They have pooled their interests and committed them to the management of five trustees. Two of these trustees, Theodore Frothingham, a New York attorney, and a Mr. Onthank, a Fitchburg, Mass., banker, spent several weeks in Los Angeles recently investigating the claims of Stearn's relatives, and decided that they were good. Judge McKinley was then retained to represent them.

Their claims are based on a section of the civil code which says that when a husband and wife are both dead, and no will is left, their respective property goes to their relatives.

The New York claimants are Edward K. Thom, 315 Fifth Avenue, Wallace Woodbury Thom, 449 East 140th Street, and Edgar H. Mumford, 30 Church Street, in that city.

A pony glass of **ANGOSTURA BITTERS** before meals is a splendid tonic.—Adv.

SCHIFF BELIEVES IN INDIVIDUAL CONCENTRATION

New York Financier, However, Opposes Monopoly Attained Through Corporations.

HOLDING COMPANIES AN EVIL

He Has Noted the Recent Concentration of Money Control, but Is Not Worried.

AGAINST MORE BANKING LAW

Dislikes Stock Operations by Banks—Sees No Harm in Interlocking Directorates.

PUJO COMMITTEE IMPRESSED

Parts of His Testimony Will Be Made Prominent in Coming Report to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, proved an interesting witness to-day before the Pujo Money Trust Committee. So pleased were members of the committee and its counsel, Samuel Untermyer, with parts of Mr. Schiff's testimony that they contemplate making it the basis of an important part of the report which the committee will soon begin to formulate in connection with its recommendations for legislation.

Mr. Schiff gave the committee his views, based on long observation of methods in Wall Street on certain phases of modern finance, and indicated where he thought changes might be made.

The most striking feature of his testimony, however, was his flat declaration against limiting individual freedom, either in the banking or general business world.

"I do not believe in concentration through holding companies," Mr. Schiff asserted. "I believe in concentration through individuals. I believe individuals should have every possible freedom; I do not believe in anything that would limit individual freedom. I would not limit the individual by law to buy anything he pleases. I would let nature take its course."

Mr. Schiff asserted at the outset of his testimony that his firm made alliances "for the occasion," but had "no standing alliances." After describing various syndicate underwriting operations and the relations of his firm with J. P. Morgan & Co. and other banking houses, Mr. Schiff revealed a point in banking ethics by saying that it was "not good form to create unreasonable interference or competition."

Mr. Schiff said he was opposed to inviting officers of banks and trust companies, which acquire syndicate securities, to join in the syndicate participations. He favored the incorporation of the New York Clearing House Association.

Against Banks Buying Stocks.

Mr. Schiff said he thought that the responsibility of a private banking house was much larger than the moral responsibility of a bank, "which is an abstract person and which is not an individual."

He did not think that National banks should engage in stock operations, but should engage in bond dealings. He thought "stocks are always risky." He did not think officers should be permitted to borrow from their banks or Directors as individuals, but he saw no reason why a firm should not borrow from a bank in which one of its members was a Director.

Mr. Schiff went on record against one bank owning another through stock ownership. He said he favored interlocking Directorates, and saw an advantage in them. He saw no harm in private bankers acting as bankers for inter-State corporations, but he did not think a railroad company should acquire the securities of a railroad company with which it competed. He also favored making public the assets of banks, asserting that "the more publicity a bank has the better."

Mr. Schiff stated his convictions that there should be no change in the law to permit the minority stock of a bank to be represented under the cumulative voting system.

"I am a great believer in the rule of the majority in representative government," Mr. Schiff said. "And I believe that should apply to stock operations as well as to our Government. I think the minority of a corporation should have representation, but do not think they should have it as a matter of law. I think any good government of a bank would give the minority, a substantial minority, a representation on their board, but they should not have it as a matter of right."

Following is the gist of his testimony as brought out by Mr. Untermyer's questions:

Q.—Should the New York Clearing House be incorporated and made subject to legal control? A.—I think it would be better if the Clearing House were incorporated.

Q.—As a Director and stockholder in banks and stock companies, do you see any objection to requiring banks to make public the lists of their assets? A.—The more publicity the bank gives, the better it will be.

Q.—You see no objection to publicity as to what their assets are? A.—No, I see no objection.

Q.—Would it, in your opinion, lead to more careful and conservative management in the selection of their securities? A.—I think it would.

Q.—You see no objection, do you, to one bank owning another through stock ownership? A.—Yes; I do see objections to it.

Q.—Does that objection apply even if the ownership is through the medium of a third company, a security company, that is owned by the bank? A.—As a rule I am opposed to all holding comp-

nies because of concentrations which, under our laws and tendencies, should not exist.

Limit Corporations, Not Men.

Q.—Do you believe in concentration? A.—I do not believe in concentration through companies nor through holding companies. I believe in concentration through individuals.

Q.—You think individuals should be permitted to get a monopoly of anything, but not through holding companies? A.—I do not say a monopoly. Monopolies are odious.

Q.—How near a monopoly would you let them get? A.—I think individuals should have every possible freedom. I do not believe in anything that will limit individual freedom.

Q.—We are not speaking of individual freedom, but of property questions. What I want to know is how far you would stop short of monopoly in the privilege you would give individuals to concentrate, as distinguished from holding companies? A.—I would not limit the individual by law to buy whatever he pleases.

Q.—Even if it amounted to a monopoly? A.—Even if it amounted to a monopoly.

Q.—Suppose three individuals want to acquire all the banks and trust companies in New York, and get control of them, would you not put any limit to that? A.—That is impracticable.

Q.—Where would you draw the line with respect to the license you would give individuals to get control of any industry or line of business? A.—I would let Nature take its course. The first monopoly attempted was in the building of the Tower of Babel. They wanted to make a monopoly of language.

Q.—You think that is a good precedent for monopolies, do you? A.—And it broke down by its own weight. Anything that goes too far will break down by its own weight.

Q.—Then is it your idea that the law should stand aside and give these monopolies a chance to break down by their own weight? A.—I think they would.

Q.—That is your idea, is it? A.—As far as individuals are concerned, yes.

Q.—Then you would repeal all the laws against monopolies and restraints of trade? A.—I would not allow any monopoly to be acquired by holding companies or corporations. I would not limit, in any instance, individual freedom in anything; because I believe the law of Nature governs that better than any law of man.

Q.—Has it ever occurred to you what would happen while this structure was tumbling, or before it tumbled? A.—I do not believe my thoughts have made a flight as far as you go.

Q.—Do you understand that when one railroad company takes over the majority of the stock of the other it becomes a holding company? A.—It becomes a holding company for certain legitimate purposes. I would not allow a railroad company to acquire securities of a company with which it does not connect.

Railroads Different From Banks.

Q.—What is the difference between railroads and industrials or anything else—banks, for instance? A.—There is no connection between them. A bank cannot connect with another bank.

Q.—It can compete, if it is let alone, can it not? A.—I don't speak of competition. A railroad company could not acquire the stock of another company that competes with it. The law will not permit it.

Q.—You would allow one railroad company to control another railroad through holding a bare majority of stock, without requiring it to take the whole property, the minority interest as well as the majority interest? A.—Yes; if it connects.

Q.—That is the only condition on which you would allow it to do it at all? A.—Yes; I would not allow a railroad company simply to buy the stock of another, if it has no connection with it.

Q.—Suppose it were an industrial company. Would you allow one industrial company to acquire a bare majority of the stock of another industrial company, leaving the minority to shift for themselves? A.—An industrial company cannot connect with any other company. I would not allow one industrial company to acquire the stock of another industrial company, if it is a competing company.

Q.—Would you allow one bank, doing business in the same region as another bank, to acquire bare control of that other bank, which is a potential competitor? A.—I would not.

Q.—Would you allow the same interests in those two banks to control both banks in any other form? A.—I would not limit individual freedom.

Q.—Do you see any objection to private bankers whose affairs are subject to no supervision by State or Nation, and who are not required to keep reserves, acting as banks for inter-State corporations, whose holdings are scattered among many stockholders? A.—I see no objection to that.

Thinks Private Bank Safer.

Q.—Why should private individuals be permitted to do business without restriction, when corporations and banks are subject to certain restrictions in the interests of the public? A.—Why should they not be permitted? Why should the individual be restricted? My experience has been that the individual is generally much safer. I think the individual banker is safer than the incorporated trust company or bank. Do you not know, Mr. Untermyer, the experience of 1907, when so many banks and trust companies went to the wall and when not an individual banker failed? Do you not know, Mr. Untermyer, that many banks and trust companies had to be maintained by the individual banker? I know of no single instance in my whole experience where an inter-State corporation company has lost money because it has deposited it with the individual bankers, but I know of many experiences where they have lost money because they have deposited with the banks and trust companies or had their funds locked up.

Q.—Suppose the bank organizes an industrial corporation, names its directors, names its finance committee, and provides that the securities of that corporation shall be deposited with it, and names itself as fiscal agent, would you consider that an entirely proper and appropriate thing, where that corporation has perhaps 100,000 stockholders, scattered over the face of the earth? A.—If the 100,000 stockholders are alive to their interests they will put in their own Directors. They will not permit the banking house to put in their own management. They will not permit the banking house that has organized it to dictate its policy or its management.

Q.—Suppose the banking house has originally organized the company and has named the Directors, and that it continues to dominate that company, do you think it proper that it should name itself as the depositary for the funds of that company? A.—I cannot imagine that such a banking house can continue to dominate that company unless they are the majority stockholders of it.

Q.—Suppose they are not the majority stockholders, but have continued to dominate it, do you consider it proper that the funds of that company should remain with the banking house? A.—That responsibility is upon stockholders.

Q.—That is the only protection you would give them? A.—That is a very good protection.

Q.—Who issued the Consolidated Gas fives of 1912? A.—I believe the National City Bank did. It was their exclusive business. I am not sure.

Q.—Do you not know that the City Bank are the bankers of the Consolidated Gas Company? A.—I think they are the bankers.

Q.—And you do not know that the company is controlled and managed from the City Bank? A.—I am quite sure it is not controlled by the City Bank. I think it is controlled by a larger number of people. I have absolutely no interest in Consolidated Gas. So far as I know it is controlled by the so-called Stillman-Rockefeller interests. I do not think the City Bank has anything to do with it.

Q.—Mr. Stillman is head of the City Bank, is he not? A.—He is the nominal Chairman of the City Bank, but lives abroad. Now, if Mr. Stillman wished to exert a control of the Consolidated Gas Company as against Anthony Brady and possibly Mr. Ryan, it is not said that he could control it. I do not think Mr. Stillman and Mr. Rockefeller have a controlling interest in Consolidated Gas.

Mr. Stillman's Nice Investment.

Q.—Do you know who the two largest stockholders in the Consolidated Gas Company are? A.—I have absolutely no idea.

Q.—Do you know the two largest stockholders in the City Bank? A.—I suppose Mr. Stillman is the largest stockholder.

Q.—Mr. Stillman has 47,498 shares? A.—A very nice investment.

Q.—That is about $18,000,000 in present value, is it not? A.—Something like that.

Q.—And William Rockefeller has 10,000 shares, has he not? A.—That is very interesting to me. I hold 500 shares in the bank.

Q.—Do you know that the City Bank has $4,400,000 of those Consolidated Gas Bonds? A.—It has a large amount of them.

Q.—Do you know how it got them? A.—From the company, no doubt. I presume the issue was divided up. It was over a year ago that it was made.

Q.—Do you know whether the assets and bonds held by the City Bank consist largely of securities, with the issue of which that bank was identified? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—You see no objection to a National bank being an issuing house for securities? A.—I can see no potent objection to it.

Q.—Don't you think it makes the bank responsible to the public in a sense for the issues to which its name is signed? A.—Well, just as much as it makes anybody. Anybody who brings out securities has a certain moral responsibility, but no actual responsibility.

Q.—Don't you see any distinction between a private banking house issuing securities and the issuing of securities by a National bank, which is custodian of other people's money? A.—Yes, I think there are more responsibilities on the private banking house. The responsibility of the private banking house is much larger than the moral responsibility of the bank, which is an abstract person and not an individual.

Q.—But you see no difference, so far as concerns the propriety of a National bank that is using the money of its depositors in public issues and vouching in a sense for the issues to the public, so that if anything should happen to the security it might destroy confidence in the bank and perhaps lead to a run on it? A.—I think that is a little far-fetched.

Q.—Then you think National banks should be permittted to be syndicate underwriters, promoters and issuing houses? A.—I think they should. They should be permitted to do any legitimate banking business.

Q.—Any banking business that a private individual can do? A.—Any legitimate business. I do not think that National banks should engage in stock operations, but in high grade bonds.

Thinks Stocks Always Risky.

Q.—But stocks are sometimes better than bonds, are they not? A.—Perhaps you think so. I do not. I think stocks are always risky. A stock depends on management. There is always a certain risk involved in buying a stock or issuing a stock.

Q.—Bonds do go wrong sometimes? A.—Yes, they ought not to, and men go wrong. Stocks go wrong more frequently than bonds.

Q.—Then you would allow National banks to promote enterprises for sale of bonds, underwriting, and issue, but not of stocks? A.—I would.

Q.—And without legal restrictions? A.—Without legal restriction, but with the restrictions that good management lays upon them.

Q.—Do you think the officers of a bank should be permitted to borrow from the bank? A.—No, they should not; I do not think it is generally done. It might lead to abuse.

Q.—Should individual Directors be allowed to borrow from other banks? A.—No, but not exactly for the same reason. They should not, because they might exert a certain influence in their favor, and it is better not. The general proposition would be, it is better not. If the individual Director—be sure to understand me—is a member of a firm. I see no reason why such firm should not borrow from a bank in which one of its members is a Director.

Q.—But the borrowing for himself, you think, would be objectionable? A.—In his individual capacity there would be objection.

Q.—But this firm should be permitted to borrow even if he is a Director? A.—Yes.

For Majority Rule in Banks.

Q.—What do you think of changes in the law to permit the minority stock in a bank to be represented under the cumulative voting system? A.—I am a great believer in the rule of the majority in a representative Government, and I believe that should apply to stock corporations as well as to our Government.

Q.—You think the minority in a corporation ought to have no representation whatever? A.—I think it should be given it, but not as a matter of law.

Q.—Nor as a matter of right? A.—Any good government of a bank would give the minority, a substantial minority, representation on their board, but they should not have it as a matter of right.

Q.—What is your reason for that distinction? A.—Why should the minority rule?

Q.—We are not suggesting a minority ruling, but why a minority should not have a minority representation on the board equivalent to its interest in the company? A.—It should not have it, except by common consent among the Directors as a matter of good business.

Q.—A great many of the railroad corporations hold the control of other corporations through bare majority holding of the stock? A.—As far as the Sherman law will permit.

Q.—The minority ought to be left to shift for themselves? A.—No, the minority should be properly treated.

Q.—Suppose they are not properly treated; what is your suggestion then? A.—I should go to law and see that they are properly treated.

Q.—They should protect their rights by a series of lawsuits? A.—They should protect their rights the best way they can.

Q.—The corporation that acquires control ought not to be compelled on the same terms to acquire a minority interest? A.—I do not think so. There is no reason why they should be. I do not think a corporation is anything else than an incorporated number of individuals, and if an individual chooses, for his own benefit and interest, to buy a majority of the stock of some corporation and control it, why should he be compelled to buy it all?

Interests of His Firm.

Mr. Schiff testified that he was not a Director in any bank or trust company except the National City Bank and the Central Trust Company. His son, Mortimer L. Schiff, he said, is a Director of the Fourth National Bank, the Fidelity Bank, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Another member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Paul Warburg, is a Trustee of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Director of the Bank of Commerce, and Trustee of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Otto H. Kahn is a Director of the Equitable Trust Company. These stock interests in the Fourth National Equitable Trust, and United States Mortgage and Trust Company had been "enlarged from time to time during the past four years."

Mr. Schiff said that he originally had about 2,000 shares of stock of the National Bank of Commerce, but when the Mutual and Equitable Life Companies sold their stock to Messrs. Stillman and Baker, Mr. Schiff acquired nearly 3,000 more shares. He holds about 4,700 shares now.

Mr. Schiff said his firm had "something like" 4,660 shares of Equitable Trust stock, which were "held by individual partners, not for the interest of the bank"; that his firm also held 3,251 shares of Fourth National stock, and 3,940 shares of United States Mortgage and Trust stock. The Bank of Commerce stock was worth about $200 a share, the Equitable Trust about $545, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company stock about $475.

Q.—Is it proper that banking houses should have seats on Boards of Directors and large stock interests in banks and trust companies to which they sell securities? Not even if they control the bank? A.—I can see no objection.

Q.—You see no objection to a banking house selling securities to a bank that is controlled by it? A.—I do not know what you call controlled. I know of no bank or trust company that is absolutely controlled by one banking house.

Q.—To take the First National Bank as an illustration. Do you know what proportion of the stock Messrs. Morgan and Baker hold? A.—I have read it this week in the papers. That was the first time I heard of it.

Q.—Do you know who is in virtual control of the affairs of that bank? A.—I know nothing about the affairs of the First National.

Q.—You see no objection to Messrs. Morgan and Baker having a joint issue of securities and selling those securities to the First National Bank? A.—To a reasonable amount, I can see no objection.

Q.—Where would you draw the line? A.—Where prudence would dictate. No banker, institution, or corporation can succeed or will succeed if it is not truthfully managed. Every bank has Government supervision, and the Government should have stringent supervision, and the Controller of the Currency, or in the case of the trust companies, a Bank Examiner should have the power to lodge an objection if he sees it is necessary. Any self-respecting gentlemen in an executive committee will make themselves felt in the management and make their voice heard, no matter who names them upon the committee.

Q.—Then, according to that idea, as long as they are self-respecting gentlemen, you see no objection to their dealing with themselves with the bank's money and with depositors' money? A.—It is hardly fair to put it that way. These people are not, as far as I can judge, dealing with themselves. They are offering securities with the officers of the bank, and I should say the officers of the bank, if they are self-respecting, would say they ought not to have any more, or ought not to have these securities at all.

Q.—Your idea is that the law should not regulate these things at all, but should depend upon these self-respecting gentlemen to regulate themselves? A.—The less law in such instances the better.

Too Much Law Crushing.

Q.—And no law would be better than a little law, so far as banks and trust companies are concerned, and if there were no law to regulate them at all they were allowed to conduct such transactions as they saw fit? A.—No, there should be a proper supervision, but you can crush the life out of a bank by too much law, and you can make it impossible for them to do the functions for which they exist.

Q.—Is there too much law now for the protection of a depositor against the people who manage the bank? A.—I do not think so. I think that with such improvements as experience may dictate there is sufficient safety now to the deposits of National banks. That is all you need.

Q.—Do you approve of great banking institutions being governed by a voting trust? A.—I do not. I do not think it is wrong. I think it is better that they should not be. A thing may not be advisable, and still may not be wrong. I am in general against voting trusts.

Q.—Do you see any objection to banking houses engaged in the issue of securities on a large scale controlling or being dominant in banks that buy those securities? A.—I see no objection.

No Objection to Interlocking.

Q.—You have no objection, either, to interlocking Directorates? A.—I do not. I see great advantage in it. It would enable the same Directors to know what is going on in all the banks that he is competing with, would it not?

Q.—What is the matter with having the same Board of Directors in all the banks? A.—I do not think that could be done. I do not think it would be feasible.

Q.—You see no objection to having the same interests represented in potentially competing institutions? A.—To a moderate extent I would see no objection. I do not think that any interest should have a dominant representation in too many institutions. If there are two Directors and two of these Directors are Directors in three or four institutions, that is not dominant, but when there are four or five, it is dominant.

Q.—Don't you know there are many cases where one Director is more dominant than any half dozen others. A.—Yes, if you were on the board you probably would be. It depends upon the strength of the man. We do not make brains; brains are created by a higher power.

Q.—Does dominance depend largely on the interest of the particular man in the institution and his power and patronage and ability to direct business to that institution and promote its success? A.—No, Mr. Untermyer, self-respect dominates. The number of self-respecting men are the dominant men on the board, because they will not permit things to be done by a few Directors or many Directors, no matter what their control or interest is, if it is not right to be done. I can see no objection that bank A, bank B, bank C, bank D, and bank E buy some of the same class of securities.

Q.—Through the same influence on the board? A.—I can see no objection to that.

Q.—You can see no objection to their filling up their investments through that source. A.—Yes, I do, filling up is an entirely different proposition.

Mr. Schiff said he did not believe in large Boards of Directors; twelve to fifteen were sufficient for a large institution. Some banks have from thirty to forty. That was too large. It scattered responsibility, but had the advantage of bringing business to the bank.

Q.—Have you been an interested observer of the concentration and control of money and credit in New York in the last few years? A.—I have.

Q.—You have seen it grow very rapidly? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have seen it drift into fewer and fewer hands? A.—Drifted into fewer and fewer corporations.

Q.—And the concentration and the control of those corporations has drifted into fewer hands, has it not? A.—I am not sure that it has done that. I think stock holdings in most New York corporations are very well divided.

Q.—We are talking about practical control of management as distinguished from stock holding. You see the difference! A.—I see the difference; a very substantial difference.

Unworried by Concentration.

Q.—Confining yourself to the question of actual, practical control of management of these great moneyed corporations, you have observed, have you not, a growing concentration of control? A.—I have.

Q.—Has it been the subject of concern to you? A.—No, it has not.

Q.—You know that the Guaranty Trust and the Bankers Trust Company now represent what were nine trust companies and their control through voting trusts? A.—So I understand.

Q.—Where do you understand control is lodged? A.—I have read in the testimony given before this committee that it is largely lodged in the hands of Messrs. Morgan & Co. and the First National Bank.

Q.—You know also that control of the First National Bank, so far as its management and practical control are concerned, is lodged in the same way? A.—I have always understood that that was in the hands of Mr. Baker and his son and Mr. Hine.

Q.—And Mr. Morgan? A.—I only surmise that. I do not know it.

Q.—Do you know that Messrs. Morgan and the First National Bank are virtual partners in nearly all their big public business of issuing? A.—They do a great deal of joint account business.

Q.—And you know that of late years the City Bank has also joined them in doing a great deal of this together with those two houses? A.—Yes, but as far as I know, only to a limited extent. There is no close alliance. The City Bank flocks by itself when it wants to.

Q.—Don't you know that most of the issues in the past four years have been made jointly, (that is, the Morgan issues), that the City Bank has participated in them with the First National? A.—I do.

Q.—You know that Mr. Morgan has, personally, a large interest in the City Bank? A.—So I have read in the papers this week, that is all I know about it.

Learned Much About Control Lately.

Q.—Then all you know about the concentration of control of money and credit in New York is what you see in the newspapers? A.—I have learned a great deal these last few weeks from the testimony before this committee.

Q.—You have been an interested onlooker in this concentration? A.—An observer, yes.

Q.—And you have understood the possibility of its affecting you and your own sources of credit, have you not? A.—I have not been concerned in that.

Q.—You do not require credit, then? A.—No.

Q.—But have you considered its effect upon the small banking houses not so fortunately situated as you, that do require credit? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you considered its effect on the ability of the smaller houses to grow and become great issuing houses? A.—Yes.

Q.—How would you describe the banking ethics as between great bankers, with respect to interfering with one another's business? A.—It is not good form to create unreasonable interference or competition. A large banking house or small banking house—there is no difference between a large one and a small one—should respect itself. After the negotiation has once been begun it should not endeavor to get it away from somebody else. That is not what I call ethics, but it is done.

Q.—I am speaking of the ethics with respect to one another's clients or customers. Suppose the Union Pacific Railroad was about to make an issue. Your house are the recognized bankers of the Union Pacific, and of the Southern Pacific? A.—We have been thus far, but lately the Supreme Court has come between us.

Q.—Suppose the Union Pacific wants to make an issue of bonds. Would banking ethics permit of Messrs. Morgan bidding on those bonds? A.—If they are specially invited, I do not know what they would do. The Union Pacific Co. would not like to invite anybody else, because they are satisfied with the way Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have treated them. I do not think that another banking house of the standing of J. P. Morgan & Co would accept an offer for the Union Pacific Company to negotiate its securities while it was in the hands of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Q.—Suppose there was no negotiation in the hands of anybody. Would banking ethics permit of Messrs. Morgan or any great banking house tendering to the Union Pacific the opportunity of bidding? A.—They would.

Rivalry with the Speyers.

Q.—Has there ever been any interference with your exclusively handling the issues of the Union Pacific Railroad in the last ten years? A.—Attempts have been made.

Q.—Can you, within your wide range of experience, name any case in which one of the big banking houses has made an issue of securities of a company that was known to be distinctly affiliated with any of the other banking houses except with the assent of the last named house? A.—Yes, I can. Speyer & Co. have often made an issue of securities which came within our range and we have made issues of securities which came into their range.

Q.—They have invaded your field more frequently than you have invaded theirs? A.—Not very frequently, but it has been done. There is a sort of rivalry.

Q.—Between you and Speyer & Co.? A.—Between us and Speyer and certain other houses, with White, Weld & Co.

Q.—Have you any instance in mind in which in the last five years you have invaded the field of Messrs. Morgan & Co. or they have invaded yours? A.—I have not.

Q.—Or any instance in which you have invaded the field of the National City Bank or the First National Bank or in which they have invaded yours? A.—As to the First National Bank, I know we have not. As to the National City Bank I cannot say for certain. I think they would do business to a certain extent even where we are considered the agents; not to a large extent.

Q.—Is that where the corporation is a customer of both? A.—It is in cases where a corporation is regarded as a customer of neither.

Q.—Do not you and the City Bank cooperate pretty largely in issues of securities? A.—Yes, we do.

Q.—Do you not co-operate very largely with Messrs. Morgan and Company, and the First National Bank, too? A.—Not so very largely. We have done very little, comparatively little, except in one, two or perhaps three large transactions. We have done very little joint account business with Messrs. Morgan & Company, or with the First National Bank.

Hudson Tunnel Financing.

Q.—Let us take an existing instance, that of the reorganization, or readjustment of the Hudson Tunnel, the McAdoo Tunnel system that was advertised in the morning papers to-day. Morgan & Company and the First National Bank are very largely interested in that enterprise? A.—So I understand.

Q.—Do you not know that? A.—I was told so.

Q.—You were told so by Messrs. Morgan & Co? A.—No, I was told so by Harvey Fiske & Sons.

Q.—Do you not know anything about it? You are the senior investment managers of that enterprise, are you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—I assume that you know where the securities are? A.—We do not. We only know in a general way, as far as we have been told by Harvey Fiske & Sons, who originally placed them.

Q.—Do you not know that they placed them with the aid of Morgan & Co. and the First National Bank? A.—They told us so.

Q.—And do you know what proportion of the outstanding bonds are held to-day by Messrs. Morgan & Co. and the First National Bank? A.—I have absolutely no idea. The total issue is, I think, something like $67,000,000. They were placed in England. We took this up at the request of our English friends.

Q.—Did you take it up by misunderstanding with Messrs. Morgan & Co. and the First National Bank? A.—Absolutely not.

Q.—You did not do it against their objection, did you? A.—As far as we understand, this is the situation: They first objected to it and did not like it, not because they did not like us to take it up but because they thought the plan was too drastic, but it appears, or we are told, that they have finally acquiesced in it. They are going to acquiesce in it.

Q.—Thereupon you took it up? A.—No. We made a certain plan and said, "That is the only plan on which we will take it up, and unless we can be assured that the bondholders will come in with practical unanimity, we would not take it up, and we would not take it up on any other plan," and we are assured by Messrs. Fiske & Sons, and by no one else, that the large bondholders and their English friends would come in, but there is no obligation on their part to us.

Q.—You knew, did you not, that Messrs. Morgan & Co. and the First National Bank and their affiliations controlled a large part of these bonds? A.—We absolutely never had any conversation or anything else with the First National Bank about it. We had a very short conversation with Morgan simply upon the merits of the plan.

Q.—And you knew, when you took it up, that you took it up with their acquiescence? A.—We would not have taken it up unless the largest bondholders had acquiesced. If they happened to be large bondholders they were included in the number, but there was nothing personal to Morgan & Co. or anybody else. We only knew bondholders. We knew no others.

Q.—But, as a matter of fact, they did acquiesce in it? A.—We were assured they would. They have not yet.

Q.—Do you know that these bonds were taken by Morgan & Co., and placed for them when they were originally issued? A.—I absolutely knew nothing about the details of this whole matter until we came into it about two months ago.

Q.—Are you opposed to the system of inviting officers of banks and trust companies that may acquire securities to join in the syndicate participations? A.—I think it would be better not to do it.

Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Schiff about an issue of bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, advertised in the last few days. This issue, Mr. Schiff said, "is in course of offer to the stockholders; not to the public."

Q.—If the stockholders do not take them, are they then offered to the public? A.—The underwriting syndicate will have to take them, whether they will offer them to the public I don't know. It is going to be publicly offered to the stockholders. The amount of these issues I believe, is between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000. It is a joint transaction between Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Baring Brothers, of London and ourselves.

Q.—Take that as an illustration. Who made the deal? A.—I believe J. P. Morgan & Co.

Q.—And they invited you to participate on joint account with these other houses? A.—They did.

Q.—Was there any competition for the bonds? A.—I think you must ask J. P. Morgan & Co.

That the present concentration of money and credit is a potential "menace to the country" was asserted by George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Reynolds said that he knew of the "trend toward concentration of money and credits" and he thought it a dangerous thing.

"I am opposed to the concentration of any sort of power," he said. "I believe that concentration to the point it has already gone is a menace. In saying that I do not wish to sit in judgment on the men who hold that power."

Mr. Reynolds said he was opposed to the principle of interlocking Directors in potentially competing concerns, and that he had adhered to that principle throughout his banking career.

Mr. Reynolds could not make any specific recommendation as to remedying the concentration of money and credit, but was sure the prevention of interlocking Directors in competing concerns would have a good effect. In conclusion Mr. Reynolds said he believed that "competition was not dead," but he believed banking would be improved by a return to competitive conditions.

Mr. Reynolds said he would approve of a law giving minority stockholders in National banks the right of representation on the Board of Directors and would approve a law incorporating clearing houses so long as it did not interfere with the free conduct of business.

"I am in favor of utmost regulation and publicity," he said.

ROCKEFELLER COUNSEL DUBIOUS

Mr. Garver Likely to Oppose Any Long Examination.

Whether William Rockefeller will consent without further opposition to examination by representatives of the Pujo committee is still an open question. John A. Garver, counsel for Mr. Rockefeller, said yesterday that he expected to hold a conference soon with Samuel Untermyer, who is directing the committee's investigation.

"Until I have heard from Mr. Untermyer and know exactly what the committee wants Mr. Rockefeller to do I will have no statement to make," he said.

Concerning the reported plan to send Chairman Pujo and Mr. Untermyer to question Mr. Rockefeller in private, Mr. Garver said:

"I understand that the committee has not come to any definite decision. When it does I shall hear from Mr. Untermyer, but now I have nothing to say."

Mr. Garver repudiated an interview published yesterday, in which he was quoted as saying that he was gratified by Dr. Richardson's report in behalf of the committee and did not think there was a law in the land under which a man could be made to testify when it would endanger his life.

"That statement is entirely unauthorized," he said. "I have not made a statement of any kind."

It was apparent that Mr. Garver was satisfied that if Mr. Rockefeller submitted to an examination at all it must be a short one. If the committee requires an extensive examination it will probably meet with determined opposition.

STAFF WRITERS OUT ON JEWISH DAILIES

Continued From Page 1.

tenth floor of the new Vorwaerts Building, he found the able Jewish exponent of Socialism seated at his desk in solitary state. When Mr. Cahan was asked about the strike he said:

"We have been placed in an awkward predicament. We have a circulation of 150,000 daily and we have always supported labor unionism. I am not inconsistent, however, when I state that I have always opposed the extension of unionism to the professions. For example, we have here on the east side an Actors' Union which I have always opposed, and which has had anything but a beneficial effect upon the Yiddish stage.

"All the members of our staff are Socialist writers, and if the association which is in control of this paper could be brought to recognize any union it would have to be one consisting entirely of Socialist writers.

"Our compositors are much more strongly unionized than are those employed on your newspapers, which are printed in English, and are more absolutely in control, but I do not object to this because I believe in unionism for mechanical trades."

Mr. Cahan said that in Germany, where the Socialist movement was strongest, there existed union of Socialist writers, whose demands were submitted to the party leaders for regulation and approval. He hinted that such a union would not be objectionable to the association which publishes the Vorwaerts.

The circulation of the four papers affected is: Vorwaerts, 150,000; Jewish Daily News, 70,000; Jewish Morning Journal, 95,000, and Die Warheit, 100,000.

TALLEYRANDS ARE COMING.

Helen Gould's Sister on Mauretania Delayed by Hurricane.

According to a wireless message received yesterday morning from the Cunard liner Mauretania, she was encountering hurricane weather and was making about 14 knots an hour. No distance was given and the time of sending was obscure, but the officials of the line expect her to dock to-morrow afternoon. The Mauretania was held in Liverpool until 9 o'clock on Sunday night by a blizzard, instead of sailing at 5 o'clock on Saturday, and comes to New York without touching at Queenstown.

Among her passengers are the Duke and Duchess of Talleyrand, who are coming to attend the wedding of the Duchess's sister, Miss Helen Gould.

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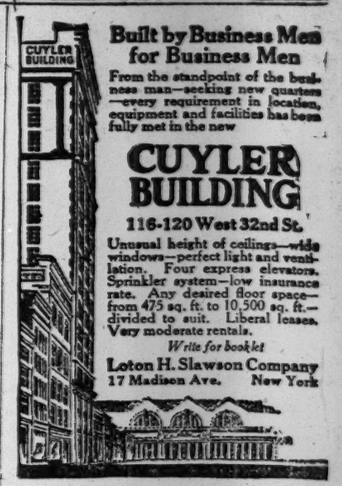

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SUSPECTS OUSTED FACTIONS

May Be the Work of Politicians Who Oppose Our Pacific Policy In Troubled Republics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Rising on a question of personal privilege in the Senate to-day, Senator Elihu Root denounced as false a speech attributed to him that had been published extensively throughout Latin America. This fictitious speech purported to make Mr. Root announce territorial extension to the Panama Canal and further south indefinitely as the policy of the United States.

The State Department has been trying to ascertain who is responsible for the forgery, but has been unsuccessful. "We haven't the slightest idea who perpetrated this fabrication," said an officer of the Government familiar with the steps taken to discover the culprit. In the opinion of officials the false speech is the outcome of a factional effort to injure Central American political parties that have had the support of the United States Government in recent troubles. In Nicaragua particularly this support has been very helpful to the faction in power, and the "outs" have scant means to make the people believe that the great Republic of the North was tyrannical and not benevolent in its purposes. The same thing has been true in other Latin American countries where one faction has tried to turn into political capital the moral sanction given by the United States to its opponents.

Mr. Root brands the speech as maliciously false. He furnished for the Congressional Record a translation of the fake as it appeared in El Cronista, published at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The speech was copied all over Latin America and was criticised by El Fonografica, published at Maracaibo, Venezuela, as arrogant and marking an extraordinary change of front.

"The extracts of the purported speech which are being published are impudent forgeries," said Mr. Root in the Senate. "I never said any such thing or wrote any such thing. The publication is being used by the enemies of the United States, and I desire to repeat in the most formal and public manner my denial of the views attributed to me."

Senator Root is better known in Latin America perhaps than any other American in public life. He made a tour of South America when he was Secretary of State and was received with great enthusiasm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The reasons for the Latin-American press publishing the alleged speech of Senator Root, which he repudiated again to-day, are perfectly plain here.

The Hanava newspaper El Dia months ago published a purported translation of the speech by a South American newspaperman in Havana, regarding the translation as genuine, and sent copies of the paper broadcast throughout South America for the purpose of showing a change in American sentiment toward Latin America. The papers who received the copies have been republishing the repudiated speech as thus translated.

POLAR EXPLORERS HONORED.

Amundsen, Peary, and Shackleton at Philadelphia Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The foremost polar explorers, Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole; Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, and Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, British Navy, were guests of honor at a reception by the Art Club in this city tonight. The occasion was brought about by the appearance of Capt. Amundsen as a lecturer, under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Pennsylvania.

Prominent among other guests was Amos Bonsall of Philadelphia, sole survivor of the Elisha Kent Kane Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1856. Mr. Bonsall is 84 years old.

Admiral Peary and Lieut. Shackleton made short addresses preceding the lecture.

COMMONS PASS HOME RULE BILL

Continued From Page 1

anything but brothers, and he invited them to join with the Nationalists in the emancipation and government of their common country.

Mr. Redmond concluded: "For myself and my colleagues, this is a very serious and solemn moment. Many of us have sat in this House with one single object in view for more than thirty years. We have met with disaster, defeat, and discouragement, but never, even when faced with the tragedy and the loss of our great and incomparable leader, the late Charles Stewart Parnell, did we despair of the arrival of this day. * * * I believe there is not a people or a country in the civilized world which will not welcome as glad tidings of great joy the announcement that this powerful British nation has at last been magnanimous enough and wise enough to undo an old national wrong. In the words of the late William E. Gladstone, the tide has once more run out and the star of Ireland has mounted in the heavens."

Prolonged cheers greeted the Irish leader at the close of his speech.

In Vain, Says Bonar Law.

Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition, said that for a generation the Liberals had been emulating Sisyphus. They had rolled the stone to the top of the hill for a third time, but the cheers over the vote about to be taken would not have died away when the stone had begun to roll down, this time to remain at the bottom.

Mr. Bonar Law declared that no bill which included Ulster without Ulster's consent could ever become law. The bill as it was could not stand for a single year. Once they gave Mr. Redmond a Parliament in Dublin he could alter it in any way he pleased. Compared with 1885 and 1893, the demand now for home rule had decreased, while the hostility against it had intensified. The real demand came from the Nationalist Party, which had eighty votes to sell. The Unionist Party would remove that temptation, when it got the chance, by reducing the Irish representation at Westminster to just proportions. He challenged Mr. Birrell to say that the bill could be imposed upon Ulster without bloodshed.

"No rebellion would be better justified," the Opposition leader declared. "The men of Ulster are ready to give up their lives at the hands of British soldiers. If they shoot down a hundred in Belfast, 2,000 will be ready next day to share their fate."

Mr. Birrell concluded the debate. He said he regretted that the Opposition had merely belittled a movement which for years had been the soul of Ireland. He challenged any one to say that the present system of Government could go on indefinitely.

BELFAST, Jan. 16.—Thousands of Organgemen and members of Unionist clubs held demonstrations outside the City Hall this evening and burned a copy of the Home Rule bill.

There was much firing of revolvers, mostly with blank cartridges, but one man was shot in the back and is in a critical condition.

There was no further disorder, but bands paraded the streets until a late hour.

INTRODUCED NINE MONTHS AGO

Provisions of the Home Rule Bill—The Ulster Agitation.

The Home Rule bill was introduced in the House of Commons by Premier Asquith last April and entered the committee stage on Oct. 15. It provides for a Legislature of two chambers, but definitely pronounces that "the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished."

The upper house will be known as the Senate, and will consist of forty members nominated for the first five years by the Imperial Government and afterward elected by a system of proportional representation. The Irish House of Commons will have 164 members, elected for the first three years from constituencies named in a schedule, but afterward subject to the Irish Parliament.

No legislation will be permitted to the Dublin Parliament regarding peace or war, the navy or army, foreign relations, or trade outside Ireland, and it is specifically provided that there shall not be any form of legislation favoring or penalizing any religion. Temporary Land Purchase, Old Age Pensions, and the Royal Irish Constabulary (for six years) are excluded from the interference of the Irish Parliament, and are termed "reserved matters." The Lord Lieutenant is to give or refuse assent to bills subject to instructions from the Crown, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will be the judge of the constitutionality of any Irish acts.

Forty-two Irish representatives will still sit at Westminster. It

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TELLS HOW EDITORS TRACKED WINFIELD

Negro Lawyer Says Hearst Agents Were Rebuked by Chicago's Chief of Police.

STUMP LETTER GIVEN OUT

Says He Sold Archbold Letters to Mooney and Chamberlain of The New York Journal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate committee investigating campaign funds to-day heard testimony that ascribed the search of Willie Winfield's home in Chicago for the Standard Oil letters by bogus detectives to Managing Editor Lawrence and City Editor Polachek, of the Chicago Examiner, a Hearst newspaper.

Gilchrist Stewart, of New York, a negro lawyer who worked up a report for ex-Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, had sworn before the committee that he was arrested without warrant and haled to the Examiner office, where he recognized Mr. Lawrence. Winfield, whose house was searched at about the same time did not recognize any of his assailants.

To-day, Franklin A. Denison, a negro lawyer, of Chicago, who acted as counsel for both Stewart and Winfield, told the committee under oath that on his advice Winfield accompanied him shortly after the raid on his home to the office of the Chief of Police. There Denison told the Chief that as a warrant was out for Winfield, he had come to give himself up.

The Chief of Police knew nothing of the matter and called the Assistant Chief by telephone. From him it was learned that a newspaper reporter named Johnson had requested the escort of two policemen to locate the home of a negro woman, presumably Winfield's landlady, and two officers—Jones and Stark—had been detailed.

With that information the Chief of Police called up The Examiner and talked with Mr. Polachek and Mr. Lawrence according to Denison's testimony. From one of the editors the answer came that they had a John Doe warrant for Winfield's arrest. The Chief of Police told them the man was in his office, and that if they would bring their warrant they could take him. The two editors appeared shortly thereafter.

As soon as they saw Winfield they greeted him contemptuously, as the man who had stolen the Standard Oil letters. The Chief of Police quickly silenced them, however, by saying that if they had their warrant they could serve it, but that he would not permit them to browbeat the prisoner. They failed to produce a warrant, and Winfield retained his liberty.

A few days later, said Denison, Mr. Lawrence called him by telephone and said he would like to see Winfield in company with his counsel. No objection was raised to that, and Mr. Polachek and Mr. Lawrence called at Denison's office and closely questioned Winfield. According to Denison, however, they obtained little information. It was at this interview, however, that an unexecuted affidavit by Winfield was produced. One of the editors, said Denison, told him that a copy of it had been signed by Winfield in the office of Louis C. Anderson, the negro Assistant Attorney of Cook County. Winfield, however, denied ever having signed it, and so far the signature has not been produced.

George F. Stump, brother of Charlie Stump, returned to the stand to-day long enough to identify a letter from his brother to F. Q. Barstow, a Director of the Standard Oil Company, confirming a statement previously made by him as to the manner of the theft. Mr. Stump also set the committee right as to the name of the third man inculpated in the theft. He had been mentioned sometimes as Zimmer and sometimes as Bloomer. According to Mr. Stump, his real name is Charles L. Blumeling of Jefferson Avenue, Jersey City. His part is said to have been in negotiating sales. The letter from Charles Stump was as follows:

"Mr. F. Q. Barstow, 26 Broadway, New York:

"I hereby confirm the statement I made to you that certain letters received by J. D. Archbold, among them letters from the late Senator Mark Hanna and Senator Quay, were disposed of by me to Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Mooney of The New York Journal, for which I received a consideration, and that Mr. Archbold's letter books were temporarily placed in the hands of the same parties for examination, and for which I also received a consideration. In writing you this letter it is with the understanding that it is not in any way to be used to incriminate me.

"CHARLES W. STUMP."

The witness said that he was told that Blumeling was the man who went to The New York Journal to get the money for the letters. Blumeling is a traveling salesman living on Jefferson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

The witness claimed he had never heard of Eldridge or Eddy being connected with the purchase of the letters. They were mentioned in previous testimony.

Stump testified that after he was subpoenaed to appear before the committee, but before he testified, he was approached by a "Mr. Reynolds" in the Capitol corridor with the statement he represented William R. Hearst personally.

"I asked why he was interested. He said that Mr. Hearst knew nothing of the purchase of letters, but that his name was involved, and he wanted to see what I knew. He also asked me if I had any letters or knew any one who did."

Stump declared his brother Charles had been unable to tell him how much he got from the sale of the letters.

"He said it was a large sum," testified Stump. "They seemed to go down every night or so and get some money."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—C. P. J. Mooney of Memphis attended a meeting of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association here to-day. After reading the Stump affidavit about Standard Oil letters he said:

"I never saw Stump or any other man having Standard Oil letters in company with Mr. Chamberlain. I never saw any Standard Oil letter books. I never bought any original Standard Oil letters from Stump or any one else."

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MAYOR SAYS HE GAVE ORDER TO INDICT SIPP

He Told Waldo to Have Fox Witness Brought Back from Atlantic City.

WHITMAN MAKES REPLY

Facts of Case Show Gaynor Version to be False, He Asserts—Starts Grand Jury Inquiry Monday.

District Attorney Whitman read with interest yesterday a statement by Mayor Gaynor, printed in The Globe, to the effect that the Mayor himself had directed the police to take whatever steps were necessary to bring George A. Sipp here from Atlantic City and to compel him to appear as a witness at the police trial of Patrolman Eugene Fox. The statement of the Mayor was:

"You say to me that many people seem to be under the impression that the Police Commissioner or the Police Department is trying to take this man Sipp away from the District Attorney, or something of that kind. I do not believe that the public think any such thing. I do not see how such nonsense could be believed.

"The Sipp case is simply this: He kept a disorderly house. The police closed it up. This occurred some time ago. He went before the Investigating Committee and swore that he gave a policeman money. The policeman was promptly put on trial for removal. His case was also taken into the criminal courts. Thereupon Sipp ran away from the State. He was found to be in the State of New Jersey, at Atlantic City. He was wanted as a witness to testify against the policeman on trial before the Police Commissioner, and also to testify in the criminal courts. I instructed the Police Commissioner to bring him back to this State and city if there was any possible way to do it. He said that there was no way to do it unless he could be indicted and then extradited. I inquired whether there were any criminal charges against him, and was informed that there were charges on which he could be indicted. I then told the Police Commissioner to have him indicted if possible, and brought back to this State, so that he could be compelled to testify against the accused policeman, both before the Police Commissioner and in the criminal courts.

The Charge Made Against Sipp.

"Thereupon a criminal charge was made against him, and Commissioner Waldo caused him to be arrested in Atlantic City, and to be held awaiting an indictment. Some time afterward the District Attorney sent one of his assistants to Atlantic City, and Sipp finally agreed to come back to this city. An officer was sent to serve a subpoena on him on his arrival here to make him appear as a witness on the trial of the policeman before the Deputy Police Commissioner. He was interfered with and prevented from serving the subpoena by the District Attorney's people. Why was that?

"Now that is the whole case. If the police wanted to get rid of Sipp they certainly would not have followed him out of the State and arrested him in order to bring him back. And the legal and proper attempt to subpoena Sipp is called an attempt to rescue him from the District Attorney. These false newspaper tips are being given out by public officials. The surprise to me is that newspapers swallow them so eagerly and quickly. I have now told you all the facts of the case. I am the one who gave the order to have him arrested in Atlantic City and brought back. Up to that time no other official had stirred in the matter. I did not publish all these things. I am not surrounded by newspaper tipsters and press agents. I do not call such people in and give them either true or false tips. I have all I can do to attend to my duties.

"And I have no desire to be a newspaper hero. Newspaper heroes do not last long. Those who live by the sword die by the sword, and those who live by the newspapers die by the newspapers. That has been my observation."

Whitman Replies to Mayor.

When Mr. Whitman was asked if he intended to reply to the Mayor he said that he thought it was hardly necessary because those familiar with the situation could plainly understand that the Mayor's version of the case was not in accordance with the facts. Finally he agreed to prepare a reply and shortly afterward this was given to the reporters:

"Had Mr. Sipp been brought back to New York under indictment for the crime which the police charged he had committed, he would have been so thoroughly discredited that his testimony against Fox would have been worthless. Whoever engineered or was responsible for his arrest in Atlantic City on this charge was clever enough to understand that. It seems to me incredible that any decent man is willing to assume the responsibility for this most wicked plot as a result of which the warrant for Sipp's arrest was secured. Two poor creatures were prevailed upon to make most astounding affidavits. Upon these the magistrate here issued a warrant, on account of which Mr. Sipp was arrested and imprisoned in Atlantic City. When these women and the police officer were brought before the Grand Jury, it required but a few moments' examination to convince every member of that body that every one of them was lying, and the complaint against Sipp was promptly dismissed.

"The outrageous abuse of legal process by which Sipp was arrested and imprisoned in Atlantic City was resorted to not for the purpose of assisting the People of the State of New York, but of assisting a police officer accused of bribery.

Holds No Brief for Sipp.

"I hold no brief for Mr. Sipp. He may or may not have been guilty of some offenses against the law other than that of paying for police protection, but the fact remains that it was not until after he had testified to corruption in the Police Department before the Aldermanic Committee that he was falsely charged with an unspeakable crime committed as alleged four years ago, and it was then known that he was an important witness for the People against a police officer.

"After his discharge Sipp came back willingly, asking only to be protected until he could testify before the Grand Jury from the very people who now pretend that they wanted to bring him back a prisoner so that he could testify."

The fact that the Mayor has interposed in the case will probably result in Mr. Whitman asking the Extraordinary Grand Jury, when it meets on Monday, to begin at once an investigation into the matter. Mr. Whitman has in hand the facts of the manner in which the charges against Sipp were procured from the two women. They told the story before the Grand Jury when Sipp's indictment for the crime charged against him was sought. Martha Miller testified that Policeman Gross had induced her to tell the story against Sipp. Then he went away, and a day or two later returned with another policeman and a Lieutenant. She was told to sign an affidavit which she was informed contained the story she had told Grossman. She signed it without reading it. Before this affidavit was obtained there were rumors to the effect that Inspector Sweeney had been carefully looking into Sipp's record in Harlem.

Thorough Grand Jury Inquiry.

Mr. Whitman was asked yesterday if he thought he could procure an indictment for conspiracy against these policemen, but he refused to answer. He said that the matter would be thoroughly investigated by the Grand Jury in order that the facts might be learned.

Desperate efforts were made all day to procure the release of Fox on bail, but they were unsuccessful. Harry Moynihan of 210 west 121st Street offered his home as security, but was rejected because the dower rights in the property had not been released. Moynihan is the son of the late Capt. D. C. Moynihan, who left a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars.

Edward J. Newell, who had acted as Sipp's counsel, said that he had never received any money from anybody to give to Sipp, and therefore he had never given him any. It had been reported that $1,000 had been collected to induce Sipp to remain out of the jurisdiction of the courts here, and that only $700 ever reached him.

Louis Grant, Fox's counsel, denied that any engagement existed between District Attorney Whitman and Fox for an interview. Word came from the District Attorney's office that a careful investigation would be made by the Grand Jury into the connection of several lawyers with the Sipp and Fox cases, and that this investigation might involve a number of well-known Tammany politicians.

Sipp talked to the reporters last night, and gave further details of the manner in which the $700 reached him to induce him to go to the South. Sipp said he was afraid of a new frame-up by the police and refused to have any further dealings with them. He said that an emissary of the police tried to induce his son, Howard, to sign an affidavit to the effect that he had never paid any money to Fox. The purpose of this was to destroy the value of young Sipp's testimony corroborating the evidence given by the elder Sipp before the Grand Jury.

ASSAILS POLICE WITNESSES.

Disregard Truth in Testifying, Kernochan Tells Curran Committee.

Magistrate Kernochan told the Curran Committee yesterday that he did not believe a policeman had the same regard for truth as a civilian. He also declared that the value of the testimony of a policeman in connection with prisoners arrested in raids on gambling houses and disorderly resorts was doubtful. The Magistrate was also of the opinion that the testimony of policemen engaged in the work of suppressing illegal resorts was less trustworthy than the testimony of a policeman on a beat who appeared against prisoners for other offences. This testimony came at the close of a long examination into the records of Patrolmen Charles E. Foye and Joseph Michaelson, former members of Lieut. Becker's raiding squad.

On Wednesday Foye testified before the committee that Chairman Curran had asked him not to press a case against William Smith, a saloonkeeper of 354 Eighth Avenue. In the course of his invective against Mr. Curran, Foye also assailed the District Attorney's office and the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions. The saloonkeeper was the first witness. He swore that he did not know Mr. Curran, had never spoken to him in his life, and had never asked anybody to speak to him.

Then Foye was recalled. He swaggered to the witness chair and glowered at Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee. Assistant District Attorneys Ellison and Embree faced Foye, who had accused Mr. Ellison of having failed to do his duty in presenting the case of a prisoner named Abrahall before the Grand Jury. Foye repeated his statement that Mr. Curran had interposed to save Smith, and then he was excused and Mr. Ellison was called. He testified that he was not connected with the Grand Jury when the Abrahall case was taken before that body. Mr. Embree testified that he was looking after the Grand Jury business at the time Foye had accused Mr. Ellison of turning a case out.

Tells of a Becker Case.

Asked if Foye had ever asked him to get any witnesses, Mr. Embree said that he had not, and that it was the nature of Foye's testimony before the jury that resulted in having the case dismissed. Other cases which Foye had which failed of serious prosecutions were testified to, and then Emil E. Fuchs, a lawyer, was called to tell the story of one particular case.

It was that of a raid made by Becker's squad on an alleged gambling house at 92 Sixth Avenue in March, 1912. Foye and his partner, Michaelson, were in the raiding party. A man named Rice was arrested on the charge of interfering with the detectives. The testimony of Foye and Michaelson differed so materially in the hearing before Magistrate Kernochan that Becker was called to aid the prosecution. Becker's story added to the confusion, and Rice was discharged.

Mr. Kernochan said that his opinion was that Becker had told the truth. It developed that while the court was awaiting the arrival of Becker, Foye and Michaelson were detained there so that there could be no meeting between them and their chief to the end that a story might be agreed upon. After Becker had testified Mr. Kernochan lectured him.

"It is your opinion that Foye and Michaelson told the truth?" Mr. Buckner asked.

"I believe they swore falsely," promptly replied the Magistrate.

Mr. Kernochan said that he advised Becker to call the attention of Commissioner Waldo to the conflicting stories told by the two detectives. But, for fear that Becker would overlook this advice, the Magistrate had the minutes of the court proceedings transcribed and sent to the Commissioner with a letter dated March 15, 1912. The next day the Magistrate received an acknowledgment from the Commissioner in which the promise was made that the matter would be thoroughly investigated.

"Did you ever hear of the case again?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"Never," replied Mr. Kernochan.

The crowd in the chamber laughed heartily. Mr. Buckner told the committee that Foye and Michaelson continued to be plain-clothes policemen until four days before Rosenthal was killed. Then Mr. Buckner read other letters sent by Mr. Kernochan to the Commissioner, asking him to look into other cases in which policemen had testified in such a manner that it was impossible to hold the prisoners. Mr. Kernochan said that he never heard anything more about any of these matters. Alderman Dowling asked:

"In your opinion is the testimony of policemen good as a general thing?"

"My opinion is," replied Mr. Kernochan, "that they do not pay enough attention to accuracy."

"Isn't it true that the testimony of policemen in cases against gamblers and disorderly resort keepers is less satisfactory then in other caes?"

"Yes, it is; I always look upon that class of testimony as doubtful."

"Do you think," asked Alderman Esterbrook, "that policemen generally tell the truth?"

"I don't believe a policeman has the same regard for truth that a civilian has," was the Magistrate's answer.

About the time Mr. Kernochan was calling the attention of Commissioner Waldo to the various testimony of policemen in single cases the Commissioner had begun criticising the courts for failing to hold prisoners that the police had taken the trouble to arrest. The Magistrate's interest in the matter was to show that it was not always the fault of the courts, and that frequently the policemen appeared in cases that could not in justice be prosecuted.

Then Foye was recalled. Again he swaggered to the witness chair. He was flushed and angry and prepared for battle. He was asked if he was sure that it was Mr. Ellison who had refused to press the Abrahall case before the Grand Jury. He replied that he never said he was "absolutely sure."

"Are you only pretty sure that it was Alderman Curran that approached you?" asked Mr. Buckner.

Foye Again Accuses Curran.

Foye half rose from his chair and with a flushed face shouted:

"I am not pretty sure; I am absolutely sure it was Curran who asked me to fix the Smith case."

"Are you sure that Chief Justice Russell was actuated by political influence in the disposition of your cases?"

"I never said such a thing," cried Foye.

Mr. Buckner was doubtful as to the wisdom of proceeding to interrogate Foye unless he waived immunity. He thought that perhaps the District Attorney might desire to proceed against Foye for perjury or bribery. So he asked Foye if he was willing to waive immunity.

"I should say not," replied Foye. "You have no right to ask me to waive my constitutional rights. According to you, a policeman has no constitutional rights."

Alderman Dowling suggested that as long as the witness had already got immunity by testifying the examination might as well proceed.

"No," replied Mr. Buckner, "this is a different case and is perjury. The witness may have received immunity from bribery, but not on a perjury charge."

Foye was excused and his former partner, Michaelson was called. When Michaelson was asked if he would waive immunity, he replied that he would not. Michaelson got tangled up in a minute when he was questioned about the raid on the Sixth Avenue place.

Michaelson said he had never been reprimanded by Commissioner Waldo for the way he had handled the Sixth Avenue case. Michaelson made a bad witness for the police. He convinced the committee that he was trying to wriggle out of a trying situation by not remembering, and when Mr. Buckner asked him if they taught a policeman not to remember in the school for recruits, Michaelson replied sullenly:

"No, Sir."

The investigation will be resumed at 2 o'clock to-day.

NASH HAS A REMEDY FOR CURRENCY ILLS

Clearing House Certificates Convertible at 50 Per Cent. Into Government Money.

SOLVES EXCHANGE PROBLEM

Creation Suggested of Twenty Clearing Houses to Represent the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—William A. Nash of New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank and former Chairman of the New York Clearing House Association, gave interesting testimony to-day before the sub-Committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency which is gathering information on which to base a bill to reform the banking and currency system of the country. Mr. Nash advocated as a means of relieving currency stringency the creation of twenty Clearing Houses representing geographically the whole country. These Clearing Houses should be empowered to issue loan certificates that could be converted into Government currency on demand for 50 per cent. of their face value. Through this system Mr. Nash contended, the currency defects evident in panics would be eliminated.

At the outset of his testimony Mr. Nash read a thesis which he had prepared entitled "Practical Suggestions Versus Financial Theories," which he said embodied his views. In part, Mr. Nash's paper was as follows:

Mr. Nash's Views.

"The light that has been thrown upon Clearing Houses and their operations has in no way lessened public confidence in their essential usefulness and good intentions. Whatever criticism has been made has come from weak institutions that have not been qualified for admission to membership. Banks which have been unfortunate and mismanaged have complained of oppressive action on the part of the Associated Banks from which they have been excluded. These charges and complaints have principally centred on the New York Clearing House, the most important body of the kind in the country. That they have failed to successfully indict that institution as oppressive or restrictive may be confidently stated and maintained. The New York Clearing House has for over half a century been the most useful and beneficent of all financial bodies. Its helpfulness and constructive tendency has been imitated in all the Clearing Houses of the country. There has been created a body of agencies to foster good banking and to sustain business credit, which should not be discouraged and which it would be the height of folly to disturb.

"The system of banking in the United States is a growth out of the honest intentions and intelligent thought of the people. It is suited to their affairs and has been successful in most ways in handling them. I have no sympathy with the quotation of foreign banking methods as reflections on our own. What we have done in the establishing of banks and their consolidation into Clearing Houses is an American solution of the banking problem and should be carefully considered in all legislation that seeks to improve banking and currency. The sensitiveness of credit has passed into an axiom. Only the inexperienced or the reckless will seek to trifle with it. Therefore the conservation of existing and well-tried business machinery is the true policy for the legislator. Especially in finance, the closer the law aligns itself with the familiar and the long established the greater will be the chances of success.

Use Clearing Houses.

"I therefore urge that the Clearing Houses of the country shall become the initial associations to which shall be committed the basis on which currency shall be issued. This is urged because the most competent judges of credit are the bank officers of the country, and, acting through Clearing Houses, where their responsibility is a matter of grave concern to them, the prerequisites of a sound substructure for currency cannot be excelled.

"I believe that in the creation of twenty Clearing Houses, representing geographically the whole of the country and the protection of legality about their organization and acts, we take the first steps toward the solution of our so-called difficulties.

"Financial history," Mr. Nash continued, "showed that panics and crises do arrive, and probably will during all time. That those convulsions are more violent in our own country in contradistinction to other nations may be attributed principally to the cash basis of most of our transactions.

"With the Emergency Currency bill on our statute books," Mr. Nash said further, "I do not hesitate to say that I believe that the issue of Clearing House loan certificates all over the country would be automatically resorted to in case of a financial panic. The reason is plain. The bankers and the people who trust them with their money understand this oft-tried and perfectly successful device for expanding credit temporarily or until a distressing situation is overpassed.

"With every issue of loan certificates there has come a hoarding of currency. The necessary implement of the small exchanges of life, the pay of the laborer and the workman, becomes very scarce and at a premium. If the Clearing House loan certificate so carefully guarded by men and securities could be convertible into a Government currency upon demand—say at 50 per cent. of its face value—the entire currency defects so prominent in panics would be eliminated. There would be no hoarding if there was a certainty of an abundant supply from the Government. Nay, more than this, there would be no use of such a currency if the certainty of issue were felt, because the normal condition would not be disturbed. In a panic it is credit that is clamored for and not currency.

"It is my belief that the use of the existing system of Clearing Houses forms the best and the least disturbing basis for the expansion of credit and the supply of currency.

"The question naturally arises, Who will give the signal for the issue of loan certificates? Who better than the bankers, whose interests are so deeply concerned in their validity and who know sooner and better than any other class of men whether the necessity is real or manufactured? Certainly such a source for the initial step is much more reliable and less under suspicion than any central body of men far away from the scene of the conflict which appeals to the Clearing House for help.

"It is useless and dangerous to turn banking business over to any one but bankers—not to theoretical bankers, but to those who know the wants of the people and know in what measure help should be given. The banker prefers always to rely upon the natural course of business. His instincts are against changes or experiments. He knows that both are full of danger and uncertainty. The reluctance with which loan certificates have been issued in the past is the highest testimony to the honesty, the wisdom, the forbearance, and the foresight that are natural characteristics of those in charge of other people's money.

"In conclusion, I would urge caution in taking unnecessary and purely hypothetical steps in currency reform. A moderate and restricted action is to be advised in preference to what is called sweeping reform."

When he had finished reading the paper, Mr. Nash was questioned by Chairman Glass and other members of the subcommittee. Redemption of the Clearing House certificates, he said, would be obtained by the withdrawal of the certificates by the banks themselves.

By Representative Willis—How would they be currently redeemable?

Mr. Nash—It would depend a good deal upon the kind that was issued. If it was a note similar to the present greenback, we would say, why then the bank desiring to redeem these certificates would put up currency for them and take certificates.

Q.—In the panic of 1907 how many Clearing House certificates were issued in New York—$300,000,000? A.—Oh, no. I have the figures here. The total number issued was $101,060,000.

Q.—And for the country—was it about $300,000,000? A.—Yes.

Q.—If those were all converted there would be issued $150,000,000 Government notes? A.—Yes.

MAYOR TELLS DINERS HE WON'T RUN AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

Campbell, not on the Dutch, however, but on the Puritan. But he says a good deal more about the Dutchman than he does about the Puritan, for some reason or another.

"And if you want to know much about the early Dutchman in this country and the custom from the common school up, which they brought into this country, then get and read Douglas Campbell's splendid book on the Puritan. We very often think that we got the common schools from England. Why, dear me, they haven't got the common schools over there yet themselves. [Laughter.] They have them up in Scotland, where Mr. Carnegie comes from. They talk about the town meeting also. Not from England did it come, but from Holland, where the common schools and other things that I could mention come from. So we are indebted to you for many things. But there is one mistake I think that the Dutch minister has fallen into. He is under the delusion that you are all Dutchmen who are here. [Laughter.] I know better than that. [Laughter.] I have been to too many dinners in New York. Some of you turned up at the St. Patrick's Society dinner, [laughter,] claiming to be good Irishmen, Mr. Minister, and to tell the truth, probably half of you are. [Laughter.] At least half of you have some Irish blood in you besides Dutch blood, I will wager that—yes, two-thirds of you.

"I don't know whether there is anybody here representing the St. Patrick's Society. If there be I ought to say as little as possible on that subject. [Laughter.] But at their dinner, when the representative of the Holland Society is away down at the other end of the table, the St. Patrick Society President always says that the two best mixtures of blood in this country, and we are nothing but a mixture of blood here from Europe, he always says the two best mixtures are the Irish and the Dutch. At the Holland Society dinner the Holland man states it the other way, that the two best mixtures are the Dutch and the Irish. They just cross it there, but they mean the same thing, provided either of them is sincere and means anything at all, which may be doubtful. [Laughter.]

"You have brought many good customs into this country, and you are a stable element in our society. I think you know how to vote right. [Laughter.] I might make a bet that a whole lot of you did not vote for me. [Laughter and applause.] (A voice, "But we will next time.") You didn't know enough to. [Laughter.] But here is a Dutchman who says you will know enough the next time, but you won't get a chance. [Laughter.]

"Your manners and customs I admire very much. But as for your food, I am not so certain [Laughter.] I am not altogether clear that I would like to live on what you eat. I saw a dish brought in here with great pomp and circumstance, with as much pomp and circumstance as I have seen Chinese carrying laundry out in San Francisco [Laughter] two pots on the end of a pole. What was it called? I don't remember. I have eaten so much that I don't remember it. I hope the newspaper reporters will get this at least accurately, how many other errors they may commit, whether accidentally or intentionally. Try to get this right [Laughter.] It is called hutspot [Laughter.] I am sure I do not know what it is. I looked at it and wished it well, but I did not eat it. I would not take the risk.

"I have an interview with the Secretary of War to-morrow in Washington, and I have to be careful. There is a Spanish dish we read about in Don Quixote called griefs and groans, and I reckon it was something like this dish. You can take the griefs and groans if you want to, but I passed it over.

"Allusion has been made to the fact that we are going to celebrate a Dutch event here in the City of New York, and I have appointed a committee to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the Dutch capturing or settling on Manhattan Island, namely, in 1613. I have been flooded with all sorts of written arguments that the thing did not occur in 1613, but that it occurred much later. And I am sorry to say that there are some who questioned whether it occurred at all or not. But this dinner, Mr. Minister and Mr. President, proves that they came over some time or another, whether they were here in 1613 I will not take an oath or even commit myself.

"That seal has been produced here to convince us of something or other, and I looked all over it to find the date, but there is no date on it. It doesn't prove anything except that somebody manufactured it yesterday. That is all it proves. I will let them fight it out a little longer, and, if necassary, I will refer it to the Holland Society, and if you can convince the rest of us that you settled here in 1613 we will have the celebration, otherwise not. We will postpone until we find just when you did arrive.

"I am very sure that the Dutch captured Holland at some time or another, because there is a proverb in history that they did, but I am not altogether certain whether they captured Manhattan or not, or if they did I do not know exactly when they did it.

"I am very glad to some here and to meet you all. And I shall be very glad to hear what Mr. Carnegie has to say about the peace palace. I do not mean to throw cold water on it. Mr. Carnegie in that matter has done one of the greatest works of all history, and has set this palace up as an object lesson, to proclaim to all the world that peace is better than war. Although we may not be able to avoid war now, in the growth of God's time, when the passions of men shall be softened, and when they will be willing to submit their disputes rather than to go like two dogs in a mad fight and wrestle, then will the peace palace have accomplished its great work. That will not be altogether in our time. But those, Mr. Carnegie, who come after us, will see it all the same. And I am sure it is the wish of nobody more sincerely than of me, and I am sure of those who are here, the descendants of a peaceful Nation, that that consummation may be accomplished and be a fact in the near future. (Applause.)

Mr. Carnegie spoke next. He had a speech all written out, but he took occasion to depart from his manuscript for a moment and to thank Mayor Gaynor for changing his attitude toward peace near the end of his address. He said the more Dutch immigrants came to America the better for America. He had much to say about the wisdom of world-wide peace and asserted that he honored the Netherlands for the part that nation had always borne in the furtherance of the brotherhood of man.

"Holland," said Mr. Carnegie, "stands supreme and alone among nations as having in our own day held in its capital, The Hague, the Peace Conference which was called by the Emperor of Russia, the first that ever assembled of representatives appointed by the governments of all the civilized nations of the earth, which to the surprise of many, but to the joy of all, succeeded in creating an international tribunal for the settlement of international disputes, and beyond this provided for stated meetings of the conference in the future. The Temple of World Peace erected at The Hague, in which the nations are to meet and confer is to be opened this year with ceremonies that will attract the world's attention, and perhaps a conference of the peace delegates may be decided upon and progress made toward substituting world peace for world war.

"The civilized world never before took so great a bound forward, and history is to record that from the day of this meeting of the nations in friendly brotherhood desirous of banishing the foulest blot upon civilization—the killing of man by man in battle—the world's triumphant march began to 'peace on earth, among men good will.'"

Martin W. Littleton was the last speaker. He said that President Taft, who had been a great and good President had been the victim of the meanest thing in American politics since the days of Andrew Johnson. Mayor Gaynor, he said, had also been shamefully treated at times. The Mayor, he added, was in his opinion, the most insistent and persistent friend of good Government the City Hall had housed in generations.

James Bloomingdale, John J. Bogert, William L. Brower, John K. Clark, Charles L. Eldlitz, Garret J. Garretson, Hugh Hastings, Alfred B. Johnson, Bryan L. Kennelly, William H. Kouwenhoven, Edward S. Malone, the Hon. James T. Malone, John D. Quackenbos, the Hon. James C. Van Siclen, and Augustus Van Wyck were among those at the dinner.

MYLIUS IS SHUT OUT; COURTS TO GET CASE

His Libel of King George Is Held by Secretary Nagel Not to be a Political Offense.

STANDS ON TRIAL'S RECORD

Not a Proper Person to be Admitted to the Country Under the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Edward F. Mylius, who served a prison term in England after conviction of the charge of libeling King George V., is to be deported from the United States according to an order made to-day by Charles Nagel, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to whom Mylius appealed from the deportation order of the Federal Board of Inquiry at the Ellis Island Immigration Station. Secretary Nagel held that Mylius had been convicted of a felony and that if his offense were regarded as merely political any crime might be construed as having a political character. It was said by friends of Mylius that a writ of habeas corpus would be sworn out at once and that appeal from Mr. Nagel's decision would be taken to the Federal courts.

The report of the Ellis Island Board of Inquiry was approved by William Williams, United States Commissioner of Immigration at New York, where Mylius is detained, and also by Daniel J. Keefe, Commissioner General of Immigration in Washington. The Board of Inquiry held that as Mylius admitted that he had caused to be published in the Paris Liberator an article to the effect that King George, before he became King, had married at Malta a daughter of Admiral Culme-Seymour, by whom he had two children, had been tried for this offense and had on conviction been sentenced and had served a term in prison, he was, under the terms of the United States immigration laws, not a proper person to be admitted into the country.

Secretary Nagel's Decision.

Secretary Nagel in his decision said:

"I cannot assume that a law which excludes Anarchists and persons who advocate the overthrow of government, or the assassination of public officials, was intended to admit the publisher of a false charge of bigamy simply because he advances a political purpose or motive for the act, or because the false charge was directed against a King among others, or because the court in which the trial was had regarded the political aspect of the case as an aggravation of the offense.

"I have not found a clear definition of 'political offense.' The accepted rule seems to be that, to constitute a political offense, it is necessary to show something in the nature of concerted action."

The alleged crime lacked this character, the Secretary further said, and was not part of a political controversy, an uprising, or a common movement, but Mylius depended entirely upon his avowed motive or purpose to give his act the required political character.

At the Department of Commerce and Labor it was admitted to-day that Secretary Nagel's decision did not end the case. Mylius's lawyers may ultimately attempt to get some court to take jurisdiction on a writ of error and so bring the political question involved to the Supreme Court.

TO FIGHT FOR MYLIUS.

Editor James Tells of Plan to Appeal to the Courts.

Edward Holton James, the editor and owner of the Liberator, who arrived from Paris on Sunday to aid E. F. Mylius, his former employe, said yesterday that he was sorry that Secretary Nagel had not seen his way clear to admit Mylius to the United States.

"While I have no doubt," he said, "that the Secretary did his duty in a conscientious manner, according to his idea of the law, I am of the opinion that the decision was against the plain sense of the law of the country. To-day we shall take out a writ of habeas corpus in the Federal Court to prevent them from sending Mylius back to Havre to-morrow afternoon."

Stimson Holds Pier Hearing To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Stimson will give a hearing to-morrow afternoon to all interested in the plan of the New York Board of Estimates and Apportionment for the extension of the pier line of New York Harbor. Mayor Gaynor has been invited to attend, and Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, R. A. C. Smith, Chairman of the State Port Commission, and other officials from New York and Jersey City have promised to be present.

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LIMIT IMMIGRATION TESTS.

Conferrees Drop Writing Requirement, Also Certificates of Identity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Details of the Immigration Bill were agreed upon in conference between the two houses to-day and the measure will probably be brought up for adoption to-morrow in the House, where it was reported late to-day.

Under the conference bill immigrants will have to read their own language, but this requirement will be waived in the case of wives, widows, single daughters and some others. The Senate yielded on the requirement of a writing test.

The head tax on immigrants was increased by the conferrees from $4 to $5, but exception is made in favor of Canadians and Mexicans because of their proximity.

Physicians, matrons and inspectors, all appointed by this Government, will be on immigrant-carrying ships; the fine on steamship companies for bringing in inadmissible aliens will be raised from $100 to $200, and any steamship company bringing in insane persons will be penalized hereafter.

The conferrees dropped the Root plan respecting those who come to this country and cause trouble with friendly nations, which is particularly aimed to meet the situation along the Mexican border. It was agreed to require deportation of persons convicted and sentenced here for offenses involving moral turpitude. The proposal for certificates of identity, which was objectionable to Jewish immigrants, was dropped in conference.

MARSHALL'S TARIFF VIEWS.

Vice President-elect Wants Old-Fashioned Competition and Rewards of Industry.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President-elect, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, passed through this city on his way to a Winter resort in Arizona.

"We must go back to the tariff of 1846 for a solution of our tariff problem," said Mr. Marshall to persons who asked him to express his views.

"We've got to get back to the time when the people of the country had equal opportunities; back to the time when there were old-fashioned competition, old-fashioned rewards of comfortable living and tranquil old age for labor.

"If I know Mr. Wilson and oldfashioned Democracy they propose to go back to first principles. We propose first to go back to a constitutional tariff. The tariff has corrupted this country more than anything else. It has corrupted good men and made bad men worse. I don't care how good a man is. If you give him a tariff favor at the expense of his neighbor, you weaken his moral fibre. In a little while he can see no wrong in buying a franchise from a City Council."

COLLECTOR LOEB WILL STICK

Denies Report That He Will Resign Before March 4.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Collector Loeb of New York to-day denied a report that he might resign before March 4.

"I stuck through one administration, and I expect to stick through another," he said. "My resignation, however, will be in President Wilson's hands on March 4."

The Collector to-day conferred with Treasury officials about the reorganization of the customs service.

Saks & Company

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Continuing today and tomorrow

the semi-annual sale of

Men's Overcoats

Regulation models, single and double breasted great coats, frock overcoats, and scores of others from radical to conservative styles, in all the newest fabrics and colorings, and with all the variations as to belts, lapels, and fronts. Designed, cut and tailored excl

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

BRAZILIAN COFFEE CORNER AT AN END

Anti-Trust Suit Obviated by Sale of 931,000 Bags in the United States.

PROFITS MAY BE $58,280,000

This Is on Surplus of 3,100,000 Bags Still Held—Prices Not Affected Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A meeting of the committee charged with the management of the Sao Paulo Government coffee was held to-day in London under the chairmanship of Baron Bruno Schroeder. The following statement was approved:

First, 931,000 bags of Rio and Santos coffee have been sold in the United States. All the stock of coffee in the United States is now sold and either distributed or in course of distribution among seventy-eight buyers in twenty States, who purchased it at uniform prices and conditions.

Second, 300,000 bags will be sold in Europe by tender.

Third, no further sales of Government coffee will be made in the year 1913.

Statement by Hermann Sielcken.

Among those present at the meeting was Hermann Sielcken of New York, who in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent said:

"Contrary to the statement made by Attorney General Wickersham that the keeping out of the market of the valorization stock belonging to the Government of Sao Paulo had been the cause of the advance in the market, the present sale of 931,000 bags in twenty States of the Union at the full market value for both Santos and Rio coffee should be sufficient proof that the lawsuit against the committee and indirectly against the State of Sao Paulo has been an absolute mistake. Sales have been made in twenty States, New York leading, followed by the States of Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and other States which can be reached from New York by the coffee stored there.

"My statement, made during my examination before the Pujo Committee, to the effect that 931,000 bags could be sold without affecting the market in the slightest, is verified, as well as my point then made that valorization had at no time affected the market during the four years of its existence, and that the market commenced to advance only when the 1910-11 crop showed a decided falling off, crops, in fact, having remained ever since below the amount required for consumption. The action of the Attorney General was based upon one-sided information entirely. The Assistant Attorney General who collected the data absolutely refused to listen to anything except in favor of getting an excuse for a lawsuit, while facts and figures were ignored.

"The defeat of the Government before the Circuit Court of New York in the month of June should have been sufficient to cause the withdrawal of the suit at once. Instead, the Government was never willing to answer the demurrer which my attorneys raised and which we desired to have answered in order to prove to the public that there never was any cause for acting. I advised the Government of Sao Paulo as far back as last July to sell coffee as it was needed and could be sold to advantage, as been proved.

"As to any diplomatic action of the two Governments, I was advised of the details only late in December, but whatever the Brazilian and Sao Paulo Governments have seen fit to do in order to please the United States is a matter entirely foreign to me.

Says It Did Not Affect Prices.

"As a merchant I wish to state that nobody is responsible for the advance of the market except the weather clerk, and I think he is entirely out of the reach of the Attorney General. Mr. Wickersham saw fit to put the blame upon the committee, charging its members with conspiracy and manipulation of buying and selling. With this committee I never had anything to do, as the committee did not exist when the coffee was bought. While the Government of Sao Paulo bought all the coffee in the record crop year 1906-7, the committee was only appointed in January, 1909, and only for the purpose of liquidation, which can hardly be construed as an offense against United States laws."

Special to The New York Times.

Wickersham Refuses Comment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Great interest was shown to-day in official circles concerned in the pending prosecution of the coffee trust so called in the report coming from London that the Valorization Committee there had decided on the sale of 931,000 bags of coffee now stored in New York. It is understood that this sale took place in consequence of an international agreement by which Brazil abandons the valorization principle, so far as the United States was concerned, and that as a result of the dispersion of the large stock of coffee now stored in New York the Government suit pending in the Federal courts will be discontinued.

When Attorney General Wickersham was acquainted with the news to-day he said that he should have to know a great deal more than the bare facts stated in the report before he could decide what course would be pursued. In the meantime, he said, he would not discuss the subject. At the State Department no information whatever was to be had in regard to the matter.

At the Department of Justice it was admitted that the London committee must have acted in accordance with some sort of agreement, as the United States Government had nothing to stand upon except the impounding of the coffee held in New York. With that sold and dispersed to buyers in as many as twenty States, the Government suit would fall at once. It is said here that the agreement is in the nature of a drawn game. Brazil, it is declared, makes no promises for the future, except that no attempt will soon be made to store coffee in any State in the United States for controlling the demand and supply.

May Operate from Canada.

Those who profess to have some knowledge of what has been going on predict that the valorization principle will be adhered to by Brazil, and some point of vantage, either in Canada or elsewhere, will be chosen from which to control the American market. The prospect is strong that Congress will legislate in a manner to prevent the storage of coffee for purposes of market control in this country.

Big Profit for Valorisation Committee.

The coffee valorization scheme promulgated by the Brazilian Government in connection with leading bankers and international coffee interests for the purpose of restricting sales until prices reached a level satisfactory to the Brazilian growers came to an end yesterday, in so far as it concerns the United States, at least, by the announcement from the bankers' committee in London that the stock of 931,000 bags which had been stored in the warehouses of the New York Dock Company had been sold.

It was the general understanding in the local coffee trade yesterday that the committee's action had automatically ended the Sielcken suit. Mr. Sielcken and his associates have practically agreed not to repeat their attempt to corner the available supplies of coffee.

From the sales of the American holdings the valorization committee realized about $17,500,000, which will enable them to pay off the last of the bonds issued against the valorized coffee. The committee still has upwards of 3,100,000 bags of coffee, the proceeds of which will be mostly net profit. If this should be sold at the same rate as the 931,000 bags, this profit would amount to $58,280,000.

The New York Coffee Exchange received a cable from London yesterday announcing the sale of the American stock of coffee and making the following anouncement regarding the balance of the world stock:

"Another 800,000 bags will be sold in Europe by tender as follows: About 100,000 bags in Havre and Marseilles, 120,000 bags in Hamburg and Bremen, 80,000 bags in Rotterdam, 40,000 bags in Antwerp, and 10,000 bags in Trieste.

"The committee states that it has received an offer of 87f. for good average Havre type, in force until Feb. 3, for all of the above 30,000 bags, which offer the committee is at liberty to accept in part or as a whole."

POINCARE'S CHANCES OF ELECTION BRIGHT

Members of Senate and Chamber of Deputies to Choose a President of France To-day.

PAMS IN LEAD AT CAUCUS

But Many Legislators Were Not Present—Poincare Firmly Declines to Withdraw.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan.. 16.—In the Palace of Versailles to-morrow will take place the election of a new President of the French Republic, and seldom on the eve of a Presidential election has the result been so difficult to predict.

If the nation at large were consulted on the matter, Premier Poincaré, who by his masterly handling of affairs during the past twelve months has won universal admiration, would be elected M. Fallières's successor by an overwhelming majority, but the election of a President depends on the Senators and Deputies, not on the general public, and the subterranean tactics peculiar to the numerous groups which make up the Radical majority render the issue most confusing.

Jules Pams, the Minister of Agriculture, to-day missed by three votes being proclaimed at a caucus the sole candidate of the Republican Party. After the failure of two ballots yesterday, another meeting of the Republican Deputies and Senators was held this afternoon for a third ballot. Only M. Pams, who yesterday received the greatest number of votes, and M. Poincaré were in competition. There were 650 voters, and 326 votes were necessary to obtain an absolute majority. M. Pams received 323 and M. Poincaré 319.

The candidates will both stand for election at Versailles to-morrow. M. Poincaré has a good chance of being elected, perhaps on the first ballot. It is expected that he will receive a majority of the votes of the 240 odd Deputies and Senators—Socialists, Moderate Republicans, Nationalists, and Monarchists—who did not take part in yesterday's and to-day's meetings.

Premier Poincaré's opponents, it is said, are thinking of putting up another champion against him instead of M. Pams, namely Théophile Delcassé, the Minister of Marine. Jean Dupuy, Minister of Public Works and the proprietor of the Petit Parisien, is also mentioned.

The result of to-day's meeting created considerable excitement among the extreme Republican opponents of M. Poincaré. They met and decided that five ex-Premiers, MM. Combes, Clemenceau, Cailliaux, Monis, and Sarrien, should call on M. Poincaré and ask him, in view of the result of the third ballot, to withdraw his candidacy in order to put an end to the bitter division in the Republican Party.

The five ex-Ministers proceeded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Clemenceau laid their views before M. Poincaré, who simply answered:

"To-morrow there will be a National Assembly. I will be a candidate, and this National Assembly will be the Judge."

On the Bourse to-day betting on the Presidential election was as follows: Poincaré, even; Pams, 3 to 1; Deschanel, 6 to 1; Delcassé, 6 to 1; Ribot, 10 to 1; Bourgeois, 12 to 1, and Dubost, 20 to 1 against.

WEDS GAIETY ACTRESS.

Lord Victor Paget Married to Olive May, an American.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Marquis of Anglesey was present to-day at the marriage of his brother, Lord Victor Paget, to Olive May, the American Gaiety actress, whose engagement to the young nobleman had been a matter of common knowledge for over a year. The Marquis's wedding gift, it is understood, was a settlement of $5,000 a year each on the bride and bridegroom.

The wedding was a quiet affair. The wedding party lunched at the Carlton Hotel before the couple started for Paris and the Riviera.

Miss May, who signed the register as Olive May Meatyard, describing her father as a jeweler, bade good-by last Saturday night to the Gaiety stage, where she had been playing in the "Sunshine Girl."

Lord Victor is now the heir to the Anglesey marquisate, but his brother was recently married.

CAESARS HAD ELEVATORS.

At Least Three in Rome Palace—One Shaft 120 Feet Deep.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 17.—The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent says that Prof. Boni, who has been carrying out excavations on the site formerly occupied by the Palace of the Caesars on the Palatine Hill, has proved that at least three large lifts were used in the palace, enabling the Roman Emperors to ascend from the Forum to the top of the Palatine.

One shaft, which has not yet been completely cleared of the débris and rubbish which encumbered it, is 120 feet deep.

REFUSES RUSSIA'S OFFER.

Brazil Won't Sell Her New Battleship Rio Janeiro.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 16.—Russia made an offer to Brazil to-day to purchase the battle ship, Rio Janeiro, which is nearing completion in England.

The Government refused the offer.

ANOTHER SLIDE AT CULEBRA.

250,000 Yards of Material Fall Into the Cut.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Jan. 16.—Another bad slide occurred in the Culebra Cut yesterday, 250,000 yards of material falling from a high hill, and the slide threatens to spread.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Col. George W. Goethals, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, told the House to-day of the progress of the Panama Canal, through which he expects to send a ship or two experimentally next Autumn. He and half a dozen bureau chiefs of the War Department spent the day at the Capitol explaining the official estimates of $6,700,000 that the Government wants provided for in the coming sundry civil appropriation bill, to cover fortifications, batteries, camps and the like in the next fiscal year. The fortifications are estimated to cost $15,000,000 ultimately. The date set for opening the canal to commerce is Jan. 1, 1915.

A host of details must be worked out between the time the canal is finished and its opening date. Pilots will be needed to aid in navigation, vessels will make experimental trips to test the working efficiency of the waterway, cross currents that may be encountered by the running in of the Chagres River between the locks of Gatun and Miraflores will be figured on, and many things must be adjusted in the preliminary period leading up to the actual opening of the canal.

Col. Goethals will confer with President-elect Wilson at Trenton, and meet the committee again on Monday.

Pope Receives Archbishop Seton.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Most Rev. Robert Seton, Titular Archbishop of Heliopolis, and formerly of New Jersey, was received by the Pope this morning.

HAMMERSTEIN CASE DELAYED

Interesting Evidence Expected at Hearing of Operatic Star's Suit.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Oscar Hammerstein is the defendant in two actions, to be heard in the High Court here, arising out of his London Opera House venture. Two of his former operatic stars, Mme. Andrineau and Mme. Alvarez, have entered suit against him, claiming heavy damages for breach of contract. His decision to discontinue grand opera in London was the reason for the breaking of the contracts.

To-day counsel, before Mr. Justice Coleridge, made an application relating to the suit which Mme. Andrineau is bringing. The case should come before the court within the next few days, but counsel, with the concurrence of both parties, asked that the case should not be heard before Feb. 6. He added that Mr. Hammerstein was in New York, and, owing to developments in certain very important theatrical interests in that city, he could not reach England before that date. Mme. Andrineau was also away, on the Continent, and professional engagements prevented her personal appearance in court before February 6.

The Judge allowed the postponement of the case until Feb. 6.

Leading counsel have been engaged on both sides, and interesting evidence relating to certain happenings in the London Opera House will, it is stated, be revealed at the hearing of the case.

CAN'T FIND LOTTERY WINNER.

$300,000 Perhaps Due to Heirs of a Titanic Victim.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 17.—A telegram to The Daily News from Rome says the Bank of Italy has so far been unable to trace the holder of the winning ticket for the $300,000 National lottery prize.

It is not known whether the ticket was unsold or whether it was purchased by an Italian emigrant to America who was lost with the Titanic.

CZAR DISGRACES BROTHER.

Grand Duke Michael No Longer Regent-Designate—Due to His Marriage

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—The Grand Duke Michael, brother of Emperor Nicholas, was to-day relieved by imperial manifesto of his position as Regent-designate during the minority of the Imperial Crown Prince in case of the death of the present Emperor. He had recently been removed from the post of commander of the Regiment of Chevalier Guards.

Simultaneously with this an imperial ukase was isued establishing a guardianship over the Grand Duke Michael's personal property and affairs under the supreme direction of the Emperor, while the administration of his estate was transferred to the Department of Appanages of the Ministry of the Imperial Court.

These steps have been taken by the Emperor to mark his disapproval of the recent marriage of the Grand Duke to Mme. Sheremstievskaia.

The issue of a further rescript appointing a successor to the Grand Duke Michael in the Regency is expected immediately. No name has been divulged, but the Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovitch, son of the Grand Duke Paul, has been frequently mentioned in the course of unofficial gossip.

The projected change in the Regency-designate started a number of rumors abroad as to the selection of a new heir to the throne, but these all manifested unfamiliarity with the stringent house law of the Romanoffs regulating the succession, to which the Emperor swears adhesion as the first act of his reign. This law is unchangeable without overthrowing the whole fundamental law of the succession. On the other hand, the selection of a possible Regent is a personal prerogative of the Emperor and may be accomplished at any time by means of an imperial rescript.

MUST RETURN TO HIS WIFE.

Divorce Court Grants Mrs. Sothern's Petition Against Husband.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—In the Divorce Court to-day Mrs. Sam Sothern, who is an American, formerly Miss Janet Evelyn Mulliner, petitioned for the restitution of conjugal rights. The marriage took place in 1899.

The husband left his wife last August, leaving a letter saying he had nothing against her whatever, not even unkind feeling, but he would never see or communicate with her again. Mrs. Sothern wrote in reply, saying she was terribly upset and begging her husband to return, adding: "It does seem a cruel thing, after all these years and after all I put up with, to break up our dear little home." Mr. Sothern responded that it was impossible.

An order for the restitution of conjugal rights within fourteen days was made by the Court.

NEW GERMAN POTASH BILL.

Measure to Restrict Production to be Introduced in Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The German Government is preparing a new potash bill designed to restrict production, according to a statement made by Clemens Delbrück, Minister of the Interior, to-day at the meeting of the Budget Committee of the Imperial Parliament.

The measure will probably be brought in before the termination of the present session.

Manufacturers

YOU who are now considering the renewal of your lease or change of location, should investigate the Industrial Terminal proposition.

It has proven itself to be the greatest factor in reducing cost that has been offered to a tenant in the past decade. The location of our buildings and their proximity to Manhattan Island will decide for you in our favor.

Up to 40,000 feet on one floor. Rent to commence May 1st.

New York Dock Co.
Industrial Buildings Dept.
10 Bridge St. New York

Factory Removal Supervision

In moving and installing machinery and a thousand and one other ticklish matters that go with it, we can probably point out many economies.
It is our business to nose out deficiencies, and put them on a profitable basis. The cost is negligible. We can help you.

Engineering Supervision Co.
Specialists in Power Plant Operation,
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The Scenic Highway to the North Pacific Coast—

Four daily through electric-lighted trains each way.

No change of trains between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Spokane, Puget Sound and Portland. "North Coast Limited" leaves Chicago every night; "Northern Pacific Express" leaves Chicago every morning.

The line that has made the "Great Big Baked Potato" famous on its dining cars.

May we serve you for that trip to or through Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia or California points?

W. F. MERSHON, G. A. P. D.,
1244 Broadway, New York.
'Phone Madison Square 4040.

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One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.
One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

Loans from $1 to $1,000 upon pledge of personal property.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere."

Meet Me at the Fountain — The Big Store — A City in Itself

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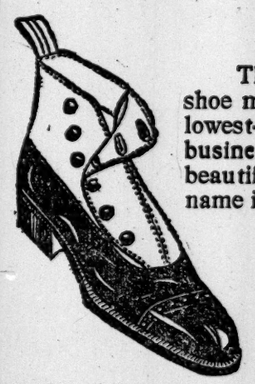
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

MAIN BUILDING

Here's a Sale for Men Who Like Fine Footwear!

$3.50 to $5 Shoes $2.45

Today, at.....



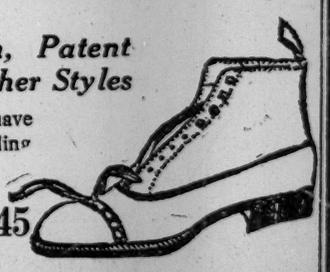
There's a men's shoe factory in Brockton, Mass., which is known to shoe men the country over for the high quality of its product. The lowest-priced shoes it ever makes sell at $3.50 a pair. The bulk of its business is in shoes that sell at $4 to $5 and more. It makes beautiful goods. We promised the manufacturer not to mention his name in our advertising in connection with the selling of this footwear.

But every pair of these shoes is stamped with his trade mark. It will be recognized by 9 out of every 10 men who see it. Snappy, stylish and exquisitely finished. Leaders always in the new ideas and custom-made touches. All new and up-to-the-minute styles.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE SURPLUS STOCK, SAMPLE AND SHOWROOM LINES, AGGREGATING MORE THAN 11,000 PAIRS OF FINE SHOES, AND OFFER THEM IN THIS SALE, WHICH BEGINS TODAY, AT NOT MUCH MORE THAN ONE-HALF WHAT THEY DESERVE TO BRING.

All new Spring models. Every pair PERFECT. All made with Goodyear-welted soles—not odd lots; every size and width in every style. The assortments at $2.45 a pair include:

Tan Russia Calfskin, Gun-Metal Calfskin, Patent Leather, Vici Kidskin, Button, Lace and Blucher Styles



This is the handsomest and highest grade lot of shoes that we have sold under price in years. Every good spring last is shown, including the latest English model. ALL PERFECT.

All sizes and widths in every style $2.45
Values $3.50, $4 and $5; Today, at.....

(MAIN Building, Second Floor.)

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Thereafter. In New York's Shopping Center

Gigantic Sale
Positively Never-Before Equalled
17,700 Cravats 25c
Neckwear Never Sold by Anyone, Anywhere for less than 50c and $1.00

REPRESENTING the Great Purchase of the Entire Floor Stock of Louis Auerbach, America's largest and best-known manufacturer, maker of the famous Solidsilk Scarves. Thousands of these cravats are of a quality *never before* sold at *less than $1.00.* The balance were *never* sold at *less* than *50c.* Absolutely and positively.

Hundreds of different color schemes and every tasteful color, ranging from the most sedate and conservative to the modish brilliant colorings favored by young men. Not a scarf but that is in the best of good taste. Plain colors, figures, vertical stripes, bias stripes in Open-End and French styles, and in Reversible Four-in-Hands. Only the most *durable* and *long-wearing* of soft Silks, Bengalines, Repps, Baratheas and Peau de Soie. Tailored as is all the most expensive neckwear—designed by real artists in the blending and weaving of colors.

Unquestionably the most Sensational Offering New York will see this year, and Never-Before Equalled.

Up-to One-Third Reductions, Men's Winter Overcoats

A SALE that is the Magnet among them all. A Sale that has *kept us busy* even on the warmest days this week, days which seemed to prophesy that Winter was going out of fashion and Winter coats would become as extinct as a Dodo Bird. Doesn't this speak volumes about the acknowledged unsurpassed worth of *our* garments? And the size of the Reductions caps the climax of attraction.

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 51ST AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

OVERSTOCK SALE
OVERCOATS
Reduced up to One-Third.
$22.50
Formerly $35, $32.50, $30, $27.50 and $25
$16.50
Formerly $25, $22.50, $20 and $18.50

NEW YORKERS BOOM CONWAY FOR CABINET

Delegation Asks Wilson to Name ex-Lieutenant Governor for His Attorney General.

HAS O'GORMAN'S BACKING

President-elect Listens and Asks About His Standing as a Lawyer—Conference on the Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The first boom for the Cabinet that has been formally laid before the President-elect by a delegation coming for the purpose came from New York to-day. It was a boom for ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway for Attorney General, and it was brought by leaders of the more independent Democrats of the State, none of them being affiliated with Charles F. Murphy. The boom was originated and engineered by Senator James A. O'Gorman, who arranged for the visit of to-day's deputation. The boomers were Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt of Dutchess County, ex-Senator George B. Burd of Buffalo, Senator Loren F. White of Schenectady, and Judge John B. Riley of Plattsburg.

Senator O'Gorman's wishes might be expected to have some weight with Mr. Wilson, for he was an original Wilson man, and he stood out against Mr. Murphy on that proposition to the end. At the Baltimore Convention the State's vote was cast under the unit rule, and the Senator had no chance to vote for Wilson, but he made up for that by acting as one of the Wilson leaders on the floor, and he was one of those who worked most effectively to bring about the Governor's nomination.

As usual, Mr. Wilson listened with interest to the arguments laid before him, but made no promises. He said he knew Mr. Conway, but he wanted to know everything his visitors could tell him, particularly about Conway's standing and career at the bar. It is recalled that Conway visited the Governor after the Baltimore Convention, and that he afterward refused to be a candidate for nomination as Lieutenant Governor.

The four Democrats seemed willing to let it be thought that Gov. Sulzer was friendly to the Conway suggestion, though they were rather reticent on that point. After the others left the State House Senator Roosevelt stayed and talked with the Governor for a quarter of an hour, and then accompanied him over to Princeton.

The following statement was given out by the four boomers:

> We came here to confer with President-elect Wilson in regard to the representation of New York State in his Cabinet. We believe that its population and important interests entitle it to consideration. We submitted to the President-elect the views of leading Democrats from every section and from every county of the State and of nearly the entire up-State Democratic press, all favoring the selection by him of ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway for the position of Attorney General.
>
> There is probably no other name that could be suggested for this position from this State that would meet with such general approval or the practically unanimous indorsement from up-State that it has received. It is an impressive recognition of his fitness.
>
> The position of the Democratic Party on the trust question is such that it will be very important to have a legal adviser in perfect sympathy with carrying out the policies of the party on the subject and one who has made a profound study of it. Mr. Conway's legal attainments are widely known and recognized by the members of the bar and by the Judges of the State. There is, perhaps, no lawyer in the State who has made a more profound study of the subject of trust legislation and regulation. He has invariably allied himself with the best of the Democratic progressive measures, and we believe he would represent the State as few others could in aiding the Administration to put them into operation.

It is being recalled to-night that on the occasion when Mr. Wilson snubbed Murphy at the Syracuse State Fair it was Conway through whom he performed that painful duty. He found that Murphy was to sit at the table with him. He promptly appealed to Conway to see to it that the Tammany Boss was put somewhere else, and the Lieutenant Governor did the deed with skill and dispatch.

Representatives Broussard of Louisiana and Henry of Texas were among the other visitors to-day. Particular interest attached to Mr. Broussard's visit because of the important position he will assume in the House when the tariff fight comes up. Louisiana has generally been a strong protection State. Mr. Broussard had a good deal to say about the tariff.

"Is Louisiana interested in the tariff on sugar?" he repeated. "Yes, and in forty other things of the same nature. She is the largest rice producing State, the largest sugar producing State, and the second largest lumber State. Why shouldn't she be interested in the tariff?"

Mr. Broussard was asked what Louisiana wanted, and he replied that his State was satisfied with the sugar bill in the form in which it passed one House and failed of passage in the other at the last session. He is Senator-elect from Louisiana, although under the system prevailing in Louisiana and other States he will not take this office for two years yet.

GOETHALS FOR WAR SECRETARY

A Well-Informed Senator Suggests This as Meaning of Visit to Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—From a Democratic Senator who has recently been in conference with Gov. Wilson came the suggestion to-day that the Governor's invitation to Col. Goethals to visit him to-morrow meant that the Colonel would be invited to take the portfolio of War in the next Cabinet. The Senator has taken an active part in holding up President Taft's civil nominations and was largely instrumental in the President's decision not to name Col. Goethals's as Governor of the Canal Zone. The Senator, like other Democrats, however, has insisted that Col. Goethals need fear no humiliation at the hands of the Senate.

When asked what Col. Goethals's visit to Trenton might foretell, the Senator replied with a broad smile:

"Well, I don't think the Governor will appoint him Secretary of the Treasury."

Then more seriously he added:

"I think Col. Goethals will be made the biggest thing in his department. He will have an opportunity to reorganize it."

Under the law, to be appointed Chief of Staff, Col. Goethals would need first to have been a general officer. In view of that obstacle it is suggested that the Senator's only meaning could be that Col. Goethals would be named Secretary of War.

JASPER ENTERTAINS WILSON.

He Is a Most Intelligent Dog and Performs at State House.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—Gov. and Mrs. Wilson got a good deal of fun out of a dog to-day. It happened in the Governor's room at the State House and Mr. Wilson declared that Jasper, that is the dog's name, was the smartest dog in the world.

Jasper's pedigree is uncertain, but scientists are inclined to class him as a cross between an Italian greyhound and an English bull. He belongs to George F. Taylor of Richmond, Va., who brought him to call on the Governor to-day, and whether Jasper was impressed or not the Governor and Mrs. Wilson certainly were.

"Jasper," said Mr. Taylor, without raising his voice or making any gesture, "go into another room and shut yourself in."

Jasper trotted over into Secretary Tumulty's office and closed the door.

Then Mr. Taylor told him to pick up a match and give it to the Governor and after that to write on a typewriter. Jasper performed both these feats. He started the typewriting in a leisurely sort of way that gave no promise of giving him the world's speed record.

"Write faster," commanded Taylor, whereupon Jasper turned loose a burst of speed that made Charles Swem and Miss Salome Tarr open their eyes.

Next Jasper got this order:

"Go to that gentleman over there, pick up that hat that lies beside him, and hand it to him. When you have done that, take up his spectacle case and give him that."

All these orders were given without any change of voice or any gesture. In the same way Mr. Taylor ordered Jasper to "bring me that piece of paper." Jasper looked around till he found one and walked over with it.

"No, not that one," said Taylor. "I mean that one that is over behind the table."

Jasper hunted around behind the table and produced the paper. Then he was told to go and get Mrs. Wilson's umbrella, and the final order was: "Jasper, tell me whether you would rather be Jack Johnson or a dead dog." Jasper rolled over and played dead.

Both the Wilsons were highly delighted and said they had never seen anything like it.

"Oh," said Taylor modestly, as he took his leave, "I am expecting every day that Jasper will open up a conversation with me. I have been rather surprised at his keeping silent so long."

TELLS WILSON TO TALK ON.

Another John W. Williams Sends a Message to the President-Elect.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The publication of an intemperate telegram to President-elect Wilson, coming from New York and signed John W. Williams, drew forth to-day a telegram of a different kind from another John W. Williams. This one came from Richmond, Va., and said:

> Gov. Woodrow Wilson, Princeton, N. J.—Keep on talking, for every time you open your mouth you say something worth while. I regret that a man of my name in New York has made such a fool of himself. He has not the gift to see himself as others see him. JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

The officials of the Postal Telegraph Company would not discuss yesterday the telegram signed John W. Williams, given out on Wednesday at Trenton by Gov. Wilson. That dispatch read:

> Gov. Wilson, Trenton, N. J.—Don't be such a fool. Use your brains and keep your mouth shut. Don't be a silly ass and make the whole country ashamed of you. JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

In giving out this telegram, Mr. Wilson said:

"I want this made public because I want the country to know that I get that sort of criticism from New York, and I also want the country to know that the telegram was transmitted by the Postal Telegraph Company."

General Manager Nally of the Postal Telegraph Company said he preferred to remain silent on Gov. Wilson's statement about his company.

Volume 37 of the Encyclopaedia of Legal Procedure sets forth, with citations of many suits, that the United States Circuit Court has held that a telegraph company cannot refuse to receive messages for transmission and must transmit all messages received, the only exception being that it may reject messages that are obviously libelous. A general practice of the telegraph companies is to reject obscene or profane messages.

Many messages which might appear intemperate and scurrilous, it is pointed out, may be in code or be sent according to a previous understanding which would make them inoffensive to the receiver, so that if the companies tried to pass judgment upon the messages in such cases that might do much more harm than good and tangle up many of their customers' affairs.

NO APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

Wilson Denies Report Naming D. F. Malone and G. G. Battle for Places.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 16.—Gov. Wilson denied to-day a report printed in The New York American this morning which declared that Dudley Field Malone had accepted the post of secretary to the President, and that George Gordon Battle was to receive the offer of the position of United States District Attorney in New York while William F. McCombs was not going to accept a Cabinet place.

The Governor was considerably exercised over this report.

"No appointments have been offered to or accepted by any one," he declared, with some heat. "When I made my last statement I meant exactly what I said, and to keep putting these questions to me is to doubt my veracity."

RETURN FROM SCHOOL TO FIND HOME GONE

Wreckers, in Absence of Watchman's Family, Destroy Houseboat in Which They Lived.

BELONGINGS ARE SCATTERED

Land Company Alleged House Boat and Other Shacks Trespassed on Its Gravesend Bay Property.

When school closed yesterday afternoon the five small children of William McKinsey, three little boys and two little girls, trudged home together from Public School 17 in Coney Island. "Home," for almost as long as they could remember, meant to the youngsters a big houseboat which floated in Sheepshead or Gravesend Bay in Summer, and in Winter was drawn up on piles on the strip of beach between Harway Avenue and the water, stretching from Ulmer Park to Coney Island.

They tramped along through Coney Island, came to the beginning of Harway Avenue, and started down it toward the houseboat. It was misty near the water, but long before they had arrived at the point where they usually turned off the avenue to continue along the beach, they caught sight of the houseboat.

Something about its appearance puzzled them. It seemed to sit very low to the sand, and they quickened their steps to see what was the matter. A hundred yards away they broke into a run, for ahead of them loomed the houseboat, now only a hulk, its upper works gone, and around it were gathered men and women, their neighbors, who occupied shacks along the beach.

The children, breathless with excitement, pulled up before the wreck of what had been their home, and the little girls burst into tears as they saw the chairs, a table, their kitchen utensils, everything that had made the old boat home, scattered about on the sand. Neighbors took them in charge and explained to them, as well as they could, that the men who owned the beach had come and chopped down the houseboat while they were at school.

"But what will papa say!" wailed the children. They did not ask of their mother, for Mrs. McKinsey has been an invalid and lived with relatives in Manhattan. McKinsey, a watchman at 34 Renwick Street, lived in the houseboat with his children. The neighbors consoled them, but when McKinsey came home from work he was vigorous in his condemnation of the men who had destroyed his home.

"Why couldn't they have run the boat into the water if they had wanted to get it off the beach?" he demanded. "What right had they to tear down my home?"

Those of his neighbors who had been on the shore all day told him that six men, under a foreman and accompanied by a man who had said that he was a City Marshal, had done the work. On Tuesday McKinsey and his neighbors, some of whom had lived on the beach for twenty years, had received notices, signed with the name of the Harway Improvement Company, telling them that the company was the owner of the land and that they might have until Jan. 24 in which to vacate.

There was much grumbling and dissatisfaction in those of the twenty-one little shacks which were occupied, for some of the squatters lived there only in Summer. They considered one with the other what steps they should take to prevent eviction for the old-timers said the beach on which they lived was made ground, made when, twenty years ago, Coney Island Creek was widened and the said, piled up near the beach, extended for many yards into the water.

Still they did nothing, for had not the notice said that they might have until Jan. 24 to move? But Wednesday the six men and the foreman came and tore down a shack used by some boys as a Summer camp. The neighbors protested and got a policeman, and when the latter found that the house wreckers had no permit from the Building Department he sent them away.

But they returned yesterday, this time armed with the necessary permit, and before it got too dark to work, they had torn down McKinsey's home as well as the little shack occupied by John Scott with his wife and three children. McKinsey took his children to his relatives in Manhattan, and Mr. and Mrs. Scott removed their brood to the home of Brooklyn friends.

The neighbors last night that were left took counsel what steps they should adopt to-day, and some of them said they should resist any effort to tear their homes down over their heads. Whether they would move on Jan. 24 they said would have to be settled in the courts, for they intended to band together and fight.

FIRE IN FRATERNITY HOUSE.

Columbia Students Try to Put It Out, but Finally Send In Alarm.

A fire shortly before 8 o'clock in the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity house, at 604 West 114th Street, was fought by the students in the house without success and was only extinguished when an alarm was sent in.

Kemper Nomland, an architectural student of the class of 1915, was seated in his room directly over the kitchen, when he smelled smoke. He gave an alarm and the thirty-odd men in the house began an investigation which resulted in the discovery that a defective flue in the chimney was responsible.

Roscoe Bowes, '15; John Taylor, '14, and Edward Perkins of the School of Journalism, '14, began to poke at the flue directly over the big open oven with broom handles and other instruments, with the result that a draught was created and the fire began to burn briskly. Then a second corps of amateur fire fighters ascended to the roof and began to pour streams down the chimney, which could by no physical means enter the flue in which the fire was burning. At length Pierce Hammond, a senior, called up Fire Headquarters and gave a still alarm. When the firemen arrived they tore out the bricks of the flue and soon extinguished the blaze. The loss was about $500.

TO CRUSH CUBAN LIBERALS.

Plan Afoot in Havana to Wipe Out Leaders if They Start a Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent learns that plans have already been made in Havana whereby, if the Liberals undertake to start a revolution, every leader will be wiped out, including the most prominent, in the same manner as Alfaro's followers were in Ecuador, in consequence of which revolutions have not been popular in that country since.

A prominent member of the Veterans' Association says that those in the movement have co-operated regardless of party affiliations. The revolution talk of the Liberals is understood to be a bluff for the purpose of trying to influence the Supreme Court, which is expected soon to hand down its decision as to the legality of the recent elections. Their talk, however, is doing much damage to business.

MUSTN'T USE PRINCE'S NAME.

Ex-Wife of a de Broglie Is Enjoined by the French Courts.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The courts to-day ordered Mme. Maritza to cease advertising herself as the ex-Princess de Broglie.

The manager of the theatre in which she is appearing said he had been willing to drop the name from the playbills, but the former wife of Prince Robert de Broglie insisted on retaining it.

The action was brought by Prince Amedée, and Mme. Maritza contended that she had the right to use the name unless her former husband objected. It is stated that she intends to appeal.

OLD MASTER IS FOUND.

A Gentile da Fabriano, Valued at $50,000, Discovered Near Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A "Madonna and Child," by Gentile da Fabriano, the Italian painter, who died about 1440, has been discovered in an obscure little oratory at Velletri, near Rome.

It is valued at $50,000.

YET ANOTHER MODERN VENUS

Proportions of a London Woman Said to be Absolutely Perfect.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Yet another modern rival of the Venus of Milo has come forward in the person of a Londoner, Miss Tamara Richards.

She is taller than the original of the statue, and the measurements, therefore, slightly differ in proportion, but a woman artist who measured her declares that her head and figure are absolutely perfect and thinks they cannot be surpassed.

Miss Richards is 23 years old. Pictures of her have been exhibited at the Royal Academy on several occasions.

Newspaper Workers Smoked Out.

A small blaze, starting early yesterday morning in the plant of the McConnell Printing Company, on the sixth floor of the Rhinelander Building, 238 William Street, drove such clouds of smoke up through the building that the editorial staffs of The New York American and The Evening Journal were driven from their quarters. The fire started in some rubbish from a cause not ascertained. Firemen were called and quenched the blaze in a few minutes. Within half an hour all those who had been driven from the building were back at work.

THE PULSE of the Player-Piano is in the "pedal touch." The touch of the

Behning PLAYER PIANO

"With the tone you can't forget"

is so remarkably similar to that of the human hand that many an expert has failed utterly to distinguish the difference between hand playing and "pedal touch" playing.

$750, Style 10 | $800, Style 24
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Convenient Terms. Send for Literature.

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Entrance 38th St., N. Y.

Don't be deprived of the income of flats, apartments or houses through lack of desirable tenants—have your property noted in Times Want Ads. —Adv.

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Special Tour $639.10

New ... EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 14,250 Tons
From Liverpool April 1, 1913, via Gibraltar, Villefranche, Suez, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Vancouver. Fare for entire tour $639.10 and upward. For full particulars apply to Canadian Pacific Railway Offices, 1 and 458 Broadway, and 281 Fifth ave., New York.

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Over 300 Men's Winter Overcoats
Over 450 Men's Winter Suits
All of Gimbel $25 to $32 Standards
Today at $17.50

All this Clothing was made up for our regular stock, and you know what our quality requirements are.

All in this season's correct styles, sufficiently divergent to meet practically every man's preferences.

Sizes for small, average and large men, though the radically reduced price indicates that lines are broken.

If you are interested in a Mid-winter saving of 25 up to nearly 50 per cent. on a new Suit or Overcoat today gives you your opportunity.

The OVERCOATS
Include Greatcoats, Storm Coats, Ulsters, three-quarter length Chesterfields, and other desirable models.

The SUITS
Are in the fashionable soft rolling lapel styles, in various models; with others in more conservative cut.

And Then This Fine Group of $35 to $45 Overcoats and Suits at $25

Our finest Sack Suits, English Walking Suits and Norfolk Suits, made expressly for Gimbel Brothers, by the best American tailors, in staple and fancy patterns.

Price Reductions of 20 Per Cent. Rule On All Our Men's Fur and Fur-lined Overcoats — Fourth Floor

At Half Price, or Near It---Men's Scotch Wool Jackets and Waistcoats

Fine Scotch wool—soft to the point of being silky, is used in the weaving of these comforting outdoor garments for men.

On the golf links, in a motor, or, if the weather turns cold, on the skating pond, they will prove their worth.

Fashioned to fit well; distinctive in stitch and color-combinations—that proclaim their Scotch origin.

Now, with the approach of inventory, and the passing of the season, in which such things ought to be sold, we lower prices on the remainder by one-half or thereabouts. You will find—

25 Garments that were $5, Now $2
210 Garments that were $6.50, Now $3.50.
15 Garments that were $10, Now $5
18 Garments that were $12.50, Now $7.50. — Main Floor

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BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

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STRAIGHT SIDE TIRE
is made exclusively by the
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Motoring Garments and Accessories

Men's and Women's Motor Coats of desirable wool fabrics; Silk, Wool and Silk-and-wool Sweaters; Shetland Shawls; Raincoats and Mackintoshes; Hats, Caps, Veils, Scarfs, Gloves, Parasolettes, Goggles, etc.

Motor Robes and Pillows; Fitted Hampers and Motor Cases; Traveling Bags, Dressing and Suit Cases; Thermos Bottles; Motor Clocks, etc.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OFFER, DURING THEIR CLEARANCE SALES,

Extraordinary Values

in every department. For example—

Fur-trimmed Wraps, $45, $55, $65 to $125
Formerly $75 to $300

Tailored Suits, $38, $50 & $65
Formerly $65 to $150
Fur-trimmed and fancy-tailored styles.

Gowns, $55, $65, $75, $95 & $125
Formerly $100 to $350—For afternoon and evening wear.

Millinery, $5, $7.50 & $12.50
Formerly $15 to $50
Including Fur, Fur-trimmed and Plume Hats.

Furs, Half and One-third Off
Including Plain and Draped Coats and Novelty Sets.

No sale goods sent on approval, reserved or exchanged.

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

ANNUAL SALE

C. G. Gunther's Sons
Established 1820

Furs at Greatly Reduced Prices

391 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

YONKERS CHEERS MEN AS CAR STRIKE ENDS

Employes March in Uniform from Their Headquarters to the Company's Building.

OLD AGREEMENT IN FORCE

Men Discharged by Whitridge for Refusing to Break In Employe He Appointed Take Out First Car.

The street car strike in Yonkers ended yesterday afternoon. The men accepted the concessions recommended by the Public Service Commission, to which President Whitridge of the Yonkers Railroad Company agreed. By 5 o'clock last evening cars were running on every line in the city. At 2:25 o'clock Motorman John Smith and conductor Frank Shannon brought the first car out of the Main Street car barns. These men were the ones whose discharge by President Frederick W. Whitridge for refusing to break in a motorman, whose appointment the men construed as a violation of their contract, brought on the strike.

Early yesterday afternoon two men appeared in Getty Square and began to clean out the switches on the trolley lines. This was the first proof Yonkers had had that the strikers after fifteen days of idleness were to resume work. A crowd soon gathered and by 2 o'clock hundreds of those who had sympathized with the strikers lined both sides of Main Street all the way to the barns. At 2 o'clock the employes marched from the union headquarters in Palisade Avenue. All wore their uniforms, and they walked to the car barns two abreast. All of the 225 men who went on strike were in line. As they marched down the middle of the street to the car barns they were heartily cheered. One thing clearly demonstrated when the men returned to work was the popularity of General Manager Sutherland. Many of the employes crowded about him to shake his hand. There was some delay until the power was turned on. President Lang of the union, asked whether he should give the men a written order to take out the cars. Mr. Sutherland said that no signed order was necessary. The agreement had been made, he said, and would be abided by.

"Your word is good enough for us," President Lang said.

"His word is good as gold," one of the workers called out.

"Well, go ahead, boys," was the way Mr. Sutherland gave the order to send out the cars. Smith and Shannon climbed upon the car from which they were removed fifteen days ago.

Some 2,000 persons surrounded the car barns when the first car was sent out. None cheered the resumption of work more heartily than the men who had been on strike. The first car cut was sent over the Nepera Park line. The second, which followed after a short interval, was a Broadway car.

The first two cars out were crowded before they got ten feet from the company's building. Cheering men filled them from front to rear platform. Chief Wolff and a special detail of policemen had hard work to keep a lane open through the crowd for the first two cars. Mayor Lennon and many city officials were on hand to see the start. There was another demonstration in Getty Square when the first car passed. Two hours after the first car left the barns the regular schedules had been resumed.

All this followed a morning of activity on the part of the union. Then men met at 10:30 o'clock in the morning in Hibernian Hall to consider the proposal for a settlement as brought about by the Public Service Commission of the Second District. The agreement, as drawn up by Chairman Frank W. Stevens of the board, was read, and the men discussed the minutes of what happened on Wednesday afternoon at the hearing before the commission. When the matter was put to vote, the men decided unanimously to return to work at once. William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employes; George Keenan, the Vice President; W. B. Fitzgerald, member of the Executive Board of the National Union, who has been in charge of the strike, and President Lang of the local organization spoke.

The men were told to return to the hall at 2 o'clock, wearing their uniforms and ready for work. A committee was sent to the office of Manager Sutherland of the trolley company to inform him the men were ready to return to work under the terms of the agreement. Mr. Sutherland told the members of the committee that the ending of the affair had pleased him greatly and that he would do all in his power to promote harmony. As the members of the committee departed, they shook hands with the General Manager, who remarked: "I guess our troubles are over."

As soon as the settlement was assured, Mayor Lennon issued this statement:

To the Public:

Resumption of the service by the street car lines has been effected on terms laid down by the Public Service Commission substantially the same as those suggested in my letter to President Whitridge of Jan. 7.

In accomplishing this result the city should express its gratitude for the services of the Attorney General of the State, to whom the first application was made, and for his advice to the Public Service Commission; to the Governor of the State, for his decisive stand, upon the information having been laid before him by the Attorney General; to the Public Service Commissioners for their energies so well directed yesterday, and, finally, to those citizens who gave unselfishly of their time and influence, appreciation should be expressed.

The conduct of the striking employes has been admirable, not an outbreak of any kind having come to public notice.

JAMES T. LENNON, Mayor.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1913.

Immediately after the union meeting yesterday morning, this telegram was sent:

F. W. Stevens, Chairman Public Service Commission, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Division 490 of the Amalgamated Street Railway Association of Yonkers has accepted the recommendation of your commission, and has so notified the company.

W. B. FITZGERALD.

The men returned to work under the same conditions as existed before Dec. 31.

Mayor Lennon said yesterday that the settlement of the strike would not cause him to let up in his attempt to pass the bill enabling the city to buy the Yonkers Railroad.

President Whitridge of the Yonkers Railroad Company said yesterday that, while the employes of the company had returned to work, he anticipated another strike within six months.

"I agreed to the proposal for arbitration made by the Public Service Commission," he said, "because it was in the interests of the public that the cars should be operated. However, I do not believe the present plan will keep the men at work, and I expect to see them strike again within six months."

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—When informed of the agreement in the Yonkers strike to-night, Gov. Sulzer said he was very much gratified. "It shows," he asserted, "what can be done when you stir up the Public Service Commissions."

SENATE DEADLOCKS HOLD.

Hollis (Dem.) Has Long Lead in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16.—The Legislature balloted for the third time to-day without electing a United States Senator to succeed Henry E. Burnham, Republican.

Henry P. Hollis, Democrat, received 196 votes; Henry B. Quinby, Republican, 96; Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, Republican, 49; Sherman E. Burroughs, Republican, 39; Robert P. Bass, Progressive, 19, and there were 14 scattering votes.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 16.—After taking sixteen ballots to-day in an ineffectual effort to elect a presiding officer, the State Senate adjourned. It was stated at the State House that fully thirty Representatives had refused to sign the call for the Republican Senatorial caucus, called for Friday night.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—After the thirty-eighth ballot had been taken without result, the Illinois House took a recess until Saturday, when a perfunctory session will be held. It was agreed in the resolution offered by Representative Shanahan, that no further balloting on the Speakership should take place until next Tuesday.

When it became apparent that the House could not elect a Speaker this week, and thus make the way clear for inauguration of the State's officers next Monday, the Senate immediately adjourned until Saturday morning.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16. — The Tennessee Legislature's third ballot on candidates for the long and short terms in the United States Senate resulted in no election to-day.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 16.—Chief Justice Ailshie of the Idaho Supreme Court, today yielded first place for the short term Senatorship to ex-Gov. James H. Brady. The joint ballot resulted: Brady, 27; Ailshie, 26; Thomas R. Hamer, 9; scattering, 20.

RECEIVING TELLER ARRESTED

Edward I. Church, receiving teller of the Bergen and Lafayette Trust Company, Monticello and Brinckerhoff Streets, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of William C. Heppenheimer, President of the company. Church was charged with grand larceny. It was alleged that he stole $4,498 of the trust company's funds. The officials of the trust company said the loss would not fall upon that concern, as the teller was under a $15,000 bond furnished by the American Surety Company of New York. Church was at work at his desk when Police Capt. Murphy and Lieut. Collins of the Communipaw Avenue station arrested him.

NO PLACE FOR PETS IN CITY APARTMENTS

Dr. Young Tells Women Birds and Goldfish Are the Only Animals That Ought to be Kept.

FURNITURE MUST BE SIMPLE

Household Sanitation Lecturers Declare Against Brooms, Dusters, and Close Living and Sleeping Rooms.

Dr. John Van Doren Young, Secretary of the New York County Medical Society, received enthusiastic applause yesterday in the discussion of "Household Sanitation," at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, when he thought he was going to offend his audience.

"New York apartment houses are not arranged for domestic pets," he said, after telling the audience how much he was going to hurt its feelings, but there was a spontaneous burst of applause.

"Oh, I could tell stories of pets in apartments," said the Doctor. "There are none fitted for such a life except birds and goldfish. The most peculiar pet I ever met in an apartment house, otherwise a tenement, made me the most surprised doctor in New York. I was calling on my patient, a young girl, and I heard a fluffy, muffled noise I couldn't understand until I saw the girl's pet rooster at the head of her bed and heard him crow. She saw no incongruity in having the fowl there. She was fond of him."

Dr. Young, whose talk was on hygienic living rooms, said that nothing stirred his wrath so much as to hear some one beating rugs, or to see some one shaking dusters.

"The vacuum cleaner is a surprise party," he said. "The only use I know for a broom is to wipe down the walls with a woolen rag on it. Have hard floors in all your rooms, or simple floors that can be easily cleaned, and small rugs. Go over your rugs once a day with the carpet sweeper, and once a week with a vacuum cleaner. I never could see any reason for moldings except to hold dust. They are an invention of the devil. The furniture should be as simple as possible and as good as you can buy. Get it a little at a time and get the best, but have it simple. Remember that some one has to take care of it."

There was no applause when the doctor said that every time a duster was filled with dust it should be washed because the women didn't know how they could manage it. He said that living in close air lowered the power of resistance, and ventilators in the bottom of the windows and the shades set below the top of the window in Winter to admit of lowering it without blowing shades would help to keep the room properly aired.

"Not every one in New York can have a fireplace," he said, "but with one, steam heat, and a window a little open to let in fresh air, one has an ideal arrangement." He would keep the temperature in the room at from 70 to 74.

"I would have all the light possible in the room," he said. "I would have electric lights in the ceiling with a cone to prevent the direct rays. I think with electricity I would always have what is called frosted glass globes to soften the light."

Dr. Henry L. Shively, who talked of bedrooms and baths, said that in the greater number of apartment houses in New York the little dim rooms should be used for living and dining rooms and the larger rooms for sleeping. He would have only the simplest furniture in the sleeping rooms, no carpets, only small rugs, and floors and walls easily cleaned.

"Open bedroom windows will do much to benefit malnutrition, nervous troubles, and insomnia as well as affections of the lungs. In Winter the sleeper must be suitably clothed. Many troubles may be brought on by carelessness in this respect. For the outdoor sleeper there must be a woolen sweater and a woolen hood pulled well down around the face and hot water bags or soapstones for delicate persons. No one who has ever tried sleeping in the open will be willing to go back to a close bedroom."

"You would not buy a house without having the title guaranteed by an expert," said Dr. Laura M. Riegelman, "why should it not be as important to have the sanitary condition guaranteed by a sanitary expert?"

She told the women to examine the cellars of the houses they expected to live in.

"Don't keep food in the cellar," she said. "Mold and decaying vegetables weave shrouds for the people who live above."

She told the women to keep their junk, if they must keep it, stored in the attic rather than in the cellar, for in case of fire it would burn down instead of up and give more of a chance to escape. She told them to keep everything possible whitewashed, for whitewash was fireproof and fire retarding.

The audience, composed almost entirely of women, laughed when one of their number asked: "What shall I do with my dish towels?"

"Wash 'em every time and hang 'em out to dry," answered the doctors simultaneously. Dr. Mary Sutton Macy presided.

TO GIVE TURKS LITTLE TIME.

Bulgars Decide They Must Yield on Receiving Powers' Note.

SOFIA, Jan. 16.—The Mir says that the council at Mustapha-Pasha yesterday, at which King Ferdinand, his Ministers, and the chief Bulgarian Generals were present, decided to resume hostilities in the event of Turkey's failure to accept the Allies' terms immediately after the Porte received the collective note of the powers.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 17.—Another day has passed without progress in the peace negotiations. The Ambassadors of the powers have not yet presented their collective note to the Porte.

Constantinople dispatches say that the delay is due to the failure of the German Ambassador to receive instructions from his Government. Part of the European press blames Germany, charging that she is standing outside the Concert of Europe and playing a game of her own. The Ambassadors at London deny this. One said yesterday:

"This suggestion is wholly unjust. Thank God, the most promising feature of the situation is that all the powers are marching together."

The fact that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his Ministers journeyed to Mustapha Pasha for a council of war on Wednesday with Gen. Savoff and the commanders of the four Bulgarian armies is considered as proof that the Bulgarians' threat soon to resume the war is in earnest.

Fugitives, all asserting that they are soldiers, are escaping from Adrianople in such numbers that the Bulgarians suspect a strategem on the part of Shukri Pasha the Turkish commandant, to rid himself of the burden of feeding civilians by sending them out as deserting soldiers.

Dr. Daneff, the chief Bulgarian Peace Delegate, yesterday handed to M. Jonescu, the Rumanian Minister of the Interior, the Bulgarian reply to the Rumanian claims respecting the rectification of the Delnudja frontier and the future status of the Vlach communities in the territory Turkey cedes to Bulgaria. M. Jonescu will take the reply to Bucharest for submission to the Cabinet.

It is understood that Russia had much to do with decreasing the tension between Bulgaria and Rumania.

D. KLAUBER'S ESTATE $615,057

Manufacturer Left Money to Charities in New York and Switzerland.

David Klauber, until his death on Nov. 29, 1907, head of the firms of Klauber Brothers & Co., dealers in embroideries and laces, of Broadway and Eighteenth Street, and D. Klauber & Co. of Switzerland, lace manufacturers, left a New York estate of $615,057.53, according to an appraisal transmitted yesterday from the offices of the Deputy State Controller to the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Klauber died in Munich, Germany.

Included in the New York estate is an interest in the firm of Klauber Brothers & Co., valued at $523,350.52. His share in the profits is given at $12,344.40 and his interest on the capital account $11,282.60. Bonds of the International Lace Company are valued at $15,000, and 525 shares of stock of D. Klauber & Co. are valued at $52,500.

Among the bequests made by Mr. Klauber are $2,500 to the United Hebrew Charities, $965 to the municipality of Weinfelden, Switzerland, for charitable purposes, and $482 to the Krankenverein, a mutual benefit society of Mr. Klauber's Wienfelden factory. Two sons, Edward and Murray Klauber, receive $35,000 each, and Elise Klauber, the widow, receives the income from the residuary estate.

GALE WRECKS A LINER.

Passengers of Veronese Believed Safe—Two Other Vessels Crippled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—According to an Oporto dispatch received in London at midnight, a disaster has overtaken another British liner in the gale which has been raging in the Atlantic the last few days. It is reported that the Lamport & Holt liner Veronese, which went ashore yesterday on the rocks seven miles to the north of Oporto, has since sunk.

A large number of passengers were aboard. One dispatch says there were 139, another 375, mostly third-class. Much anxiety is felt regarding their fate, but early this morning Paris received information that they were saved and that endeavors were being made to rescue the crew.

The position of the liner when grounded was dangerous, heavy seas breaking over her. Tugs were unable to render assistance, but attempts were immediately made to reach the vessel with rocket apparatus.

The Veronese was bound from Glasgow to Brazil, and thence to New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 16.—The British steamer Almerian, from Galveston and Newport News for Liverpool, came into Queenstown Harbor to-day crippled and battered. The Almerian encounterd a hurricane on Jan. 10. The next day she shipped a big sea, which killed a sailor, swept the decks clean, smashed the steering gear, and stove in the hatches. The Lord Erne from Cardiff towed the Almerian for a time, but two steel hawsers snapped.

The British steamer Avala, which sailed from Fowey on Jan. 4 for Boston, encountered the same gales. She was compelled to put back to Queenstown. Her rudder was broken, all the boats were washed away and the deck was a mass of wreckage. A great sea knocked Capt. Frankland off the bridge, and several of his ribs were fractured.

SAYS POOL IS BROKEN.

Foreign Report as to Steamships Not Believed Here.

ANTWERP, Jan. 16.—The Atlantic steamship pool practically has been dissolved, according to a report published in the paper Neptune. The dissolution is said to be due to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's decision to start a new service between Triest and Canada and the Hamburg-American Line's announcement that it will establish a new line of steamships between Hamburg and Boston. A rate war will start at once, according to the published report.

The delegates of all the Atlantic steamship lines are to meet in Berlin on Jan. 28.

The manager of a steamship line, with over twenty year's experience in the Atlantic passenger trade, said last night: "There is no truth in the report that there is likely to be a rate war or that the Atlantic Conference has been dissolved. The steamship companies concerned are on the most amicable terms with each other and all of them realize that it would be disastrous to cut the rates and fight for the passenger traffic.

"With regard to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's steamships the Directors did not enter into the agreement that was made by the Continental lines regarding the immigrant traffic in November, 1911, but it is not the company's intention to start a fight against the lines running to our ports."

E. PRENTISS BAILEY DEAD.

Long-Time Editor of The Utica Observer Passes Away.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 17.—E. Prentiss Bailey, dean of the newspaper fraternity in this State, died early this morning at his home in this city, aged 78 years.

Mr. Bailey was editor of the Utica Daily Observer and last month completed 59 years of service with that paper. He was a leading Democrat, a great friend of former President Cleveland and twice named postmaster of Utica.

Mr. Bailey was born in Manlius, N. Y. He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Remember that the

GENUINE DUNLOP

STRAIGHT SIDE TIRE

is made exclusively by the

United States Tire Company

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway 34th to 35th St.

SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS AT 89c

When in a moment of desperation a competitor cuts to meet Macy's price, Macy's immediately cuts below his price.

Macy's return cut is not for the glory of beating an isolated competitor, but to maintain a 55-year-old Reputation for Absolute Underselling supremacy.

At 89c. Shirts that are advertised elsewhere as "special at 95c" and as being "$1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 grades:"

MEN'S SILK-LINED OVERCOATS

Reduced to $27.50

Macy's prices were $32.50, $34.75, $38.50 *and* $47.50.

This special offering is representative of the best Overcoats carried in our regular stock. Many of them have been made up here of woolens from abroad, our own importation. Among these are vicunas and blanket cloths from England and Saxony and fleeces from Scotland.

Models are Chesterfields (*as illustrated*). Ulsters, Ulsterettes, "Travel" and "Guards," and the colorings are in Oxford gray, Cambridge gray, black, gray and brown mixtures, and heather green and browns.

A generous assortment of models and colorings at each price, though in a few patterns the size-range is incomplete.

Sizes are 34 to 46, and there is every length from "knee" to "ankle."

Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Men's Fine Suits at Reduced Prices

English, Semi-English and American models, made in America of imported woolens. A very wide range in colorings. *Good choosing* at every price in colorings and patterns, in sizes 33 to 46—for there are over a thousand suits.

At $14.75	At $19.75	At $24.75
Macy's prices were $19.75 *and* $22.50	*Macy's prices were* $24.75 *and* $27.50	*Macy's prices were* $29.75 *and* $32.50

FOUNDED 1827. Arnold, Constable & Co. FOUNDED 1827.

Today and Saturday—Special Offerings

DEPARTMENT CU 18TH ST. ANNEX

2,000 YARDS CREPE CHARMEUSE—36 inches wide; fashionable evening and street shades; also black. Regularly $1.50 yard. *At the unusually attractive price* 87c

Dress Silks

Less Than Half Price

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—40 to 50 INCH—Imported; Lyons dyed, and printed; variety of exclusive design and colorings, including black and white and navy and white—Regularly $3.50 and $4.00 yard. Reduced to 1.75, 1.95

BLACK SATIN METEOR—40 inch (imported); soft finish and brilliant lustre. Regularly $2.50 yard. Reduced to 1.95

BLACK SATIN CHARMEUSE—40 inch; soft finish, brilliant lustre; also in ivory. Regularly $2.50 yard. Reduced to 1.65

BLACK SILK MARQUISETTE—42 inch (imported) Regularly $1.50 yard. Reduced to 95c

SILK MOUSSELINE—45 inch—(Imported) white stripe, printed with floral effects of pink, light blue and lavender. Regularly $3.75 yard. Reduced to 1.50

EMBROIDERED MARQUISETTE—45 inch—(Imported) white grounds with black or wistaria designs. Regularly $5.50 yard. Reduced to 2.25

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Finest Imported and Domestic Novelties

BORDERED NOVELTIES—Finest French makes—Mulls, Tissues, Batistes and Voiles; exquisitely embroidered. Regularly $1.75 to $2.75 yard. 85c

BORDERED GRASS LINEN—45 inch; very desirable fabric. Regularly $1.00 yard. 45c

EMBROIDERED MULLS—45 inch; white; lingerie finish. Regularly $1.75 and $2.00 yard. 65c and 75c

PRINTED VOILES—Variety of desirable styles and colors. Regularly 50c yard. 25c

Imported Dress Goods

Less Than Half Price

3,000 Yards—Silk and Wool and Mohair and Wool Crepes—41 to 44 inches wide, in a choice range of colors, including Sky, Cadet, Navy, Champagne, Tan, Brown, Rose, Reseda, Wine, Helio, Gray, Taupe, Amber— Regular price $1.50 yard. 68c Yard

Damask Table Linens

Of Heavy, Serviceable and Genuine Irish Damask

NAPKINS—Without cloths to match— Reg. $4.50 $5.00 doz.—Reduced to 3.00 3.20

Reg. $6.50 $8.00 doz.—Reduced to 4.35 5.00

NAPKINS—Cloths to match in most instances—

Reg. $3.75 $4.75 doz.—Reduced to 3.00 3.50

Reg. $5.50 $6.50 doz.—Reduced to 3.60 4.75

TABLE CLOTHS—In most instances, napkins to match—

2 x 2 yards—Reg. $3.50 $3.75 each—Reduced to 2.50 2.65

2 x 2½ yards—Reg. $4.50 $6.00 each—Reduced to 3.15 4.15

2 x 3 yards—Reg. $5.50 $7.00 each—Reduced to 4.00 5.00

Linen Pillow Cases

HEMSTITCHED—Fine grade round thread linen— Regularly $2.50 pair—Reduced to 1.80

HAND EMBROIDERED—Extra good quality— Regularly $2.75 pair—Reduced to 1.95

Washable Corduroy

In White Only, the Most Favored Fabric for Spring and Summer Dresses, for Southern and Tropical Wear.

SPECIAL LOT OF 1000 YARDS—28 inches wide; suitable for suits, coats, skirts, dresses, &c.

Regular price 65c yard—Special 45c

Regular price $1.25 yard—Special 85c

Broadway & 19th Street

ALL MUST GO!

15,000 Overcoats & Suits

At Reductions Ranging from

$5.50 to $35

All Hackett-Carhart stocks must be sold at once. A glance at the prices given below proves that this is imperative. They're the lowest in fifty-six years of Hackett-Carhart history. And here's the reason:

A complete reorganization of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., retail is about to take place. Then, again, this is the time with all merchants for a thorough clearance of counters. So there is a DOUBLE REASON for today's Hackett-Carhart sale.

A double reason which is responsible for values of DOUBLE APPEAL. And equally great is the quality of the garments offered.

In fashion, in fabric and in fit they are without a flaw. The tailoring is the most perfect handiwork of which the craft is capable.

Moreover, the styles are more advanced, the fabrics newer, the fit more perfect than those of any clothes being offered in New York today.

They are the most recent creations of the best brains and skill in all tailordom.

And no assortment is lacking. Garments are here for every service—for Dress, Business, Motor, Travel, College, School and Storm wear.

Altogether, OVER A THOUSAND FABRIC DESIGNS in more than SIXTY DIFFERENT MODELS. Sizes for men, young men and boys.

Hackett-Carhart Reorganization Prices

More than 2,000 Overcoats and Suits—Regular values $15, $18, $20 and $22.50. Are now..... $9.50

More than 3,500 Overcoats and Suits—Regular values $20, $22.50, $25 and $28. Are now.. $12.50

More than 4,000 Overcoats and Suits—Regular values $25, $28, $30 and $32.50. Are now.... $15.50

More than 3,500 Overcoats and Suits—Regular values $30, $35, $37.50 and $40. Are now..... $19

More than 2,000 Overcoats and Suits—Regular values $40, $45 and $50. Now..... $25

About 200 Overcoats—$55, $60 and $65 values. Now..... $30

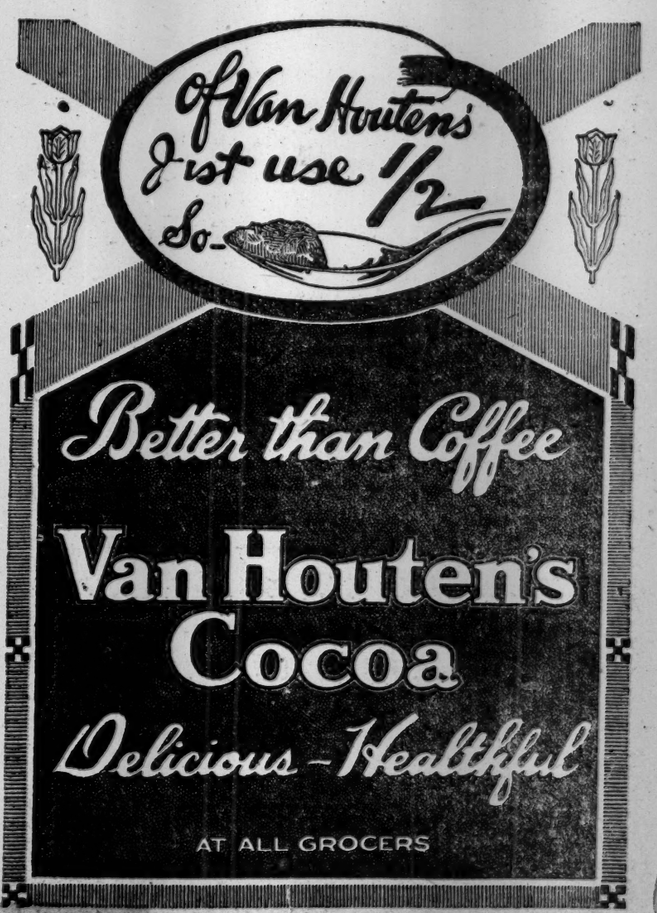
Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall.

841 Broadway, at 13th St., Near Union Sq.

119 West 42d St. Near Broadway. Open Evenings.

154 East 125th St. Near 3d Ave. Open Evenings



FIVE BOMBS SET OFF IN FIFTEEN DAYS

Grocery Store Wrecked in East 109th Street and Tenants Flee In Panic from Rooms Above It.

CONTI FAVORS LYNCHING

Italian Merchant Says He Would Gladly Lead a Party to Punish Men Who Cause Explosions.

A bomb explosion that wrecked the grocery store of Giuseppe Gaecano, at 232 East 109th Street, early yesterday morning, caused a panic among the twenty-four Italian families living in the tenement building which housed the store. The alarm of the tenants was increased by the fact that on Wednesday morning the entrance and lower hall of a tenement at 402 East Eleventh Street was wrecked. There have been five bomb outrages in the city this month, the police report.

"I'm in favor of lynching any man who sets off a bomb," said Caesar Conti, President of the Italo-American Stores, 87 Broadway, who led a movement among the Italians of New York two years ago to co-operate with the police in exterminating Black Hand criminals. "These continued outrages are a disgrace to the Italian race," Mr. Conti asserted, "and I'm ready to lead a lynching party to administer justice to the first man caught in such a dastardly act as setting off a bomb. But we are unable to catch the guilty men."

The bomb set off in Gaecano's grocery store yesterday wrecked the front door and shattered the show window. No one was hurt in the panic that followed, though the reserves were called from the East 104th Street police station to quell the excitement caused by the explosion.

The bomb was put in a tin can either to conceal it or protect it from the rain, and it was connected with a long fuse, to give the man who lighted it ample time to escape. The police found persons who had been in the vicinity of the tenement for some time before the explosion, but none had seen any one plant the bomb.

Twice as many bombs have been exploded so far this month as the police records show were set off in the entire month of January, 1912. Three explosions were reported in January of 1911.

Several members of the Italian colony pointed to the fact that the Italian Squad which was maintained at Police Headquarters under William J. Flynn, and which made notable arrests in bomb outrages, was discontinued on Nov. 17, 1910, and its members distributed throughout the different precincts containing Italian colonies.

One well-known Italian, who has been closely associated with Mr. Conti in the latter's effort to stop these outrages, lamented that the Italian Squad had been disbanded. He said that persons threatened had gone to Police Headquarters to report, but not finding detectives of their own nationality in whom to confide had returned home without telling of the danger which menaced them.

An official at Police Headquarters explained yesterday that the unusual number of bomb explosions in the last fifteen days had no doubt been due in a large measure to the unrest among the unions in this city. He said that the police were doing all in their power to catch those guilty of planting the bombs.

According to Mr. Conti, the men responsible for the bomb explosions are organized into little bands, who practice extortion as a business. "They have made a science of extortion," said Mr. Conti, "and they must be dealt with by men who understand how to meet them with their own methods."

Mr Conti said that after Italians living here had gathered evidence of an incriminating nature for the assistance of the detectives they had met with indifference on the part of the police officials.

"Bomb throwing," said Mr. Conti, "should be made a capital offense. And a man should be hanged for stealing a little child just as he would have been years ago in the West for stealing a horse."

The greatest punishment of all, he said, would be deportation, and he suggested that a great benefit would result if the immigration laws were so amended that the deportation limit was five instead of three years.

J. R. KEENE'S WILL FILED.

Financier Left All of His Property to His Widow.

The will of James R. Keene was filed yesterday with the Surrogate of Nassau County at Mineola by Solomon Hanford, a lawyer of 41 Wall Street. The petition for the probate of the will said that Mr. Keene left no real estate. His personal property was said to be worth more than $10,000. Mr. Hanford explained that Mr. Keene's Long Island estate was held in the name of his wife, Mrs. Sara D. Keene He declined to give the value of Mr. Keene's estate, beyond saying that the financier was reported in Wall Street to have left property worth between $3,000,000 and $20,000,000.

Mrs. Keene is the sole beneficiary of the will. She is named as executrix to act with Samuel W. Boocock and Mr. Hanford. The will was executed on Nov. 26, 1906. The witnesses were Charles F. Gehrmann of Mr. Hanford's office, Thomas J. Flynn of 981 East 170th Street, and George Wright Hinckley of 117 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Mr. Keene left nothing to his son, Foxhall Keene, nor to his daughter, Mrs. Jessie Keene Taylor, who divorced Talbot J. Taylor in 1909. He made this explanation of his failure to provide for them:

> I have intentionally omitted making any special provision for my son, Foxhall, and my daughter, Jessie, relying upon my wife to hereafter make such provision for them as shall be proper, enjoining upon her, however, to be guided in this and all other matters relating to my estate by the judgment of my said executors, in the soundness of whose judgment I have the fullest confidence.

Mrs. Keene has lived in retirement for ten years or more, ever since her husband's failure. She has made her home in Cedarhurst, and has so seldom left the house that neighbors have thought she was in Europe. The disappearance of Mrs. Keene from all public affairs led to the rumor that she and Mr. Keene had separated. Only their closest friends knew that this was not so.

UNWILLING BRIDE FREED.

Didn't Understand, So Said "Yes" to Every Question.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick annulled yesterday the marriage of Eva Levy Mezan, a 17-year-old Turkish girl who was wedded by Alderman James J. Smith on Nov. 20, 1911, to Elia L. Mezan. The girl testified that she was taken to the City Hall by her aunt and prospective husband, and, as she was unable to understand English, was married, thinking, as she says her aunt told her, that she was merely going through an engagement ceremony. When she was later told by friends in the factory that she had been married to Mezan she refused to live with him.

In rendering his decision Justice Hendrick said that it was incredible that a public official, an Alderman, would marry a young girl without being sure that she thoroughly understood what she was doing.

"Send a subpoena to the Alderman and tell him to report at once," he said. The Alderman soon appeared and declared that the girl had answered "yes" to the questions he had put to her and everything seemed all right. Eva was again called to the stand, and said that as she did not understand English she had replied in the affirmative to all questions, as she had been told to do.

The absence of the aunt from the courtroom was explained by her being 75 years old and very feeble.

NEW COCAINE BILL ADDS TO PENALTIES

Provides 7-Year Term for Sale or Possession by Unlicensed Persons—One Year Now.

5 OUNCES TO A DRUGGIST

Who Can Sell Only In Solution, and Doctors Cannot Keep More Than One Ounce—Approved by Many.

A bill making the sale or possession of cocaine by any unlicensed person in this city a felony, punishable by seven years' imprisonment, has been prepared by Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty, and, having received the indorsement of two Judges of General Sessions, as well as many doctors and druggists, will be introduced in the Assembly next Monday or Tuesday.

This bill was drafted at the urgent request of those who have been waging a war against the unlawful sale of cocaine, and was indorsed by Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions after it became apparent that the present law was ineffectual in putting an end to the traffic. In order that no part of the bill might be found unconstitutional, Mr. Delehanty submitted it to Judge Otto A. Rosalsky in General Sessions, who passed on it and said that the drafters of the bill need have nothing to fear on that score.

The bill is indorsed by Clarence A. Bigelow of the State Board of Pharmacy, Dr. H. C. Lovis of the firm of Seabury & Johnson, manufacturers of chemicals at 50 Maiden Lane; Thomas F. Main, President of the wholesale drug firm of Tarrant & Co. at 164 Chambers Street; W. J. Schieffelin of Schieffelin & Co., manufacturing chemists, and one of the oldest firms in the United States; Frank Holliday, general agent of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; Father James B. Curry of St. James's Rectory, 23 Oliver Street, and Dr. Brooks H. Wells, President of the County Medical Society. A copy of the bill has been sent to District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings County.

Father Curry says that he considers the bill a great improvement on the old law, which, while it made the sale of cocaine a felony, established a punishment of not more than one year in the penitentiary or a fine of $5,000. Father Curry said that he believed it was a great improvement over the old law, also in that it struck directly at the wholesaler and unscrupulous doctor. The present law was passed in 1907 and amended to make possession of cocaine a misdemeanor in 1910.

The bill drafted by Mr. Delehanty not only makes the sale of the drug a felony and the possession of it by an unauthorized person a felony, but even goes so far as to make it a misdemeanor for any licensed druggist to have more than five ounces of cocaine in his store at any one time. The punishment is made seven years in prison for the felony charge, and one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $5,000 under the misdemeanor section.

In limiting the druggists to five ounces of cocaine the bill further states that they shall keep the cocaine in one place and shall also keep a record of every sale and cannot sell flake or crystal cocaine free, but must put it in a solution or ointment which shall not contain over 4 per cent. cocaine. The bill also provides that the druggist shall keep each prescription for cocaine solutions offered and shall not refill the prescription. The bill also limits the sale of a solution to one-ounce bottles.

The bill provides that doctors, dentists, and veterinarians must not keep more than one ounce of cocaine in their possession at any one time, and must keep a complete record of any disposition of the drug. They must also have their books opened to examination at all times. The bill provides as follows:

"It is made presumptive evidence of an illegal sale if the amount shown by the amount on hand, plus the amount legally dispensed with, does not tally with the amount shown to have been purchased by the retailer."

The failure to abide by this section is made a misdemeanor.

In attempting to stop the sale of the drug in large quantities by wholesalers the new bill provides that the wholesaler must keep a complete record of the sale of every ounce of cocaine. This record must include the name of the buyer, his occupation, and the amount purchased. Provision is also made for an inspection of these books by the Board of Health, agents of the County Medical Society, and regular members of the police force. It is also required that at the time of the purchase the retailer must tell where the cocaine is to be kept, so that it can be easily traced. Failure to abide by any of these regulations is made a misdemeanor.

The bill also provides that in cases where a person is clearly shown to be a user of the drug the Judge shall use his discretion in passing sentence. It also provides that each package of cocaine shall bear a serial number while in transit, and that all the provisions of the law must be fulfilled within thirty days after passage.

ARREST MORE BUILDERS.

Last Two of Seven Men Indicted for Conspiracy Held In Bail.

The last two of the seven men indicted on Wednesday for conspiring to drive independent contractors from the construction of buildings being erected in the Bronx were arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. They were held in $1,000 bail each for trial.

These men were Peter Comes of 75 East 108th Street, a member of the Mason Builders' Association, and Edward McRedman of 85 Second Avenue, a member of the Bricklayers' Union. They were charged with conspiring with members of the Building Material Men's Association to buy materials only from members of the Material Men's Association.

TRADED PICTURES FOR LAND.

Widow Sues Because She Says Value of Property Was Misrepresented.

Mrs. Catherine Anderson, a widow, of 106 Central Park West testified yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Ford in a suit she has brought against James D. Waring, a lawyer, and others to recover pictures by Corot, Millet, and Jacques, which are now in the warehouse of the Lincoln Storage Company.

She said that the pictures were obtained from her under an agreement to trade them for New Rochelle real estate. After she had made the bargain, she said, she discovered that her equity in the property which was represented to her as being worth $75,000, subject to a mortgage of $35,000, was absolutely worthless, as the land was encumbered by two mortgages, of $35,000 each, which were immediately foreclosed.

Haviland China
is stamped
On White China { Haviland France ○ Haviland & Co. Limoges } On Decorated China
110 Exclusive decorations in open-stock Dinner Sets 112 pieces $32 to $1200
Haviland & Co
Established 1840
11 East 36th St. – 10 East 37th St.

Remember that the
GENUINE DUNLOP
STRAIGHT SIDE TIRE
is made exclusively by the
United States Tire Company

B. & O. R. R. CO.

The fire at Pier 22 affected only the offices and has not interfered with the operation of the Pier at all. We are receiving Westbound and delivering Eastbound freight as usual. Freight received at Piers 7 and 22, North River. Office force in full working order at Pier 7. All freight received on Wednesday forwarded same night; no delay.

CHAS. W. TOMLINSON,
General Eastern Freight Agent,
379 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Literary Digest Subscribers Pay
$249,000,000 FOR AUTOMOBILES

Nothing could be more indicative of the enormous purchasing power of "Literary Digest" subscribers than the above figures show. Think of it! Two hundred and forty-nine million dollars! This vast sum would build a fleet of forty-two first-class battleships! It would wipe out the entire national debts of the Central American Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, and still leave enough to clean the slate for Denmark—with a matter of nearly a million left over!

These figures are not imaginary. They are the result of a census which the publishers have taken among their subscribers. A direct personal letter was mailed in which these questions were asked:

"Do you own an automobile?"
"What is its make?"
"What is your vocation?"

Answers were received from seventy per cent. of those addressed, location nation-wide. The largest city was represented as well as the smallest village. It was proved that 102,695 motor cars had been bought from 181 different makers at an average cost of $2,391.00 per car.

Thirty-five per cent.—92,450 of the total circulation consists of men of purely commercial activities—the class that is potentially automobile buyers. They need cars in their business—they buy them for their pleasure. More manufacturers and merchants subscribe for "The Literary Digest" in proportion to its total circulation than for any other publication of any character in the United States. In fact, no other magazine can show so large a percentage of yearly subscribers who are possible automobile buyers and who are responsive to automobile advertising. "Digest" subscribers have a taste for the good things of life—and, what is more, they have the inclination and the means to gratify their tastes. They represent the most progressive citizens, the most successful men and women in the country to-day.

The Literary Digest

YOU ARE JUDGED BY WHAT YOU READ

as surely as by the company you keep. What you READ makes itself manifest in what you SAY. Your mental girth is determined not by what you ALREADY KNOW, but by your capacity for ACQUIRING knowledge.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, almost unconsciously, are stretching mentally all the time.

In two hours' reading weekly, they get an exact knowledge of public opinion the world over. This enables "Digest" readers not only to TALK about matters uppermost in the public mind, but it also enables them to KNOW what they are talking about.

All sides of the world's news without our views is the "Digest's" unique editorial policy. You see things as they ARE, not as we think they SHOULD be.

Current Topics, Foreign Comment, Invention, Religion, Politics, Science, Literature and Drama, Wit and Humor, Sports and Pastimes, the best cartoons from the world's press—these topics are adequately and interestingly reported each week.

If you are not familiar with THE LITERARY DIGEST, by all means get a copy from the newsstand to-day, or send ten cents to the publishers, and you will receive the current issue postpaid.

After reading it you will understand why Governor Sulzer says: "I could not get along without it. It gives me just the information I want every week. It's a world periodical and the best of its character published in America."

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

THIRD AVE. CO. BUYS BELT LINE RAILWAY

Pays $2,000,000 for 59th Street Crosstown and East and West Water Front System.

ELECTRIC CARS ALONG RIVER

Storage Battery to Replace the Horse —Public May Gain Wider Transfer Privileges.

The Third Avenue Railway Company agreed at a meeting yesterday afternoon to purchase from Edward Cornell the Belt Line Railway Corporation, which owns the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown street car line, as well as the east and west belt lines from Fifty-ninth Street to the Battery. The agreement so far is merely a verbal one and ownership has not yet passed, but the formalities of the sale will be completed in the next few days. Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue company, said last night the price was something more than $2,000,000.

This throws into the Third Avenue system a new crosstown line, as well as the belt lines, the possibilities of which under electric traction have yet to be tried out.

The old Central Park Company, the predecessor of the Belt Line Railway corporation, was included in the Metropolitan system. Three or four years ago it was cast adrift and was found to be burdened with a $1,200,000 mortgage, held by the Metropolitan, the legality of which has ever since been in controversy. When the New York Railways Company bought out the Metropolitan it acquired this mortgage with the other effects, and on Nov. 14 the property of the Central Park Company was put up at auction under foreclosure sale on the Court House steps.

It was fully understood that the New York Railways' interests were to buy the line. Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company; Edward J. Berwind, and Harry Bronner formed a committee to organize a new company to purchase the railroad and operate it. They were actually appearing before the Public Service Commission to obtain its approval to their financial arrangements while the sale of the property was in progress.

But as the auctioneer was droning out the formula of the sale, and after Mr. Shonts had put in the first bid, Mr. Cornell, a partner in the law firm of Davies, Auerbach, Cornell & Barry, began to bid. He ran the price up to $1,673,000, the amount of the mortgage held by the New York Railways and accrued interest, and was allowed to get the property.

Incorporation for Cornell.

Since then there have been many rumors as to the principals for whom Mr. Cornell was the agent. Just before Christmas he incorporated at Albany the Belt Line Railway Corporation, but none of the incorporators or Directors named in the petition had any interest in the concern except himself. Since then he has been applying to the commission for authorization for the issue of $2,200,000 bonds, which would pay off the purchase price of the line and certain claims outstanding against it, and $200,000 of common stock. The hearings on this application are still in progress.

By this purchase the Third Avenue adds another important crosstown line to its system. Downtown it has by its control of the Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad the Grand Street Line, and it also shares in the operation of the Manhattan Bridge cars from West Street to Gold and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, which will be taken over at some time by the Brooklyn & North River Railroad Company. Then it has for some time been operating the Twenty-eighth & Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Lines, by arrangement with the Midcrosstown Line, and the Forty-second Street Line is one of the principal parts of its system. Uptown it has the 125th Street line, and in the Bronx it controlls the New York City Interborough Company, which was constructed to link up the termini of the north and south rapid transit roads.

The Third Avenue Railway Company already has the line from the Post Office up Park Row and the Bowery to Third Avenue as far as the Harlem River, and also the Broadway line and the Tenth Avenue line from Forty-second Street up to 129th Street, as well as the Amsterdam Avenue line from 125th Street north. The possession of the east and west belt lines will now give it an opportunity of running its cars or of giving transfers to as far south as the Battery.

It was the announced intention of Mr. Cornell to substitute for the old horse cars, which now slowly plow their way along the east and west belts, storage battery cars, and in the use of these in the city Mr. Whitridge has been a pioneer. He has used them for some time on the Avenue B line of the Dry Dock Railroad and also on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street lines.

The Transfer Arrangement.

As far as transfers between the Third Avenue and the Broadway and Tenth Avenue lines are concerned, the purchase of the Belt Line Corporation will not make much difference. Since Nov. 1 transfers have been interchanged between the Central Park and the Third Avenue cars, but these so far have been limited so as not to entitle a passenger, who has gone from a Third Avenue car to a crosstown car to a Broadway car, to any further free transfers. This arrangement will, of course, continue, but the Public Service Commission may order that since the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown line is now owned by the Third Avenue transfers over it cannot be limited as long as there is a Third Avenue car to be transferred to.

RECOVERS INSTALLMENTS.

Appellate Division Upholds Verdict for Widow Who Lost Furniture.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court returned a decision yesterday awarding Clarentine Headley, a widow, $124 and costs in the suit which she brought against Kalmus Bros., dealers in furniture on the installment plan.

One day in July John Headley took his wife and child out for a row in the river. The heat proved too much for him and after an attack of vertigo he fell from the boat and was drowned. Then the installments on the furniture which he had purchased came due and the widow was unable to meet them. The dealers, it was said, backed a van up to her home and took away her furniture, refusing to leave her even the bed, bureau and rocking chair for which she pleaded. Hearing of her plight Alfred C. Cowan, an attorney, offered her his services free and she brought suit in the Municipal Court and won a verdict of $124, the amount she had already paid in installments for the furniture, and $5 costs in addition. The case was appealed to the Appellate Division, but it confirmed the decision of the lower court.

TWO "LENAS" CLAIM LEGACY.

Cousins of Same Name Ask Court to Settle $1,000 Bequest Dispute.

Two Lena Baumanns, cousins, were rival claimants for a legacy of $1,000 left by their aunt, Mrs. Marie Schadrak, who died in Brooklyn in June, 1911, before Justice Blackmar in a special term of the Queens County court, Long Island City, yesterday. Mrs. Schadrak was worth about $100,000, and in her will she left $1,000 to her niece, Lena Baumann. She did not say, however, which niece she meant. Miss Lena Baumann, one of the claimants, lives in Welling Street, Richmond Hill, while her cousin, the other claimant, is married, her name being Mrs. Lena Fuhge, and she lives in Woodhaven.

Justice Blacskmar reserved decision and directed both sides to produce further testimony.

SECOND URANIUM TRAIN HERE

Big Crowd Greets 325 Passengers from Wrecked Steamship.

The second Uranium train arrived at the Grand Central Station from Boston at 12:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing 325 more of the third-class passengers. The arrival of more than 100 of the passengers Wednesday night and the positive announcement that the others would be brought here safely yesterday had gone far to assure relatives that no bad news was being held back. Nevertheless, there was a crowd of more than 500 at the station as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, the hour at which it was first reported the special would pull in. The four-hour delay caused many anxious questions to be asked, and the railroad officials and agents of the various societies were kept busy quieting the throngs.

Practically the same arrangements were made yesterday for the reception of the immigrants as on Wednesday night and every precaution was taken to see that the passengers who were not met by relatives were guided to their destinations by responsible persons or taken to one or another of the headquarters of societies organized for the protection of immigrants. The organizations represented included the Clara de Hirsch Home, 320 Second Avenue; the Hebrew Sheltering Immigrant Aid Society, 229 East Broadway; the Polish National Alliance, 180 Second Avenue, and the North American Civic League. Others who helped in the work were Assistant General Passanger Agent Jacob Fourman of the Uranium Steamship Company, and Immigrant Inspectors Philip Cowen and Patrick O'Neill.

So successfully did the officials and agents perform their work that it was said every member of the party of 325 immigrants was accounted for. Many of those on the train had lost all but the clothes on their backs and a few personal belongings they had packed in little bundles.

I. Teppey, who lives at 614 East Eleventh Street and crossed last July to visit a sister in Russia, told some new features of the disaster.

While most of the passengers were at breakfast when the Uranium struck the reef there were a number, he said, who had seen a towering cliff dead ahead perhaps two minutes before the accident. A panic followed, he said, but order was restored and the passengers ordered to the stern of the boat. As a result, he continued, the steamship slid off the rock, but was thrown back again by the sea.

Three hours later, at midday, several small boats, manned by fishermen, appeared and offered to take some of the passengers off, but by that time it was seen that there was no immediate danger and it was decided to wait. A Canadian Government boat came along at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, followed shortly afterward by another Government steamer and with the aid of the small boats all the passengers were safely transferred. Throughout that long day of waiting, he said, none of the passengers touched food, but every comfort was provided for them when they arrived in Halifax.

VAN NESS CONTEST RENEWED

Widow Asks Reopening of Will Case So That She May Be Heard.

Mrs. Alice Wood Van Ness filed an application yesterday in the Surrogates' Court to reopen proceedings for the probate of the will of her husband, Cornelius H. Van Ness, which Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler rejected on the ground of undue influence a few weeks ago. Surrogate Fowler commented in his decision on Mrs. Van Ness's failure to take the stand and contradict testimony reflecting on her and which she had heard. She based her application on the ground that she should have the right to take the stand and deny this testimony.

Her application will be argued to-day. An estate of $1,300,000 is involved in the proceedings in the Surrogates' Court and the Supreme Court. In the latter court, relatives of the second wife of Mr. Van Ness, from whom he inherited his fortune, are attacking ante-mortem transfers made by Van Ness to his third wife. In these transfers Van Ness divested himself of the greater part of his estate.

ARSON EXPERT TELLS OF 300 FIRES HE SET

"Izzy the Painter" Comes from Sing Sing to Confess Work for Arson Trust.

ACCOUNTS FOR 800 FIRES

Grutz's Bail Raised from $15,000 to $25,000—Stein Allowed to Waive Hearing and Will Tell More.

Isidor Stein, alias "Izzy the Painter," who has set more than 300 fires in this city and enabled fire adjusters to collect $300,000 in fraudulent insurance, was brought down from Sing Sing prison yesterday and in Assistant District Attorney Royal H. Weller's office began his story of the arson trust. Up to late last night Stein had enumerated a list of eighty fires, and told Weller all the circumstances surrounding them. He will be here at least two days more before exhausting his supply of information relating to the "trust."

Stein is under a sentence of twenty-four years for arson, and yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to plead on an additional indictment, charging him with setting fire to the apartment of Samuel Gold, who recently confessed that he had hired "Izzy the Painter" and George Grutz, a fire adjuster, to set fire to his household effects on Dec. 1, 1911. When he was arraigned before Justice Goff, Stein held a conference with Mr. Weller and then his counsel Abraham Levy said he desired to have his client's pleading put off until a later date, as "the Painter" was anxious to make a complete confession. Justice Goff agreed to make this concession.

Stein first related several additional facts concerning the operations of George Grutz and then began a detailed story of the arson trust. He gave the names of nine men working under him and also told Weller the names of ten or twelve adjusters, who made a specialty of presenting false claims of loss in cases of fires set by the members of his gang. He gave Weller the locations of all the eighty fires he told of and was so full of information that the prosecutor experienced considerable difficulty in keeping the informer on the specific cases he had started to investigate.

Fire Marshall Prial was present during Stein's confession. Prial checked off the fires as Stein told his story. He told Weller he would have little difficulty in proving that the fires were set by one of Stein's followers.

Stein confined himself to the fires which had occurred within the arson district, the territory bounded on the south by Ninety-sixth Street, the north by 106th Street, the west by Third Avenue, and on the east by the East River. He first said he had not set the fires of his own volition, but said that he had been urged to do so by a man already under arrest as a result of the disclosures recently made, but whose name Mr. Weller refused to give.

Like many small boys arrested for setting fires, Stein said that, aside from any profit, he liked to see the fire engines.

Stein said that as a rule the fires were set within the district described, but that on several occasions persons who had ordered several fires set in that district had moved to the Bronx under an assumed name and had an additional fire in that part of the city before they returned to the arson zone.

Stein said he had engineered the setting of fires in over 800 places, and said he had set fire to 800 apartments himself. He also told Weller that some of the firebugs under him had on several occasions acted independently.

At the conclusion of the day's conference Weller announced that he would go before the Grand Jury again to-day and ask for an additional indictment. Both Stein and Gold will be witnesses. Later in the day Grutz was rearraigned before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and his $15,000 bail bond was increased to $25,000.

Looking Out for Visiting Firemen.

To make preliminary arrangements for the reception of the International Association of Fire Engineers, who will hold a convention in this city for the first time next September, a meeting was called at Fire Headquarters yesterday. It was decided to name a committee of 100 citizens to carry out a plan to be adopted later.

APPROPRIATED $20 CHECK.

Counsel Says Prisoner Is Insane, but He Is Convicted.

Ernest E. Brandon, an English newspaperman and a veteran of the Boer War, was convicted before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday of forgery in the second degree and remanded one week for sentence.

Brandon was the head of the Nassau Publishing Company at 154 Nassau Street. The charge was that he cashed a check for $20 on Sept. 17, last, which was given to him by R. C. Liebricht, or Chicago, with the understanding that Brandon was to pay Liebricht's dues as a member of the Circumnavigators Club. Brandon failed to do this and applied the check to his own use. E. B. Blass, counsel for Brandon, told Judge Rosalsky that he would take only fifteen seconds to sum up his case and then turning to the jury said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, in my opinion this defendant is crazy."

After Mr. Blass had made this remark Judge Rosalsky called Brandon to the stand and the defendant denied that he was insane. The jury was only out two minutes.

NIGHT OF FISH STORIES.

Hope Club Will Give a Prize for the Biggest One.

The second annual dinner of the Hope Fishing Club at the Hotel Astor to-morrow night promises to bring forth a great addition to the full ranks of fish stories. The dinner is to be in honor of Adjt. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton and ex-Deputy Police Commissioner William J. Flynn. Over a hundred members of the club will be present, and Police Lieut. Enright, Commodore of the club, will preside. He will be assisted by D. R. M. Sanderson, the Fleet Captain of the club.

A prize will be awarded to the speaker who can tell the biggest fish story, and Col. M. J. Regan of the Bureau of Arbitration will decide the winner. So far United States Commissioner John R. Shields and City Court Judge Peter Schmuck have notified Commodore Enright of their intention to try for the prize. The membership of the club is made up entirely of lovers of deep sea fishing.

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Courbet,		Fromentin,		Isabey,		Van Marcke	(2)

Contemporary Foreign Artists

Cazin,		Harpignies	(3),	Vollon,		Bonnat,	
Detaille,		Gerome,		Chaplin,		Bouguereau,	
Hebert,		Francais,		Madrazo,		Fortuny,	
Pasini,		Rico,		Lerolle,		Monchablon	(4),
Schreyer	(3),	Asti,		Berne-Bellecour,		Munkacsy	

The American Painters

Inness	(19),	Wyant	(12),	Minor	(10),	Homer Martin	(4),
Moran, T.	(4),	Wiggins	(4),	Murphy	(2),	Ochtman	(3),
Ranger	(3),	Church, F. S.	(3),	Keith	(2),	Rix, Julian	(2),
Low, Will		Sartain,		Picknell,		Pauli,	
Crane,		Fuller, S.		Groll,		Marr, Carl	
Foster, Ben		Chapman, J. L.		Inness, Jr.	(2),	Ryder, C. F.	
Eaton, C. W.		Williams,		Simons, M.		Davis, C. H.	

Early English and French Portraits

Romney,		Greuze,		Rigaud,		Lawrence,	
Largilliere	(2),	Lely	(3),	Raoux,		Van Loo,	
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SURE MONEY TRUST COULDN'T BE RUN

Prof. Laughlin of Chicago Tells Dry Goods Men Capital and Money Are Very Different.

NO CAPITAL CONTROL EITHER

J. V. Farwell Says Banking and Currency Reform Should Come Ahead of Tariff Changes.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of the Department of Political Economy in the University of Chicago remarked at the sixth annual dinner of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association in the Waldorf last night, that J. Pierpont Morgan was correct when he insisted before the Pujo Committee in Washington that a "Money Trust" could not exist. He said that the distinction between capital and money was as great as between freight and freight cars.

"The whole question of banking and currency reform," said he, "hinges on the ability to distinguish between that which is practical and that which is imaginary. It requires enough business experience to understand the actual operations of credit and money; to distinguish between the organization of credit on the one hand and the functions of money on the other.

"An attempt has been made to prove the existence of a 'Money Trust.' Money made from bullion, which can be freely coined at the Mint, never can be monopolized. So long as men can export goods they can obtain gold in the world's markets. Nor could any group, in fact, obtain a monopoly of National bank notes, nor greenbacks, nor silver certificates, although when inelastic and rigid in amount effects similar to monopoly may be created, as in the brief corner in greenbacks by Jay Gould in early Erie days."

He later said "money is gold and nothing else. But the control of money is suggested as the object of high finance. What is the fallacy in this? It is a confusion of mind on the elementary ideas of money and capital. When a medium of exchange is wanted there is never any lack of it; the man who has salable goods never has any difficulty in getting a medium of exchange, if he can get a loan.

"But where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. A 'Money Trust' is a misnomer, of course. What is really meant is that there may be a combination to control capital, to control the loanable capital offered through banks, exclusive of the vast amount of capital in a fixed form in productive industries; to control banking credits. The amount of capital in a country is enormously greater than the amount of money.

"It is absurd to suppose that a group of men could control all the capital in the United States. A control of money, even if it were possible, would not give a control of capital."

He said he believed President-elect Wilson would get through a bill that would meet the requirements of real banking and currency reform.

Representatives of the leading dry goods men of the country were there from more than two-thirds of the States.

J. V. Farwell of Chicago, who was toastmaster, criticising the American banking system, suggested that banking and currency reform should precede any changes in the tariff.

"Every one of us is ashamed and humiliated at the position this country occupies in the world's banking system," said he. "We lead the world in exports of machinery and many lines of manufactured goods, and yet we have no banking or credit system with which to carry on international business. When we buy for import we must pay with bills on London, and London reaps a commission on both sides of these transactions.

"The banking and currency reform should come before any change is made in the tariff."

In the morning, the members of the association held a meeting in the East Room, at which the tariff problem was thoroughly threshed out. Recommendations were adopted to the effect that any action which Congress might take in the matter of changing the tariff on dry goods should be made to go into effect on either July 1 or Jan. 1; that is to say, at the beginning of the season in the dry goods trade.

CITY DAY NURSERIES MEET.

The Brightside to Experiment with Keeping Open Day and Night.

The Federation of Day Nurseries met yesterday morning in the Colony Club Assembly Room at 10:30 o'clock with a business meeting and a general session. The gathering lasted until well after 1 o'clock and there was still so much work to consider that an adjourned meeting will be held on Feb. 1. Reports were received for the forty-two day nurseries belonging to the association.

An important feature of day nursery work is being done by the Chelsea Nursery, 346 West Twenty-seventh Street, which takes care of the children of tuberculous mothers, giving the little ones who may have a tendency to the disease special care with an open-air roof garden, in which they are kept much of the time, doing in this way valuable preventive work. One colored woman reported the work for a colored day nursery, of which there are four in New York.

The need of places where children of sick mothers may be kept for some time was considered at the business meeting. There was a discussion concerning the advisability of having special night nurses and allowing children of these mothers to remain day and night in the regular day nurseries, making the nurseries serve two purposes. The decision yesterday was against this, as it was felt that the nurseries needed to be thoroughly cleaned and aired at night to make them ready for their day work. The Brightside, on Cannon Street, is to try the experiment for a time.

The annual election of officers was held yesterday and Mrs. Richard Irwin was re-elected President, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge First Vice President, Mrs. Robert B. Livingston Second Vice President, Miss Flora G. Benjamin Secretary, and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Treasurer. On the Executive Committee are Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mrs. S. B. Guggenheim, Mrs. Edward Berwind, and Mrs. Judson G. Wells.

EVELYN THAW "DEAD BROKE."

Only Defense Offered Now In Jewelry Suit of Gorham Company.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw confessed yesterday through her attorney, John Reilly of 170 Broadway, that she was "absolutely broke." Mr. Reilly told Judge Green in the City Court that Mrs. Thaw had not enough money to combat further a suit against her by the Gorham Company for goods sold and delivered to her while her husband, Harry K. Thaw, was in the Tombs.

The case was tried first on Dec. 3, 1912, and Mrs. Thaw made a bitter fight. She insisted that while the account stood in her name on the books of the jewelry concern, it was an account authorized by her husband, and that he should pay it. After listening to all the evidence the jury failed to agree, and the case was put on the short cause calendar for January 6, but was not reached until yesterday.

When the case was called yesterday Mrs. Thaw's attorney said the defendant was willing to agree to an inquest, by means of which Julius Offenbach of 52 William Street, attorney for the Gorham Company, could obtain a judgment against Mrs. Thaw for $2,041.80. An execution then would be ordered, and, according to Mr. Reilly, it would be found that Mrs. Thaw possessed no property.

WANTS DAILY NOTES TO DOCTOR STOPPED

Stapleton Physician, Bombarded for Four Years, Gets Summons for Woman Teacher.

TREATED HER ONLY ONCE

"The Time Has Come" in One Letter Makes Him Seek Police — May Examine Her Mental State.

Because he resented the daily letter which he said Miss Mary I. Streamer, a school teacher of Stapleton, S. I., had been sending him for the last four years, Dr. Henry C. Goodwin, a prominent physician, also of Stapleton, yesterday appeared before Magistrate Marsh at New Brighton, S. I., and caused a summons to be issued for the teacher's arrest. She will be arraigned in the Magistrate's court this afternoon for a hearing. It is probable that a commission will be named by the Magistrate to inquire into the present mental condition of the teacher. Dr. Goodwin says he does not believe she is mentally responsible.

The doctor, who is 50 years of age and lives in the Richmond Road, told the Magistrate that in the last four years, since he had known the school teacher, he had received a letter every day from her, many of which he consigned to the waste basket without reading them. He said he first met her when she came to his office four years ago and he removed part of a needle from her thumb. Next day he received a letter from her asking that he return the needle and he did so. Every day since then, he said, she had not missed the daily mail.

At one time she wrote him that his mail was being watched and for that reason she had not received any answers to her letters. Next day she called on him again and asked for her letters, and Dr. Goodwin says he gave her a bushel of them.

Then the letters began to arrive again. One that caused him to take action contained the information, he said, that "the time has come." He did not quite understand what this meant. He says there was nothing about love or marriage in any of the letters he had opened and he did not know what she meant by the phrases she used. He decided to inform the police.

Miss Streamer, who is 30 years old, has been a school teacher in the public schools on Staten Island for five years. Her parents live in or near Albany. She at present boards at 77 Beth Street, and teaches in the Stapleton Grammar School, and she is also a teacher in the Sunday school connected with St. John's Episcopal Church. She said at her boarding house last night that she would answer the summons to-day, but she would say nothing further

Dr. Goodwin and his wife separated eight years ago, when he brought an action for separation.

UNCLE JOE'S ADVICE.

Urges Republicans to Wait Patiently for Return to Power.

Ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon included a few words of advice to the Republican Party in his note of regret sent to the American Protective Tariff League, which held its annual meeting yesterday at 330 Broadway. Said "Uncle Joe":

"I am satisfied that there is but one thing for the Republican Party to do, and that is to keep its organization and remain in name and in fact faithful to its policies. If our Democratic friends, who come into full power and assume full responsibility on the fourth of March next, write in whole or part their policies upon the statute book, I am satisfied that in the coming year and permanently until the Republican Party is restored to power we will have a great depression. After the people have paid the penalty I feel confident that they will get back to the Republican highway. I have no faith at all in all this talk about a reorganization of the Republican Party. In my judgment all we have to do is to submit to the inevitable, let the majority have its way, and when things get as bad as they can get they will mend."

These executive officers were re-elected: Francis L. Leland, President; Edward H. Clift, First Vice President; John E. Reyburn, Second Vice President; Wilbur F. Wakeman, Treasurer and General Secretary; A. D. Juilliard, Lyman B. Goff, John H. Eastwood, and William Einstein.

The Treasurer's report showed a deficit of $2,148.21, including a cash due bill held by a member, the first deficit reported in twenty-one years.

MISSIONARY AIDS CHURCH.

The Rev. Arthur R. Morris Leaves Bequests for Episcopal Institutions.

One-fifth of the estate of the Rev. Arthur R. Morris, an Episcopal missionary, who died at Yokohama on Dec. 17, 1912, was left to advance missionary work in Japan, and for other charitable purposes. The estate was said to be worth more than $500,000. This was inherited by the missionary from his father, Gerard W. Morris.

Christ Church at Yokohama is to receive $1,000 to "celebrate divine services according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland." Five-eighteths of the residue, after a bequest of $500 to a Japanese servant, Kawai Kingo, goes to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. Two-eighteths of the residue goes to the Evangelical Education Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and to the Trustees of the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of clergymen and aged, infirm and disabled clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. One-eighteth of the residue goes to the American Church Building Fund Commission, 281 Fourth Avenue. The rest of the estate is divided equally between his nephew and niece, Mary Morris Ostrander, 50 West Fifty-third Street, and Gerard Morris Barrieto, who lives at Larchmont, N. Y.

There is Only One
"Bromo Quinine"
That is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c.
E. W. Grove

See the Chalmers, Space 21 Madison Square Garden

New York's most discriminating motorists have bought Chalmers cars. Men who can afford to pay any price choose the medium priced Chalmers.

Chalmers

Carl H. Page & Co., Broadway at 50th St.
Hartford, Conn., Skinner Bros., 45 Ann St. Bridgeport, Conn., 283 Fairfield Ave.
Brooklyn: Bruns Auto Company Newark: Paddock-Zusi Motor Company
Huntington, L. I.: Sammis & Downer Yonkers: Rose & Hibbard

OWNER
Architecture — Engineering — Construction — Decoration — Equipment — Furnishing
Hoggson Brothers

Price and Quality, Both.

A frequent shortcoming of the competitive system is that it misleads the owner and the competitors for his contract, into placing higher importance upon price than quality.

The sequel may be stated in two words—*constant repairs.*

We offer a better building method—one *sure* in economy.

Our book, "The Hoggson Simple Contract Method of Building," on request.

HOGGSON BROTHERS
7 EAST 44th ST., NEW YORK CITY
BOSTON NEW HAVEN CHICAGO

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors
Carried Out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor
211 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating—Ventilating—Air Filtration

GRAY & DAVIS

6-Volt Electric Starter

The most powerful starter in the world. No other starter can compare with it because no other starter can do what this starter does easily.

Will propel a car 2 miles.
Spin heaviest engine 1½ hours.
Start any car in below-zero weather.
Propel the car up a 7% grade.
Prevents engine from back-firing.
Starts car hundreds of times in succession.
Drives car ½ mile on high gear.
Requires but a 6-volt battery.

YOU'LL FIND GRAY & DAVIS EQUIPMENT ON THE GOOD CARS AT THE SHOW

Over 39 automobile manufacturers have adopted Gray & Davis Equipment for 1913. Could you ask for more convincing evidence regarding Gray & Davis Quality? When you buy a car—insist upon getting the Gray & Davis Starter, Lighting Dynamo, Electric Lamps or all three in combination.

See the GRAY & DAVIS Exhibit at the Show

GRAY & DAVIS, Inc., BOSTON, MASS.
55 Lansdowne Street.
MANUFACTURERS OF AUTOMOBILE LAMPS, DYNAMOS AND ELECTRIC STARTERS.

A. J. PICARD & CO., NEW YORK
1720 Broadway
Metropolitan Distributors

If you only knew what pleasure the Victor-Victrola brings into your home, you wouldn't be without one for a single day.

Wholesale Landay BROS Retail
Authorized Distributors of the Victor Talking Machine Co.

You, too, can own and enjoy a Victrola

without missing the money if you take advantage of the

Landay Liberal Deferred Payment Plan

For a long time, very likely, you have been promising yourself or your folks, that some day you *would* get a **Victrola.**

The best time is NOW. There is no red tape to go through—no inconvenience at **Landay's.** Immediately after picking out the **Victrola** you want, it will be delivered to you perfectly regulated, and guaranteed by both **Landay** and the Victor company.

At any one of the four **Landay** stores you will find **Landay's** expert musicians ready to aid you in selecting the right **Victrola.** **Landay's** stock includes all **Victrola** models.

Make the payments large or small, practically to suit yourself. Let **Landay** explain the liberal terms to you.

Victrolas $15 to $200

Landay BROS

Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly play any music you wish to hear.

Victor-Victrolas $15 to $200
Victors, $10 to $100

Victor Talking Machine Company
Camden, N. J.

Telephone Your Orders for Victor Records. Landay BROS Telephone Bryant 3700.

Victor Records—An Enormous Assortment

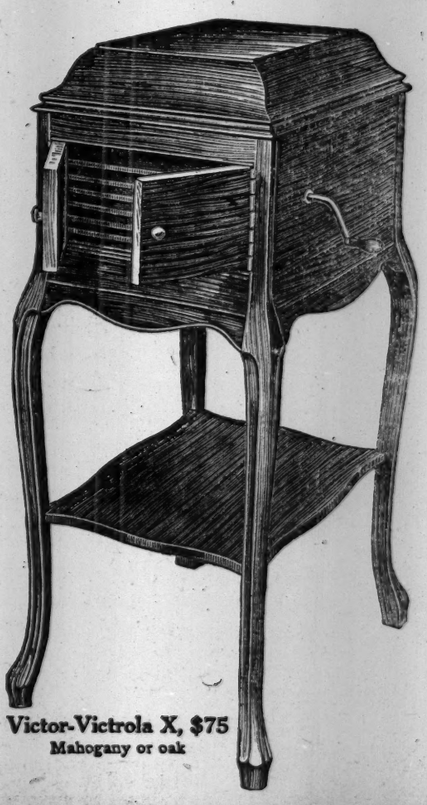
Landay's stock of Victor Records is the largest to be found in the country.

This great stock is but another proof of the unexcelled **Landay** service.

Victrola programs arranged.

Victor Records, 60 cents up

27 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
400 Fifth Ave., at 37th Street
563 Fifth Ave., cor. 46th Street
153 W. 42nd St., near Broadway



Victor-Victrola X, $75
Mahogany or oak

Franklin

The light-weight Franklin with its direct air-cooled motor will cut down your gasoline bills.

The Franklin is the car that made economy contests unpopular. The Quaker City Motor Club barred the Franklin out of their gasoline economy run last year.

The Entz electric starter, like other Franklin features, is simple and positive in action. It does not add a single control and it keeps the motor from stalling.

You can see our cooling system and the Entz Starter in operation at Madison Square Garden.

Franklin Motor Car Co.
GLENN A. TISDALE, Manager,
73d St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York

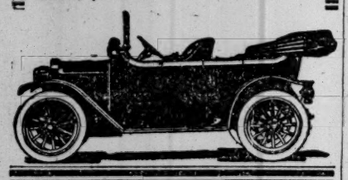
Detroiter

The car that looks double the price—performs second to none at any price, yet costs only

$850 and $900

Runs 20 to 25 miles to the gallon of fuel, 100 to the quart of lubricant; tires oversize to give long life; platform spring suspension, extraordinary braking surface and every other fundamental of construction of costly cars that sell at an average of four times the Detroiter price.

K. C. Pardee
Distributor for Briggs-Detroiter Co.
120 B Palace Show. | 1860 BROADWAY or salesrooms



OVERMAN Cushion TIRES
Guaranteed for 10,000 miles
GARDEN SHOW
Northeast Corner—2d Gallery
SPACE 421
Tel. 8771 Columbus
OVERMAN TIRE CO.,
250 West 54th St.

LET US CONVERT Your Home Piano into a Beautiful Player Piano

Plays the Entire Keyboard, with all the latest expression devices, price $250.

Something Entirely New, a revelation in the player field. Samples of the work shown at our warerooms.

30 West 20th St.
STRICH & ZEIDLER
Piano and Player Manufacturers.

WAISTMAKERS EAGER TO WORK WITH UNION

Urge Employes to Join It So As to Bring an End to Strikes in the Trade.

NOW DRAFTING A PROTOCOL

This Will Provide for a Board of Arbitration Similar to the One in the Cloak Trade.

At a late hour last night eight representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was conferring with the same number of representatives of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association at the Hoffman House in the hope of ending the strike of the 35,000 dress and waist makers, which was called on Wednesday morning. Within a day or so it was expected a contract would be executed specifying terms for a full settlement. Such a settlement, it was said last night, would mark a new era in the history of strikes.

It was learned yesterday that the leading manufacturers in the dress and waist industry, instead of trying to prevent the strike, did everything in their power to persuade their workers to join the union. This move in itself was said to be unprecedented. The manufacturers realized, it was pointed out, that the union might as well be recognized now as ultimately, and felt that this concession was the quickest way of ending the strike. The only thing necessary for an adjustment favorable to the union, it was said, was proof on the part of the union that it controlled a majority of the workers in the industry. This proof, it was said, was presented at last night's conference, where union officials showed conclusively that yesterday's additions to the strikers' ranks had practically tied up the dress and waist industry.

The union was represented at the meeting by Abraham Rosenberg, its President; John A. Dyche, Secretary; John A. Pierce, Charles Serington, John A. Ryan, and a Mr. Beaver, members of the Executive Committee of the Cutters' Union; Abraham Baroff, general manager of the Cutters' Union, and Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor. The Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association was represented by these members of its Plan and Scope Committee. President Samuel Floersheimer of Floersheimer Brothers, Vice President I. B. Hyman of I. B. Hyman & Co., Treasurer J. J. Goldman of the Goldman Costume Company, General Manager Walter H. Bartholomew, Henry Wolff of I. Heller & Co., Reuben S. Adler of Adler & Ast, B. Franks of Franks Brothers & Barsha, and Emanuel A. Jackson. Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the Manufacturers' Association, was present.

The settlement contract, it was said, would conform closely to the protocol adopted in the cloak trade after the strike of 1910. Definite standards would be set for sanitary conditions and hours, it was asserted, and a minimum wage would be specified for all classes of workers in the industry. A Grievance Board and an Arbitration Board would be provided for, similar to those arranged under the cloak trade protocol. The principle of collective bargaining as distinct from individual bargaining would be established, it was said, at the request of the manufacturers.

According to union officials more than one hundred shops in the dress and waist industry closed yesterday in the district between Sixteenth Street and Thirty-fifth Street, and between Madison and Seventh Avenues, which contains the leading establishments of the trade. Some fifty additional strikes in this district must be called, it was learned, before the manufacturers would sign the agreement with the union. It was expected that all these shops would be closed by to-night.

No settlements were reported yesterday in the kimono and wrapper workers' strike, nor any additional settlements in the white goods workers' strike. Negotiations on the part of individual manufacturers were continued, however. The kimono and wrapper manufacturers, following the action recently taken by the white goods manufacturers, organized yesterday into the House, Dress and Kimono Manufacturers' Association. I. Ginsberg of 17 West Twenty-first Street was elected President.

Mrs. Walter Weyl of the Womans' Trade Union League replied yesterday to the statements made on Wednesday by J. H. Harris, President of the National Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association, that the conditions in the white goods industry were as good as could be expected. Mrs. Weyl learned by direct inquiry that there were girls present who earned from $3 to $4 a week.

The fastest machine worker on the east side earned $18 a week. Most of the girls said they earned from $5 to $6 a week. After paying for room and board they had little left.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes opened three lunchrooms for the girl strikers yesterday at 27 St. Mark's Place, 82 Orchard Street, and 143 East 103d Street. Two additional lunchrooms will be opened to-day, it was announced, at 509 Eighth Avenue and 140 East Ninteeenth Street. Food will be served at all these places free of charge. Mrs. Stokes denied that she had accepted any invitations on the part of manufacturers to inspect their plants.

Miss Gertrude Barnum, special agent of the union, said that there would be many more pickets on the streets to-day. A number of Barnard College students, she said, had volunteered to act as pickets. Miss Barnum also said that Mrs. James Leeds Laidlaw had volunteered to help in the proper policing of the halls where the girl strikers congregated. The total number of girls and women on strike in the three departments of the industry was said to be 67,000.

Some disorder marked the continuation of the women's garment workers' strikers yesterday, and several arrests were made. Crowds gathered in front of the shops where some work was still going on, including that of the Triangle Waist Company's factory, at 79 Fifth Avenue.

SEEK TO ENJOIN PICKETS.

Garment Workers to Fight Writ Obtained by Manufacturers.

Another movement for the settlement of the strike in the men's and boys' garment industry, which involved 110,000 workers, would start soon, it was said yesterday. This movement was entirely independent of the efforts of State Labor Commissioner Williams and William Rogers, Chairman of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, both of whom were in the city yesterday conferring with the leaders of the United Garment Workers' Union of America. The peace plan was devised by a man prominent in the textile trade, and the details will be announced some time to-day or to-morrow. This plan, it is understood, aims to bring together the union and the contractors, who do 90 per cent. of the work in the men's and boys' garment business. At present the union will not recognize the contractors, asserting that the contractors are not responsible parties to an agreement. The new plan will aim to make all employers responsible for their contractors, and will provide for supervision of every contractor's payroll.

Trouble is expected because of an order granted yesterday by Justice Amend of the Supreme Court in favor of the Rosenthal Manufacturing Company, makers of men's and boys' clothing at 568 Broadway, calling on the United Garment Workers' Union of America, Ephraim Kaufman, H. Waxman, Barney A. Larger, Barney Abraham, Max Pine, Benjamin Schweitzer, all leaders of the union, and others to show cause why they should not be restrained from putting pickets before the Rosenthal plant. The application for the injunction was based on affidavits of fifteen men and women showing that Solomon Rosenthal, President of the company, had been "hindered, interrupted, and obstructed from exercising and carrying on the company's business by reason of the unlawful acts of the defendants." The order to show cause was made returnable next Monday at 10 o'clock. The order specifies that in the meantime pickets shall not assemble, loiter, stand, or patrol in front of or in the immediate vicinity of the factory.

The Rosenthal Manufacturing Company is one of the largest clothing houses in the city. It employs more than 1,000 workers. It has never been a union shop, although its employes organized a benefit association some years ago.

"We will fight this application for an injunction to the end," said an officer of the union last night. "I have no doubt that pickets will appear as usual. We expect them to be arrested for contempt, but we will appeal their cases. The right to picket has been established by the Court of Appeals, and our pickets have been furnished with copies of the law telling them just what is legal and what is not. We expected the injunction. It is an attempt to drain our treasury through heavy fines."

Many fights were reported yesterday among the men garment workers. In one row which occurred at the closing hour last night at Mercer and Bleecker Streets Michael De Bellis, an Italian tailor of 83 Macdougal Street, according to the police, drew a revolver and fired a shot when surrounded by pickets who were trying to persuade him to join the strike. The shot narrowly missed Samuel Wallfish, a peddler of 110 East Ninety-seventh Street. De Bellis was arrested on Wallfish's complaint, and in the Mercer Street Station, according to the police, a billy twelve inches long was found in his hip pocket. He was charged with carrying concealed weapons.

There were meetings yesterday of both the United Manufacturers' Association, of which Wolf Elias is President, and of the four allied clothing associations, of which Eugene S. Benjamin is President. Mr. Benjamin, after a meeting in the Hotel Brevoort, repeated his former assertion that the strike was practically over, and that the workers were returning to their benches every day.

Mr. Elias, on behalf of the United Manufacturers, said that a tentative proposal for a joint conference with the union had not been accepted. He asserted that the efforts to discredit his association's importance in the trade had been largely responsible for the failure on the part of the union to agree to the United Manufacturers' recent offer of an increase in wages.

If the strike lasted a week longer, it was said yesterday, the union will be compelled to pay weekly strike allowances. At the rate of $5 a week for each worker the cost to the union would be more than $500,000 a week.

AIDS CRIPPLED SHIP.

The Megantic Reports Standing By the Wayfarer.

The White Star liner Megantic, which will arrive to-day with Harold Sanderson, the new President of the International Mercantile Marine, as a passenger, reported by wireless yesterday that she had aided the steamship Wayfarer, which had lost her funnel and lifeboats in the recent hurricane off Sable Island.

The Wayfarer was the third steamship assisted this week by vessels of the International Mercantile Marine. The Cedric and the Armenian aided the Hamburg-American freighter Abyssinia on Sunday, and the Leyland liner Welshman performed the greatest feat of all by towing the crippled steamship Snowden Grange 500 miles through gale-swept seas to Queenstown.

STOLEN PIGEONS FIND OWNER FOR POLICE

One Is Let Loose with a Note from Station Asking Him to Call.

REST FULFILL THE TEST

Twenty-two Fly to Their Home While Detectives Watch and Count the Case Proven.

How to find the owner of twenty-two pigeons in a bag which Policeman Harris rescued just after daylight yesterday morning from two small boys who dropped the bag in Sixth Avenue, near Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, at the policeman's approach, puzzled Lieut. McGovern of the Fifth Avenue Station. He called Detective Lieut. Fay in consultation, and Fay, it now being early morning, sent several detectives out to try and find the pigeons' owner.

The detectives reported failure, and it seemed as though the birds would have to be sent to the Lost Property Office at Police Headquarters, when Fay had an idea.

"They're homing pigeons," said he, having noticed the registry ring around the leg of each bird. Then he sat down and composed a note on a small piece of paper advising the owner of the birds that if he received the note he might regain his birds by calling at the station.

While every one in the station gathered around to watch the experiment, Fay fastened his note to the leg of one of the birds, carried the pigeon to the roof, and there released it. The pigeon flew high in the air, circled around and around half a dozen times, and then set off in a southerly direction.

"He seems to know where he's going," commented Fay, "all we can do now is wait."

It was less than an hour that they had to wait. Then Albert Lewis of 290 Prospect Avenue, a half mile from the station, hurried in. He had Fay's note, and at sight of the other pigeons which the policemen had tethered about the room with bits of strings he smiled his satisfaction.

"They're mine," said he, and then he told how he had never even missed the pigeons since he had scarcely finished breakfast when Fay's messenger flew into the coop in the back yard. Lewis went out a few minutes later to feed the pigeons and found only the one bearing the note.

Then he hurried at once to the station. He said he supposed the small boys whom Harris had intercepted had entered his backyard by climbing the back fences, and stolen the pigeons while the birds were asleep just before daylight. He complimented Fay highly on his ingenuity in attaching his note to one of the pigeons, and started loading the pigeons back in the bag preparatory to taking them home.

But the police were not satisfied that Lewis was the rightful owner. They argued that Fay's messenger might have alighted anywhere, and Lewis, catching the bird, might have seen the opportunity to acquire twenty-one other pigeons. They told Lewis of their doubts, and he thought a minute, and then exclaimed happily:

"I'll settle those doubts just the way Detective Fay did. We'll let the whole twenty-one birds loose from the station house roof and then you come around to my coop and see if they don't alight there."

Fay agreed and the birds were carried to the roof where they were liberated one by one. Before the last few were loosed Lewis and Fay hurried to Lewis's home. Several of the pigeons were there already in the coop in the backyard and as Fay watched bird after bird circled around and lighted in the coop until the whole twenty-two were there. He was satisfied.

The youngsters who stole the pigeons escaped, for as Harris chased two who dropped the bag, two other boys grabbed the bag and made off in another direction. When Harris turned to them they too dropped it and the policeman decided he would do better to retrieve the booty than to run the risk of losing both thieves and loot.

WAITERS DELAY STRIKE.

Vote Is for It, but Decision Put Off Until Sunday.

The expected general strike of cooks and waiters did not take place yesterday. In spite of the fact that at two mass meetings held in Bryant Hall, lasting from 9 o'clock Wednesday night to 3 o'clock yesterday morning, 5,000 members of the International Hotel Workers' Union had voted ten to one for the general strike, it became more and more apparent as the day wore on that the leaders feared to risk a strike without further preparation, and were playing for time.

The question of a general strike was left for decision to a committee of thirty, and late yesterday afternoon the Executive Committee of five of the Strike Committee issued a statement calling for mass meetings to decide the matter on Sunday.

The hotel managers did not appear to be worried as to what might happen after the mass meetings on Sunday. President Sweeney of the Hotel Men's Association said: "I must say we don't expect a strike. Our workers are too well satisfied."

A meeting under the auspices of the I. W. W. was held last night at Labor Temple, Eighty-fourth Street, near Second Avenue. Patrick Quinlan acted ah Chairman, and there were speeches in Bohemian, Italian, and English. Joseph J. Ettor, who had been advertised to speak and who, it was said, was to explain just what he meant by his speech in Bryant Hall last Friday night, which aroused so much discussion, did not come. Instead, he sent a telegram from Lawrence, Mass., saying he was detained.

PULMOTOR PREVENTS SUICIDE

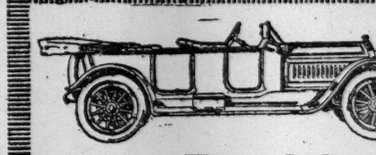
Woman Revived When Nearly Dead from Gas Asphyxiation.

The efficacy of the pulmotor in cases of asphyxiation by gas was again demonstrated yesterday afternoon at Flower Hospital when Mrs. Antonette Nyitray was brought to life after having been unconscious and almost dead from gas poisoning at her home at 983 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Nyitray was brought to the hospital by Dr. Crisbel with barely a spark of life in her but the pulmotor quickly sent by the Consolidated Gas Company in answer to a summons brought her to consciousness in an hour's time.

John Duffy, the janitor, found the woman unconscious on a bear skin rug she had dragged into the kitchen and four jets in the gas stove turned on full. His efforts to revive her were fruitless so he called in Policeman Van Gelder of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who summoned the ambulance from Flower Hospital.

Mrs. Nyitray, who is 50 years old, is held at the hospital a prisoner charged with attempted suicide.

Remember that the GENUINE DUNLOP STRAIGHT SIDE TIRE is made exclusively by the United States Tire Company



This is the Cole "Six" 60 H. P.—Price, $2485.

The Cole is the car you would like to own

This expresses it--the car in which *service* and *comfort* are combined, and service and comfort cover about everything anybody wants in an automobile.

See our Exhibit at the Palace Show

The Cole is a big, roomy car, richly upholstered, easy-riding and smooth running.

The new Cole models are equipped with the Delco electric self-cranking and lighting system; Timken axles and bearings; long stroke motor; Mayo radiator, and Gemmer steering gear.

It's a car of beauty and dignity too, with its long graceful lines.

There are two fours and a six in the new models.

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 58th St.
Phone 6000 Columbus

The Tire Question for 1913 has been settled by the automobile makers

Here is news that is simply phenomenal in the automobile world.

175,000 ***new*** cars of these well known makes are to go out this year with tires produced in the Goodrich Factory:

Armleder	Great Southern	Moline	Pope
Auburn	Havers	Moon	Premier
Bailey	Hupp	Moyer	Rauch & Lang
Baker	Krebs	National	Russell
Cadillac	Lenox	Ohio	S. G. V.
Columbus	Lexington	Oldsmobile	Spaulding
Crawford	Locomobile	Overland	Speedwell
Cunningham	Marion	Packard	Stanley
Dorris	Marmon	Paige	Stevens-Duryea
Easton	Mason	Palace	Studebbaker
Fiat	Mercer	Patterson	Warren
Ford	Metz	Peerless	White
Franklin	Michigan	Pierce-Arrow	Winton
		Willys-Overland	

These manufacturers have found in

Goodrich Unit Construction Tires
Best in the Long Run

quality which assures the utmost in service—and they regard this Quality as far more important than the question of cost.

These makers know tire values, and one reason for their choosing the Goodrich is that the tire adds a greater intrinsic value to their cars than any other tire can give.

Here you have the judgment of men who know from experience what every make of tire is worth—men who will produce the bulk of the output of well known cars for 1913.

The B. F. Goodrich Company
57th Street and Broadway
New York

Factories: Akron, Ohio

TRADE MARK

"The Product of Experience"

The Chevrolet Six

Presented to the public after eighteen months of earnest and conscientious effort.

The Verdict

"An aristocrat of aristocrats as shown by its beautiful finish, up-to-date design, wonderful construction and luxurious appointments—the best value and the most refined car exhibited."

See us at the Grand Central Palace, Mezzanine Floor.

REPUBLIC MOTOR COMPANY OF N. Y.
FACTORY AND WAREROOMS
Fifty-Seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue

You might also be interested in the "Little Six" five-passenger touring car with its left-hand drive, centre control, electric lighting by dynamo, complete with top, windshield, speedometer and demountable rims, list $1285. The lowest priced six-cylinder car in the American market.

POLO HANDICAP RATINGS CHANGED

Committee of Association Prepares for the Game's Biggest Season.

As the result of their investigations into the playing merits of the men allied with clubs belonging to the Polo Association the handicapping committee of that organization yesterday released the list of the penalties against all the scheduled players for the coming season, which promises to be so important in the game's history in this country.

Those members of the committee present at yesterday's session were H. L. Herbert, Chairman; William A. Hazard, August Belmont, and A. M. Collins, who was representing Charles Wheeler of the Bryn Mawr Polo Club of Philadelphia. An executive meeting was held in connection with the handicap committee session.

It developed that a new sectional trophy had been awarded for competition, to be called the Pacific Coast Circuit Cup, to which all clubs west of the Rockies will be eligible, the conditions governing which are similar to those holding in the matches for the Southern and Western cups. It is expected that the games for this cup will be played principally at Coronado Beach.

Four new clubs were favorably passed upon and admitted to the association—Boise Polo Club, of Boise City, Idaho; Herbert L. Lemp, delegate. Back River Polo Club, Montreal; Bartlett McLennan, delegate. Midweek Country Club, Los Angeles; Carleton F. Burke, delegate. Waverly Country Club Polo Club, Portland, Ore; Henry L. Corbett, delegate.

New delegates from clubs already allied with the association were announced as follows: Hawaiian Polo Club, Honoluiu, H. W. Dillingham; Deal Polo and Riding Club, Joseph E. Meyer; Piping Rock Club, Joseph E. Davis; San Mateo Polo Club, Richard M. Tobin; Squadron A, H. W. Goddard.

In going into details in connection with the revision of the handicap list it was shown that the Denver Country and Polo Club had framed up a handicap list to suit the members, with the men of the club penalized 2, 3, and 4 goals. Such action was being in accord with the wishes of the committee, the latter refused to accept the findings of the Western club and will rearrange the marks before the annual session.

The most important changes made in the list had to do with men who were members of the Cooperstown team, which won the junior championship last year by virtue of their total handicap of less than 20 goals, but which will not again be possible, as F. S. von Stade was advanced from 4 to 5, while C. Perry Beadleston was likewise sent up from 4 to 5, being now aligned with the Rumson Country Club.

The members of the international four—Harry Payne Whitney, Lawrence Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Devereaux Milburn—still stand at 9 each, while Maxwell Stevenson and Louis E. Stoddard are rated at 7 goals each, the same mark they were placed at last year. The New Haven Country Club, with which Mr. Stoddard was formerly connected, resigned its membership.

Following are the changes in the figures from last year's ratings to those of this, the latter figure being the most recent mark in each case:

Third Cavalry.—Lieut. M. C. Bristol, 0 to 1.
Sixth Field Artillery.—Lieut. R. E. De R. Hoyle, 3 to 2; Lieut. A. L. P. Sands, 2 to 2.
Buffalo Country Club.—Chandler W. Bleistein, 0 to 1; Colman Curtiss, 0 to 1.
Bryn Mawr Polo Club.—A. M. Collins, 2 to 3; H. Harrison Smith, 0 to 1; B. McFadden, 0.
Camden Polo Club.—N. C. Boykin, 2 to 1.
Cooperstown Polo Club.—F. S. von Stade, 4 to 5.
Coronado Country Club.—Walter S. Dupee, 2 to 1; Victor Johnson, 0 to 1.
Deal Polo and Riding Club.—Lewis Straus, 1 to 0.
Devon Polo Club.—E. Lowber Stokes, 2 to 3.
Great Neck Polo Club.—J. Watson Webb, 5.
Kansas City Country Club.—W. W. Guernsey, 1 to 2; L. N. Magill, 3 to 2; P. H. Noland, 2 to 1; Dr. St. Claire Street, 0 to 1.
Meadow Brook Club.—James Park, 1 to 2; Eugene S. Reynal, 4.
Myopia Hunt Club.—F. H. Prince, Jr., 3 to 4; H. P. McKean, Jr., 3 to 2.
New Orleans Polo Club.—Claibourne Andrews, 0; T. Norvin Harris, 1; Ashton Hayward, 1.
Pasadena Polo Club.—Carleton F. Burke, 2 to 3; Reginald Weiss, 3 to 5.
Point Judith Country Club.—Benjamin Gatins, 0 to 1; Hugh S. Legare, 1.
Rockaway Hunting Club.—Seward Cary, 1.
Rumson Country Club.—C. Perry Beadleston, 4 to 5.
Santa Barbara Country Polo Club.—Graham Earle, 0.
Smithtown Polo Club.—Clarence H. Robbins, 3.
Squadron A Polo Club.—Alfred Ely, Jr., 1 to 0; J. D. Lannon, 0 to 1; J. B. Spencer, 0 to 1.
Piping Rock Club.—Leavitt J. Hunt, 3; Frank S. Butterworth, 3; W. L. Goodwin, 2; Howard Phipps, 2; Louis E. Stoddard, 7; J. B. Thomas, 3.

FAST RELAY IN PROSPECT.

Fordham's Intercity Race at Games in Twenty-second's Armory.

The Fordham University games in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Feb. 25 promise an interesting competition when the one-mile intercity relay race is called, which will show the quartets of the New York A. C., Irish-American A. C. and Boston A. A. in the competition for the oFrdham University Cup. As each has tallied a victory over the other in races which have bristled with the keenest of competition the greatest of rivalry exists.

Each of the organizations is preparing its best men for the race, and in the field will be seen the best quarter-milers in the East and probably in the world. The Boston team promises to be particularly strong with such fliers as Tom Halpin, the National 440-yard champion; Harry Lee, the stellar half-miler; W. C. Prout, the former Brown star, and Dave Caldwell, the Massachusetts collegian who forced Mel Sheppard to his best in the Olympic tryouts at Cambridge last year.

The Irish-American team appears to be fast fitting itself for the hardest of races as seen by the fast work of Mel Sheppard at Newark last Wednesday night when he covered a quarter mile in 50 3-5 seconds, and when Abel Kiviat, the champion miler, did a shade slower time. Jim Rosenberger, the holder of two legs on the Suburban quarter cup, is fast rounding into shape and gives evidence that he will shortly regain his form.

YALE DROPS ARMY GAME.

Contest Too Early and Strenuous for Elis' Football Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—For the first time since 1894 Yale's football team will not play the Army at West Point next Fall, according to the schedule of games announced to-night. Reasons given for the change are that the Army game came too early in the season, necessitated a long trip, and was too severe a strain on the players in view of the championship contests with Princeton and Harvard. The move has been anticipated for some time. University of Maine appears in the schedule in place of Syracuse, and Lehigh will take the Army's place. The schedule:

Sept. 24, Wesleyan; Sept. 27, Holy Cross; Oct. 4, University of Maine; Oct. 11, La Fayette; Oct. 18, Lehigh; Oct. 25, Washington and Jefferson; Nov. 1, Colgate; Nov. 8, Brown; Nov. 15, Princeton; Nov. 22, Harvard.

All the games with the exception of Harvard at Cambridge will be played on Yale Field.

Mt. St. Mary's Basket Ball Games.

Special to The New York Times.

EMMITSBURG, Md., Jan. 16.—Thomas Mulhearn, '13, manager of the basket ball team at Mt. St. Mary's, gave out his schedule here to-day. Already two games have been played, one with Baltimore City College and the other with Susquehanna University, both of which the Mountaineers won. There are still three open dates. Manager Mulhearn hopes to fill these dates before long. Some strong teams appear on the list, but from the showing so far made and the work the local boys are going through, Coach Thompson feels that his boys will give a good account of themselves during the season. The dates:

Jan. 17, Albright, at Emmitsburg; 22, open; 25, Mt. St. Joseph's, at Emmitsburg.

Feb. 4, University of Pittsburgh, at Emmitsburg; 8, Mt. St. Joseph's, at Irvington; 11, Gettysburg, at Emmitsburg; 15, Delaware, at Emmitsburg; 18, open; 21, Gettysburg, at Gettysburg; 25, Manhattan, at Emmitsburg; 28, Lebanon Valley, at Emmitsburg.

March 7, Delaware, (pending,) at Newark; 11, open; 14, Bucknell, at Emmitsburg.

SQUASH TITLE DECIDED.

Heights Casino Wins Final of Metropolitan League.

Squash players of the Heights Casino of Brooklyn won the title in the final of the Metropolitan League championship series of tournaments yesterday. Led by Josiah O. Low, recent winner of the National handicap; A. J. Cordier, the Yale crack, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., the Casino team defeated the aggregation representing the Harvard Club by the tally of four matches to three.

Earlier in the season Harvard was defeated by the Columbia University Club team. As a result their downfall yesterday broke the perpetual hold which the wearers of the Crimson have held upon the honors at squash tennis. For the first time in the history of the game in this cty Harvard takes second place, with Columbia third. Columbia managed to finish up so well because its team defeated the Princeton Club players three matches to two yesterday on the courts of the latter.

Heights Casino vs. Harvard Club—A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, defeated G. O. Winston, Harvard, 15—6, 15—11; Josiah O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated George L. Whitney, Harvard, 18—16, 15—12; Hamilton Hadden, Harvard, defeated George L. Abbott, Heights Casino, 15—6, 15—6; Dr. D. D. Roberts, Heights Casino, defeated J. W. Burden, Harvard, 15—4, 15—3; L. Du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated Rudolph Goepel, Heights Casino, 15—8, 15—10; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated T. H. Davis, Harvard, 12—15, 15—7, 15—10; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard, defeated J. Harvey Williams, Heights Casino, 15—5, 15—11.

Columbia University Club vs. Princeton Club—Armin W. Riley, Princeton, defeated Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia, 15—8, 10—15, 15—8; H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, defeated S. Hinman Bird, Princeton, 18—17, 15—12; Frederick S. Keeler, Columbia, defeated Harold Tobey, Princeton, 15—8, 11—15, 18—15; E. B. Whitman, Princeton, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia, 15—12, 10—15, 15—11; A. L. Marvin, Columbia, defeated George A. Vondermuhll, Princeton, 12—15, 18—14, 15—2.

POTSDAM DEFEATS C. C. N. Y.

Normal School Basket Ball Team Wins by a Margin of 5 Points.

Potsdam Normal School defeated the City College in basket ball on the local court last night by the score of 26 to 21. The local collegians rolled up 12 points in the first half to the visitors' 6. In the second half the home team had little difficulty in holding their lead until within seven minutes of the end. At this stage the Potsdam boys solved the City College formations and began to score rapidly. Barclay of the visitors played a very fast game at forward.

In the preliminary game the freshmen defeated the N. Y. U. School of Commerce by a score of 37 to 8. The line-up of the principal game:

C. C. N. Y.	Position.	Potsdam Normal.
Southwick	Right forward	W. Sisson
Kaplan, Saltman.	Left forward	Barclay
Bradner, Kaplan	Centre	Wilbur
Schulberg	Left back	G. Sisson
Sappon	Right back	Lenny

Goals from field—Southwick, (3) Schulberg, Saltman, Kaplan, Barclay, (6,) G. Sisson, (2,) W. Sisson, (2.) Goals from fouls—Schulberg, (4,) Southwick, G. Sisson, (4,) W. Sisson, Barclay. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—J. H. Deering.

Orange H. S. Girls Triumph.

The girl basket ball players of the Orange High School yesterday afternoon in the home gymnasium triumphed over Bloomfield High School's team by the score of 20 to 13. The fine work of Miss Hutchinson, Captain of the Orange seven, was principally responsible for the victory. Miss Hutchinson caged all of the goals that Orange scored from the field, and with 2 points gained in shooting from the foul line, was credited with a total of 16 points. She showed her best work in the second half, in which she scored 6 goals from the field. Miss R. Betts and Miss M. Stone did the most effective work for Bloomfield. At the intermission Orange led by the score of 10 to 6. The line-up:

Orange.	Position.	Bloomfield.
D. Hutchinson	Left forward	R. Betts
G. Swain	Right forward	M. Stone
E. Van Syckle	Centre	G. Hummell
F. Anthony	Side centre	E. Johnson
A. Lansberg	Left guard	M. McDonald
G. Swain	Right guard	P. Cleland

Goals from field—Miss Hutchinson, 7; Miss Betts, 2; Miss Stone, 2. Goals from fouls—Miss G. Swain, 4; Miss Hutchinson, 2; Miss Betts, 3; Miss Stone, 2. Referee—Miss Tingley, Orange High. Umpire—Miss Snicker, Bloomfield High. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes. Substitutes—Miss E. McNally for Miss Van Syckle and Miss K. Doty for Miss Anthony.

South Orange Defeats Belleville.

South Orange High School's basket ball team yesterday afternoon had little trouble in defeating the Belleville High quintet on the former's court by the score of 21 to 11. Cross and Fitzsimmons did practically all of the scoring for South Orange, with Binan and Marshall performing likewise for Belleville. The line-up:

South Orange.	Position.	Belleville.
Cross	Right forward	Tenten, Seley
Fitzsimmons	Left forward	Binan
Hatch	Centre	Bradley
Seamon	Right guard	Marshall
Gedney	Left guard	Dennison

Goals from field—Cross, (6,) Fitzsimmons, (3,) Hatch, Binan, (3,) Marshall, (2.) Goals from fouls—Cross, Binan. Referee—Dudley Pierson, Long Island Medical College. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

Berkeley Wins Easily.

Berkeley easily defeated Kohut in basket ball at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory by the score of 41 to 19. Berman for Kohut and Brandt and Parkinson for Berkeley excelled. The line-up:

Berkeley.	Position.	Kohut.
Mischo	Right forward	Lobo
Parkinson	Left forward	Stone
Porter	Centre	Berman
Brandt	Right guard	Meyers
Smith	Left guard	Dreyfuss

Goals from field—Parkinson, 8; Mischo, 2; Brandt, 8; Porter, 2; Berman, 5; Lobo, 1; Stone, 1. Foul goals—Brandt, 1; Berman, 5. Referee—Mr. Gray.

Christ Church Team In Lead.

The Christ Church team gained first position in the Church League Basket Ball championship by defeating the Bronx Church House team on the latter's court by the score of 24 to 21. The line-up:

Christ Church.	Position.	Bronx C. H.
Reyle	Right forward	Schmidt
Bodaman	Left forward	Gilman
Sanders	Centre	McMahon
Brown	Right guard	Fossman
Laurie	Left guard	Christman

Goals from field—Christ Church, 11; Bronx Church House, 3. Goals from fouls—Bronx Church, 3; Christ Church, 2. Referee—Mr. Baumgard. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

Columbia Seeks Revenge.

An attempt will be made by the Columbia basket ball five to turn the tables on Cornell in the intercollegiate basket ball game tonight in the Morningside Heights gymnasium. With two games lost, the Blue and White five will have to win this game to keep in the running for the championship, which they have held for five years and which they have no desire to lose this season. Harry A. Fisher, the coach, has been working his men hard since their defeat at the hands of Princeton last week, and they show considerable improvement in basket shooting, in which they failed in the latter part of that game.

Recreation Centre Basket Ball Games

Four basket ball games will be played tonight in the gymnasium of the Athletic Association of Recreation Centre 188, East Houston and Lewis Streets. The teams are: Olympic A. C., (188) vs. Stuyvesant High School Midgets; Wolf, Jrs., (188) vs. Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association; Acme, (188) vs. Webster, and Norman, (188) vs. Xavier Deaf Mutes.

Wesleyan to Play N. Y. U. To-night.

The basket ball team of Wesleyan University will play the New York University quintet at University Heights to-night. The Red and Black has not lost a game in two years, and, with their team the same as last year's, they look for another successful season. The Violet "five" is rapidly coming into shape, and will make the visitors play hard to win.

Princeton and Yale In Hockey.

Princeton and Yale will be opponents in hockey on Saturday night at the St. Nicholas Rink. This will be the big hockey event of the season, and, although both teams are now out of the Intercollegiate League, a championship significance attaches to the game, in view of the Tigers' victories over Cornell and Dartmouth, which gave the Tigers the title, and a victory for Princeton will practically establish their supremacy for the year in hockey.

Auto Pilots at Speed King's Ball.

Speed will be the predominating idea at the "Speed King's" ball and masquerade of the Bradhurst Field Club at Manhattan Casino Saturday night, for not only will the fifteen miles an hour limit be raised on costumes, but men who have traveled at a speed of more than 100 miles an hour will compose the committee that will select the prize winners in the costume parade. On this committee will be Bob Burman, the Speed King; Ralph De Palma, the road champion; Louis Disbrow, the track champion; Arthur Chapple, the champion motor cyclist, and George Lockner and William Shields, the twenty-four-hour motor cycle record holders. The "Speed King's" ball will be a feature of the closing night of the first section of the motor car exhibition, and many of the out-of-town delegation to the automobile show will finish their week of activity at Manhattan Casino.

AMERICAN HORSES WILL WIN IN FRANCE

Phil Chinn Brings Reports of Promising Season for "Yankee" Racers.

Recent French turf rulings make it appear that the saliva tests of horses suspected of having been "doped" have been generally discredited by the governing body of the sport abroad. Phil Chinn, who arrived on the Minnetonka of the Atlantic Transport Line yesterday, reported that S. C. Hildreth, as well as all the other trainers who have been convicted after the tests, have been granted licenses to train for the season of 1913.

When the French body decided to apply the saliva tests suggested by Dr. Kauffmann, an Austrian veterinarian, each winner, after the race, was subjected to an examination by three veterinarians. A culture of the saliva from the winner was taken and sent to Germany, and from there to Austria, where the tests for unlawful stimulants were made. These tests resulted in Camyre, one of the horses raced by Hildreth, being disqualified, while three or four other trainers were also convicted by the same method. The fact that all these trainers have been restored to good standing makes it appear that no reliance is now placed in the Dr. Kauffmann method to detect fraud.

"Novelty is undoubtedly the best horse now racing in France," said Mr. Chinn, referring to the last winner of the Futurity run at Saratoga in 1910. He was purchased from S. C. Hildreth by Charles Kohler, and since going abroad has been trained to steeplechasing.

"Charles Carroll, who is racing a number of the Clarence Mackay horses in France, also has a fine lot of thoroughbreds," he continued. "And they are sure to make good this season. Herman B. Duryea has a particularly promising three-year-old son of Running Water, the American mare and the $20,000 colt that Tom Welsh is training for Joseph E. Widener, is one that if he races to his looks will win new American honor abroad."

Mr. Chinn also told of a new French breeding rule that will be of interest to Americans who contemplate racing abroad. He said that under the new rule all foreign mares in foal must reach France before Jan. 1 each year if their produce is to be eligible for the French racing. Formerly all that was necessary to make a foal eligible was to have it foaled in France.

Mr. Chinn accompanied the last important shipment of thoroughbreds from New York to France as overseer. He took the stallions Peter Pan and Ort Wells abroad, with eight of the best brood mares at that time in Kentucky. Seven of them made up the lot that were sold by the late James R. Keene to William K. Vanderbilt, and the eighth, Ocean Bound, was sold by Woodford Clay to Joseph E. Widener, the Philadelphia turfman, who is campaigning an extensive string over the French courses. The mares sold to Mr. Vanderbilt were Maskette, Meggs Hill, Court Dress, Fope Joan, Early and Often, Mosquito, and Stepping Stone. Ort Wells was delivered to Herr Ehlers, editor of The Deutsches Sport, in Berlin, and Peter Pan was not sold, but delivered to the French establishment of Frank J. Gould, where he is doing service at a fee of $800.

Mr. Chinn expressed himself enthusiastically over the prospects for American victories in France during the coming season, and said that he confidently expected that both William K. Vanderbilt and Frank J. Gould would cut a much more important figure in the foreign sport than ever before. Charles Kohler, the New York turfman, who has a string there racing under the guidance of Samuel C. Hildreth, is also rapidly finding a high place among the winning owners.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, held at their offices, 6 and 8 East Forty-sixth Street, yesterday, the following officers were elected: Richard T. Wilson, President; Harry Payne Whitney, Vice President; Andrew Miller, Secretary and Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was chosen: Richard T. Wilson, Thomas Hitchcock, C. H. Waring, Andrew Miller, Harry Payne Whitney, and Charles Kohler. On this committee Mr. Kohler takes the place of Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, who withdraws from the Saratoga Committee.

At a meeting of the stewards of the Turf and Field Club, held yesterday, it was decided that the organization be continued, but that the clubhouse should remain closed until further notice. This clubhouse is situated on the grounds of the Belmont Park race course, and ever since the track has been virtually closed, by reason of the legislation against betting, it has lost much of its popularity and usefulness. For a time it was feared that the club would be disbanded, but this was fought off, though it remains a club without a home for the time being. Those present at the meeting were August Belmont, Frank K. Sturgis, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, J. G. Follansbee, Lawrence L. Gillespie, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., W. Burling Cocks, Francis R. Appleton, Adrian Iselin, Jr., H. O. Tallmadge, Stephen H. Brown, Harry S. Page, Madison Grant, and J. G. Livingston. The meeting was held in the stewards' room of the Jockey Club.

FIREMEN NOT AT FAULT.

Commissioner Johnson Defends Their Action in Closing Empire A. C. Doors.

Because it has been alleged that there was room within the Empire A. C., at Manhatan Casino, for more people Tuesday night when Fire Chief Howe ordered the doors closed, and this allegation caused the department to be censured by some ticket holders who were not admitted, Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson yesterday issued a statement explaining the department's side of the case. He says that Chief Howe acted when the place was filled to capacity, and adds that the consequent unpleasantness must rest with the club or with the State Athletic Commission. Following is Mr. Johnson's statement:

"Comment has been made about an official of the Fire Department shutting off the crowd at the Manhattan Casino on the occasion of the Cross-Rivers prizefight. Anticipating such trouble there I ordered Chief Howe, the head of the Division of Places of Public Assembly, to be on hand with a squad of men. When he ascertained that the place was filled to its capacity he stopped further entrance, which was his duty under the circumstances.

"As to whether people had their right seat, that is none of our business. That should be regulated by the management and the Boxing Commission.

"If the Boxing Commission is not able to prevent overcrowding at such affairs, the Fire Department will be compelled to take drastic action, such as it is empowered to take under the new fire prevention law which gives the Fire Department exclusive control over the adequacy of exits in all places of public assembly."

Omaha Police Bar Boxing Bouts.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 16.—Chief of Police Dunn last night issued an order prohibiting boxing matches in this city. This will prevent the scheduled ten-round fight between Packey McFarland and Frankie Whitney on Friday night.

Wells to Box McCarty Here.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Sporting Life announces that Bombardier Wells, the English heavyweight, has agreed to fight Luther McCarty, the American heavyweight, at New York about the middle of February.

Trotter Billy Burke for Russia.

Billy Burke, 2:03, the former Grand Circuit crack trotting horse, will be sent abroad on the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnetonka to-morrow. It was stated yesterday that the horse will be reshipped by steamer to Russia after arriving at Tilbury Docks, London, where he will be placed in the stables of George Bakhmetieff, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, who purchased Billy Burke for $50,000.

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GARDEN CITY GOLFER LEADS AT PINEHURST

Don M. Parker Vanquishes A. K. Oliver in Close Match in Advertisers' Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 16.—To-day's second round of match play in the Advertising Men's golf tournament advanced two of the three metropolitan golfers contesting. Heading the list in the first division is Don M. Parker of Garden City, the Secretary of the association, who found A. K. Oliver of Allegheny a "sticker" who lasted to the eighteenth green, where the Garden City player won by one up. To-morrow Parker plays R. M. Purves of Woodland, who played nineteen holes before he disposed of I. S. Robeson of Oak Hill in a brilliant uphill match. On the seventh green the Rochester man was three up, but Purves took the eighth and ninth and squared the match on the eleventh. The next five holes were halved and Purves lost the seventeenth and won the eighteenth and nineteenth.

In the lower half of the bracket Marshall, Whitlach of Oakland defeated W. J. MacDonald of Calumet by three and two, rounding a fast seventy-eight score, and he plays to-morrow George C. Dutton of Oakley, who defeated Harold J. Slater of Fox Hills by three and one.

In the second division the survivors are J. A. Moore of Scarsdale, who plays G. H. French of Braeburn and A. D. Chandler of Baltusrol, who will be the opponent of T. T. Rushmore of Garden City.

In the third division A. H. Treadwell of Dunwoodie, who won a nineteen-hole match from F. S. Newbery of New Rochelle, is the only metropolitan survivor. He plays W. C. Wright of Concord tomorrow.

In the fourth division A. S. Higgins of St. Andrews and W. F. Smith of Braeburn, J. H. Appel of Wykagyl, and W. W. Manning of Upper Montclair remain, and in the fifth division the survivors are William C. Freeman of Dyker Meadow and Paul W. Minnick of Great Neck, James Barber of Englewood and Walter E. Edge of Atlantic City.

In the women's event Miss M. Eleanor Freeman of Dyker Meadow plays Mrs. Herbert L. Jillson of Bethlehem, N. H., in to-morrow's final.

BOXERS WRESTLE IN BOUT.

Soldier Kearns and Sailor White Give Poor Exhibition in Ring.

Soldier Kearns and Sailor White, engaged to box ten rounds in the main event at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club last night, proved to a well-filled clubhouse that they knew nothing about boxing, but filled in with thirty minutes of wrestling. Holds never shown before in the grappling game were exhibited by both men, and practically every rule of the boxing game was ignored. Both went down together in the first round, and again in the sixth. On three other occasions Kearns sent White to the mat without landing a punch. As a boxing exhibition there were no honors to distribute. As a wrestling bout the victory must go to Kearns on work. Neither got a clean fall.

The weights of the men at ringside showed Kearns at 190 pounds and White one pound below this figure. The sailor was much taller than the soldier, and his reach was at least three inches longer. Kearns was much stronger, and he used his strength well in the various holds which the bout produced. He got over about four punches during the ten rounds with enough force to make the sailor back away.

In the clinches the men heeled, hit while holding, and wrestled each other around the ring. In the breaks they hit regardless of the warnings of the referee. Each did enough foul work before three rounds had been finished to warrant disqualification. In one of the early rounds White shot a hard right against Kearns's left eye and almost closed the member. This was the nearest indication to a boxing bout that the contest furnished.

In the semi-final, scheduled to go ten rounds, Arthur Nelson of Chicago stopped George Weigner, the one-eyed Washington Market butcher, in less than one round. Nelson arrived from Chicago a few days ago, and last night was his first appearance here. He weighed 188 pounds, and Weigner scaled 184 pounds. Weigner made a flying start, but he faded quickly, and was soon running around the ring as if looking for a gate to make his exit. Nelson followed him and ended the bout in short order. The Chicagoan spurned the use of any bandages whatever, and put his hands bare into the gloves.

The first of the bouts between the big fellows brought together "Doc" Bacchus from Fort Hamilton and Niel Lawson. Bacchus weighed 165 pounds, and his opponent was one pound heavier. Bacchus led all the way up to the fourth round, when Referee Young Corbett stopped the contest after Lawson had been floored. Lawson was sent down three times in the second round, but rallied after each knockdown.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Joe Rivers and his manager, Joe Levy, left last night for New Orleans, where the Mexican will box Frankie Russell on Jan. 31. After this bout Rivers will return to his home in California to prepare for his twenty-round bout with Knockout Brown on Feb. 22. Rivers expects to make another visit to New York in April, when he hopes to engage in two or three bouts.

As a result of their exciting ten-round bout last Saturday night at the Royale A. C. of Brooklyn, Johnny Dundee and Willie Jones have been engaged for a return match at the same club. The bout will be staged next Wednesday night, and both boys are now training.

Eddie McGoorty, who is booked to box Freddie Hicks in the main event at the Fairmount A. C. next Wednesday night, will arrive in New York to-morrow morning to finish his training at Johnson's Roadhouse. Hicks has improved as much during the past few months as any other boxer in the game to-day, and he is expected to give the Oshkosh battler a hard bout.

Lew Healy, the English featherweight, will get a chance to show his worth to-morrow night, when he faces Dave Cronin of Harlem in the main bout of the Fairmont A. C. show. Young Leroy and Walter Brooks will be the contestants in the other ten-round bout.

The only boxing show in Manhattan to-night will be held at the New Polo A. A., 129th Street and Park Avenue. Pinky Burns and Johnny Keyes will do the honors in the main event. The usual number of preliminaries will also be put on.

The Sharkey A. C., which is staging only week-end shows, has engaged Jimmy Flynn of Long Island City and Bobby Moore of the west side for the star bout. "Chip" Monahan and Joe Jackson will come together in the semi-final number.

Tom Jones, manager of Ad Wolgast, offered Charley Cutler $5,000 cash or a percentage of the receipts for two years if he would surrender Jess Willard, whom Cutler is now managing. Cutler talked the matter over with Jones on Tuesday afternoon and agreed to accept one of the offers if he was successful in his wrestling match with Zbyszko that night. The Polish giant had no trouble throwing Cutler, so the latter decided to keep Willard. The latter has been signed for a six-round bout with Dan Daily of Pittsburgh before the National A. C. of Philadelphia next week.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

GUARANTEE FOR BALL PLAYERS' SALARIES

August Herrmann Advocates a Plan for Protecting Minor Leaguers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The progressive spirit struck baseball to-day, when the National Commission at a brief session here heard its Chairman, August Herrmann, advocate a guarantee for ball players' salaries in "lesser minor leagues," and considered the proposed uniform contract designed to protect unsuspecting players from "jokers."

The commission took no action on the contract matter; in fact, nearly all of the country's baseball business so far as the "supreme court" is concerned was left unfinished when the commission adjourned sine die this afternoon after re-electing Mr. Herrmann.

Illness of John H. Farrell of Auburn, N. Y., Secretary of the National Association, who has not been able since early last month to prepare preliminary cases of players appeals' to the commission, caused the postponement of their consideration as well as other matters.

None of the members of the commission—Mr. Herrmann, President Lynch of the National League, and President Johnson of the American League—would admit that the Class AA salary question was brought up. It was expected the big minors would enter a formal protest against the $6,000 monthly limit, but it was said none was made.

President Louis Heilbronner of the Central League, former President F. R. Carson of the same organization, and several others argued before the commission on the claims of certain business men of Evansville, who wanted to hold the league responsible for debts contracted before the team was transferred last year to Terre Haute. Heilbronner contended that the debts should not keep him from having a team in Evansville this year. The commission took the case under advisement.

Trade talk was plentiful at the American Association's meeting. The Louisville Club, represented by Jack Hayden, made an effort to buy from the Chicago Americans' recruits a first baseman, a third baseman, and a catcher. Hayden, failing in his first attempt, said he would continue his quest on Manager Callanan until he landed the players.

The Chicago Nationals traded Pitcher Madden, a left-hander, to Terre Haute for Pitcher Rufus Gilbert, also a left-hander.

Stahl Will Play First Base Again.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Jake Stahl, manager of the world's champion Boston American baseball team, took occasion to-day to set his friends right as to the report from Boston that he had decided not to play first base during the coming season. He said he had no intention of quitting the post.

"If I don't play ball because it will be because some young fellow can beat me out of the job," he said. "Just now I do not think any one can beat me, for I feel more like playing than I did a year ago. My legs are better this year because of my playing last season. I suppose this story of my being unable to play this year started because my legs were bad for a while last year. I'll go to Hot Springs about the last week in February, probably a week ahead of the team, so I can get the jump on them."

National League Bulletin.

The following bulletin of contracts and releases was issued yesterday by T. J. Lynch, President of the National League:

Contracts—With Boston, Jay Kirke and George C. Jackson; with Brooklyn, William C. Fischer, probationary; with Chicago, Roger P. Bresnahan, 1913, 1914, 1915; Charles E. Smith, Ward Miller, A. P. Leifield, Otis E. Clymer, probationary, and Martin A. Berghammer, probationary; with New York, Theodore L. Goulait and Grover Hartley

Releases—By Boston to Buffalo, International League, Frank J. O'Rourke; by Brooklyn to Newark, International League, Bert Tooley; by Chicago to Indianapolis, American Association, J. W. Downs.

185 Men Out for Cornell "Nine."

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—A record-breaking crowd turned out to-day in response to Coach Sharpe's call for Cornell baseball candidates, 185 men signing the register. Of these 100 are 'Varsity candidates, the balance coming out for the freshman team. Dr. Sharpe and Capt. Clute addressed them. The coach gave them some ideas on training and announced that for most of the squad indoor work would begin in the University Armory on Feb. 10, although the old members of the team will not report until March 3.

"Matty" Gets Gold Baseball.

Christy Mathewson, the peerless pitcher of the Giants, got a big surprise yesterday, when he received a gold baseball as a token from an admiring fan, C. F. Prichard. The ball is regulation size, wrought in Roman gold and suitably inscribed with an appreciation of "Big Six" and his great work during the season of 1912 and in the World Series with the Red Sox.

The signed contract of Theodore Goulait, one of the Giant recruit pitchers, was received at the New York club's offices yesterday.

Detroit Sells Jones to White Sox.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16.—Outfielder David Jones, one of the veterans of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, was to-day sold to the Chicago Americans. It is understood the purchase price was $2,500. It was also announced that waivers had been asked on Jones and that all of the American League clubs excepting Chicago waived.

Pitcher Brown Signs with Reds.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Mordecai Brown, former star pitcher of the Chicago Nationals, signed a Cincinnati contract here to-day.

Toronto Wins at Hockey In Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Toronto University's hockey team, which lost last night's game to Harvard, showed a reversal of form to-night and defeated the Boston Athletic Association's team, 9 to 4. Webster, the Canadian centre, swept through the Boston team for five goals, four of which were in the last period.

STARS IN TEN-MILE RACE.

Six Olympic Cracks Entered In Millrose A. A. Feature Event.

One of the best ten-mile races of the indoor season is booked for decision Saturday night at the "Diamond Meet" of the Millrose Athletic Association, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. More than 150 entries have been received for this one event and among them there are six Olympic stars—Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish crack; Harry Smith, the ten-mile champion; Gaston Strobino, the first American to finish in the Stockholm marathon; Johnny Gallagher of Georgetown University, J. W. Johannson, and J. J. Reynolds. Among the other prominent starters will also by J. J. McNamara, the winner of the event last year from scratch, Eddie Jordan, Will Rozette, and Harry Jensen. The race starts at 7:30 on the armory floor, where the runners will go into the street, uptown and around Central Park and return to the armory floor, where the last mile will be finished.

Howard P. Drew and Alvah T. Meyer in the seventy-yard dash, Abel Kiviat in the 1,000-yard handicap, William J. Kramer and Louis Scott in the two-mile handicap, Jim Rosenberg in the 440-yard run, R. B. Gifford in the one-mile walk, and Van den Dries and Goodwin in the five-mile bicycle race, are some of the star headliners in the other events on the programme.

WANT "INTERCOLLEGIATES."

Syracuse, Pennsylvania, and Harvard Would Hold Track and Field Games.

The athletic associations of Syracuse University are discussing the probability of holding the intercollegiate track and field championships at the Syracuse stadium, although Pennsylvania is anxious for a return engagement. Harvard has also put in a bid. According to the deed of gift by Henry Lee Higginson, who donated the stadium at Harvard, no games of any kind shall be held there on Decoration Day for the land as a memorial to soldiers who fell in the civil war, and as the preliminary events this year are slated for that day, this probably eliminates Harvard as a candidate for the meet.

Syracuse, the most anxious of the bidders, claims that its new stadium should have a fitting trial and Pennsylvania retorts that the games were so successful at Franklin Field that they should be continued there.

Otis Defeats Moore with Cue.

Charles Otis, the amateur champion three-cushion carrom billiard player of Brooklyn, defeated George Moore in the final block of their two nights' exhibition at Kee

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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HASTENING JUSTICE.

It is an admirable report on clearing the path of justice which the Board of Statutory Consolidation has presented, and which Gov. SULZER has earnestly indorsed. The commission is one of very high authority and has been engaged for several years in the task of consolidating the laws of the State, clarifying, simplifying, and co-ordinating them.

In their present work their object has been to render the administration of justice as rapid and as little costly as the merits of each case will permit. This they seek by a short practice act treating of essential matters, and leaving to the courts the settlement of details, and by "such changes as will "simplify and modernize the practice "so as to secure a prompt and final "determination of legal controversies, "according to the substantive rights "of the parties." In pursuance of this principle the appellate courts are required to "disregard errors of the "court below not affecting substantial "rights," and are authorized to take further proofs when necessary for bringing out material facts and to render final judgment without granting a new trial. Further, the Commission provides for but one form of action and a complete disposition of the entire controversy.

In substance this is a plan for trials shortened by the cutting out of technical details, by limiting appeals to matters of material importance, and by doing away with endless new trials. The Commission consists of Judge BODENBACK, Mr. HORNBLOWER, Mr. MILBURN, Mr. CALLAN—of this city—and Mr. MOOT of Buffalo. No more capable or trustworthy lawyers could be found in the State, or, for that matter, in the country. Their aim, every one will acknowledge, is not only good, but is demanded by a situation which has become intolerable and scandalous. Fortunately the entire reputable bar of the State, represented in its several organizations, agrees as to the object sought and as to the means of attaining it proposed by the Commission. We cannot believe that the work will not now go through. It has the cordial support of the Governor, and it appeals to the common sense and the conscience of every intelligent citizen.

THE ENEMIES OF M. POINCARE.

The election of a President of France to-day will in a considerable degree turn on an issue with which we in the United States are sadly familiar, the issue of party spoils in a representative democracy. Most of the opposition to the election of M. POINCARE springs from hatred and dread of the policy of electoral reform, of which he has been a consistent and vigorous champion.

The present system, by which each Deputy is chosen in a small district, makes him largely dependent on his control of public patronage, which is very extended and all under the control of the Central Government at Paris. Since the Deputies need patronage, and the Government, to retain power, must have the support of the majority of the Deputies, the business of the Ministers largely consists in swapping offices for votes. This evil has taken on enormous proportions. The numerous groups in the French Chamber are divided, not so much by differences of principle or policy as by the exigencies of the traffic in patronage, each group being in the nature of a partnership having votes to trade for places. The tendency is to weaken the Government, to make the Ministry dependent, not on public opinion, but on its success in dickering with those partnerships.

Against this sordid condition of things, and the gross injury to the republic which it involves, there has arisen within the last few years a very active resentment, with an earnest longing for reform, which is represented by M. POINCARE and his immediate friends. The electoral reform proposed contemplates the election of Deputies in groups from relatively large districts, together with a plan of proportional representation which will give to each party a strength roughly in the ratio of the number of its votes. There are difficulties of detail in the scheme, but it is entirely practicable, and M. POINCARE is pledged to it. If he be elected it will be a long step in advance for the French Republic.

Another issue of somewhat like character enters into the contest. M. POINCARE is a man of strong character and great intelligence. If he be chosen President there is no doubt that he will use some of the powers of the office which clearly belong to it by the Constitution, but which have been allowed to remain dormant. He will exert a direct guiding influence upon the policy of the Government and upon the course of public affairs. The whole spirit of his Government has been in the direction of unifying the forces of the Government, adapting them to broad principles, strengthening it at home and abroad, and increasing its responsible authority. It has been the spirit of the statesman and not of the demagogue, and it is to be hoped that the joint action of the Assembly and the Senate will assure its continued influence upon French affairs.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

The letter to THE TIMES from Mr. JEROME D. GREENE, appearing elsewhere, states that the original bill introduced for the Federal establishment of the Rockefeller Foundation has been improved to meet the criticisms which it then encountered; Mr. GREENE specifies the improvements. In a recent number of The Independent this remark is made:

> When, a year ago, Mr. ROCKEFELLER asked that Congress grant a charter for his Foundation, we hastened to call attention to the possible dangers involved in the perpetuation of so vast a trust, which might grow by accretion indefinitely, and which would be controlled by a close board of self-perpetuating trustees. These and other apprehensions led Congress to hesitate and fail to grant the charter.

Likewise, when the charter was first introduced, the editor of The Survey observed:

> For several generations plain-speaking economists have consistently protested against the "dead hand" in religious, educational, and charitable endowments.

The categorical objections then made by The Survey have been withdrawn because of the later amendments, and it now says:

> We trust that the revival of discussion in the press of the pending charter of the Rockefeller Foundation means that those who are in charge of the measure in Congress are finding the conditions favorable for final action. We see no reason for further delay.

The Independent says, also:

> Mr. ROCKEFELLER and his advisers were not discouraged or offended. They simply took back the offered charter and carefully revised its draft to meet these and all other possible objections.

When the bill comes to a vote next Monday it will be only necessary for Congressmen who objected to its original provisions to read it in its altered form and to note the significant changes.

CLEARING HOUSE LEGISLATION.

President NASH's testimony at Washington expresses the views of many practical bankers, and of some theorists as well who despair of getting anything ideal from those in charge of the country's legislation. Mr. NASH cogently remarks that Clearing House certificates have taken us through nine crises in fifty years, and might do better with futuré panics if they were systematized and legalized. They work well enough locally, but in these days of quick and easy communications no locality can manage its affairs in a compartment. The Clearing House method of easing scarcity of currency provides a substitute for bank reserves, and releases these in some degree for use as cash. But excellently as Clearing House certificates serve this purpose they make the general situation rather worse than better. For each Clearing House is independent, and no certificates issued by any one are of use to any other, or in any other currency centre than the one issuing them.

Mr. NASH's contribution to the discussion is the suggestion that Government currency might be issued to the amount of half of any given issue of certificates. There would be no better means of conducting hand to hand or over the counter business. Even without authority of law checks were used as currency to a large extent in the last crisis, and no harm resulted. Currency based on certificates would serve the purpose better. No one could question its safety, which would be double that of the certificates themselves. And, best of all, such currency would not survive the certificates upon which it was based. Within four months it would disappear with the certificates, and the situation would become normal. It might be possible to criticise this suggestion like any other, but it has the indisputable advantage of being familiar to all, and alarming to none. It would still be desirable to press for legislation to relieve us from the shame and loss at the time of a crisis caused by law, but when it recurred the supply of currency would be so ample that all who wished to hoard might do so to their heart's content, without any possibility of causing either a premium on currency or 100 per cent. "money."

AVOIDING TAINTED MARRIAGES.

State Senator DUHAMEL has introduced a bill to amend the domestic relations law, providing that, with every license to marry, each party to the ceremony must present a certificate from a doctor of medicine duly authorized to practice in this State showing freedom from disease due to immorality. This is a measure the principle of which is indorsed by the leading medical associations of the country, a principle upon which the Episcopal clergymen of Chicago have acted in permitting the celebration of the marriage ceremony. Some States have already passed similar bills.

If passed, Senator DUHAMEL'S bill would be better enforced if it included two amendments, namely, that the doctor's certificate in each case should not specify merely freedom from disease due to immorality, but from "a "condition incompatible with the ends "of matrimony." Such expression would be more comprehensive, embracing causes like tuberculosis, insanity, feeble-mindedness, a constitutional weakness, or a state of general debility which, in the physician's opinion, would warrant a postponement of marriage. Second, it should provide that the fee for the medical certificate should not exceed $3, and that those who wished might have recourse to a free examination at the office of the local Board of Health.

The requirement of fees for marriage licenses is often the subject of objection, since in many cases they are an economic deterrent to marriage. Such fees, when imposed, should always be kept low. The first amendment suggested is advisable on every account, and not simply because it would relieve physicians, as it would relieve them, of the necessity of casting evil imputations.

DARKNESS BENEATH THE CANDLESTICK.

Professor LAUGHLIN, in his address before the Wholesale Dry Goods Men, said cryptically that often it was darkest beneath the candlestick. His meaning was that Washington is darkest America, so far as financial insight goes, and that no hope lies there without a process of primary education. Only small business is done with currency, but the questions uppermost at Washington are questions affecting the issue of currency and protection against monopolistic combinations in control of the money market. Big business has progressed far beyond the use of currency, and even business of the second grade is done with credit. Of credit there can be no monopoly any more than of the air, for every man who has capital can command credit. Everybody who has anything of value has capital, and except for convenience he has no need of currency to get whatever else he wants. The pure theorists are mostly politicians, and they stand for the Government issue of money. The party which makes claim to a monopoly of progressiveness plumps for that heresy in its platform, and there are many who are opposed to the issue of currency in the form of banknotes. But the issue of currency by any source of supply will give nobody any capital, and nobody who lacks capital can command credit, except as matter of personal trust in character. Mr. LAUGHLIN therefore agreed with the views of Mr. MORGAN'S testimony. He elaborated this at some length, with laments that it was so little understood or appreciated by those who heard it and are in the way of acting upon it, and acting wrongly unless they shall be rightly guided. The prospect is for legislation akin to laws against something criminal in its nature, and yet Mr. LAUGHLIN agrees that what is necessary is something stimulating to confidence. Mr. MORGAN, says Mr. LAUGHLIN, is strong as a leader because of his character. Another man of equal force and wealth put into Mr. MORGAN'S place could not maintain himself unless he were trusted. The trusts which had been committed to Mr. MORGAN would be withdrawn and there would be another leadership of Mr. MORGAN'S sort. This is pretty close paralleling of Mr. BAKER'S statement that there could be no bad trust in Wall Street because all would unite to tear it down instead of to maintain it. The contrary doctrine is good election material, and appeals to multitudes of the baser sort, but it is not consistent with the facts. Any law based on the idea that money gives credit, or can maintain a trust, is wrong from the bottom. To protect prosperity it is necessary to protect the good as well as to punish the bad. After speculation and the working of all the various Exchanges and the marketing of securities are all regulated in the manner of a sort of financial police, there remain the fundamental questions of money and credit and capital, about which the ideas at Washington are hopelessly wrong. It is easy to detect the false from the true. The quacks are the theorists harking back to the fallacies which the people have rejected, and which are now being revamped.

The ill-mannered person who sent an impudent telegram to President-elect WILSON and signed it "JOHN W. WILLIAMS," had more success than he deserved, and, probably, more than he expected. He provoked Mr. WILSON to a testy and not very ingenuous public response, in which New York was indignantly pointed out to "the country" as the source of "that sort of criticism" and the Postal Telegraph Company was held up "to the country" for transmitting the telegram. Whether the company would have been justified in refusing the message is a question we do not undertake to decide; the offense of lèse majesté has not yet been clearly defined in the United States. Meanwhile it is permissible to remark that a capacity to suffer fools patiently is very desirable in public life.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Gen. Castro Has Been Ill-Treated.

There may have been—probably enough there were—"reasons of State" sufficiently grave to justify the Government in considering Gen. CASTRO an undesirable addition, even though only temporary, to the population of this country. He is a man with a long record as an international trouble-maker, and it is a fair as well as a safe presumption that if he can find or create an opportunity for regaining his lost place and power he will utilize it. While his biography is not without features that earn for him something of admiration, of about the same sort that in our younger days we all accorded to a hard-fighting pirate, there can be no real sympathy with the ambition he almost certainly has to overturn the present Government of Venezuela and no patience with the purpose he probably had to start his expedition from this country.

Admitting all that, it remains true that the situation created by his arrival here has from the beginning been treated in a manner that has produced a most unpleasant impression in many minds, caused a lot of talk about despotic and arbitrary action unworthy of a country claiming to be free, and given CASTRO more than half a right to pose as a martyr.

Even before he arrived it was openly asserted and practically admitted that "Washington" had determined not to let him land, and had ordered the immigration officials to find an excuse, other than the real one, for excluding him. It was expected that the state of his health would provide that excuse, but the expectation was not realized, and the search failed until some ingenious person discovered that CASTRO, when questioned, had professed ignorance or forgetfulness of certain Venezuelan matters concerning which it was easy to say that he must both know and remember them. And because he illustrated a peculiarity which, as many of our recent investigations have shown, he shares with a large number of our most distinguished and influential citizens, the examiners gravely pronounce him ineligible for admission!

Viewing the episode in the most charitable light, it was a case of doing the right thing in a wrong way. It is a way that Americans, whether of old standing or recent, do not like—a way that humiliates and angers them, for it weakens the boasts they are so fond of making that this is a country of justice for all. Of course we can keep out of it whom we please, but for every exclusion we are morally, if not legally, obliged to give an adequate reason and the true one.

A Lecture for a Policeman.

Breaking for once the rule of ignoring anonymous letters, one that claims to have been and almost certainly was written by a member of the police force shall receive the comment which, if of that provenience, it deserves.

In substance the communication is a long, whining protest against criticism which a certain Police Captain recently received on this page, as a man lacking in tact and discretion, and against other criticism which has been directed at other members of the force on much more serious grounds. As for the Captain in question, we are told that as he has been a policeman for almost forty years he must be an honest man—a conclusion which, whether true or not, is wildly illogical. As for the force as a whole, respect is demanded for the reason that a large majority of its members, in spite of great and constant temptations, are as decent and well-intentioned as they are courageous.

It is doubtful if even once anybody of any consequence at all ever justified the making of this demand, ever uttered any contrary statement about the police body. Certainly no New York newspaper has ever charged dishonesty against more than a small minority of the policemen, and most New York newspapers have gladly utilized every chance they had to commend policemen and their work. Police virtues have never been without cordially expressed appreciation and encouragement. That individual policemen and groups of policemen have often been denounced is true. They have often deserved it, and the papers that kept silent at such times would have shared the guilt of brutality or corruption.

Probably enough a policeman has now and then had a just grievance against the press, which is neither omniscient nor infallible, but certainly journalistic wish, as well as journalistic intention, has been to be kind as well as fair to the police. We all feel as much pride in the force as circumstances will permit, and we are all eager to feel still prouder. That we will do as soon as every honest policeman understands that the dishonest one is a personal as well as a public enemy, and that "loyalty" to him is a sort of treason in addition to being the height of stupidity.

Our correspondent seemingly expects us constantly to be lauding the policeman who does his duty and earns his salary, and to say little or nothing about the others. Newspapers are not, cannot be, and should not be run that way.

His Illness Certainly a Reality.

Between the reports on the condition of WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER made by his own physicians and by the one employed by the Pujo Committee to verify their statements there is about the difference that was to be expected from their different points of view. The variance, however, is not really as to the condition of the patient, except that Dr. RICHARDSON, by making a slightly more detailed description of the lesions he found, to that extent emphasizes or makes clear the seriousness of Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S malady.

Whether or not the committee was justified in determining briefly to examine its long-sought witness depends upon the estimate placed upon the revelations that he can reasonably be expected to make. As to that, of course, opinions will differ, but, at any rate, one thing is settled—the original assertions that Mr. ROCKEFELLER was quite ill enough fully to explain the disinclination he showed for undergoing a long and hard examination were true.

Probably there would never have been any doubts as to that reality except for the prolonged refusal to accept service of the committee's subpoena. That is easily understandable, now, and even with the determined evasion of the deputies there may be some sympathy, but it was a mistake. Had Mr. ROCKEFELLER done soon what he did late, he would have saved himself both trouble and misjudgment, and the probabilities are that there would have been no thought of questioning him, even for an hour.

Eighty-sixth Street Crosstown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am unable to comprehend how a few property owners on Eighty-sixth Street can hold up and prevent the construction and extension of the street railroad through Eighty-sixth Street west. Thousands of people are inconvenienced by these few. I do not think such a condition would be tolerated in any European city.

A RESIDENT.

New York, Jan. 14, 1913.

THE ROCKEFELLER FUND.

Mr. Greene States That Criticisms of Incorporation Have Been Met.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.
Office of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
Jan. 15, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bill to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation (H. R. 21532), unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee and debated on Monday of last week, upon a motion to suspend the rules, will probably come up on Monday next, Jan. 20, as unfinished business requiring a final vote. In its present form the bill has been carefully drawn to embody the improvements suggested by the criticisms of the original bill:

The element of perpetuity has been removed, provision having been made for the dissolution of the corporation and the distribution of its funds, either voluntarily or at the direction of Congress.

The amount of the endowment has been limited and the income is to be spent—not added to the principal.

The Trustees are not to be a close corporation, the election of new members being subject to disapproval by certain specified representatives of the public interest.

Congress has complete power of amendment and repeal, and all gifts must be accepted subject to this understanding.

No exemption from State taxation is, or constitutionally could be, conferred by the bill, and no exemption whatever is conferred with respect to real estate.

A charter is sought through Congress solely because the gift is to the people of the United States, and is to be controlled by them rather than in the interest, however beneficent, of any one section.

I trust you will recognize in these features of the present bill an ample safeguard against any dangers that may have been attributed to the original plan, and that by promoting the early passage of the bill you will enable the incorporators to enter upon the important work in the lines of education, public health, and other wise philanthropy to which they are pledged. JEROME D. GREENE,
Trustee of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and Member of the General Education Board.

THE GARMENT STRIKERS

Not Anxious to Change Places with Overworked Housemaids.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging by "D. C. T.'s" letter, it looks as though she were in need of a servant, and would like to capture a garment worker on strike. The servant's life is not the bed of roses that "D. C. T." would have your readers think, as the maid in many households has to start work at 6 A. M., and keep at it until 9 or 10 P. M., while the garment worker works from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M. The garment worker has Saturday afternoons and all day Sunday to herself, while the house servant has every other Sunday from 4 P. M. till 10, and frequently has to tell her employer where she has been.

The servant who gets $20 per month and her board has to have more clothes and shoes, and is not as well off as her sister in the factory who gets $10 per week, and pays out $4 for board and lodging. The girl who works in the factory can have all the company she wants when not at work, but company is frequently forbidden for the servant, and even if company is permitted many young men object to calling on a servant as such, so the servants consider their chances of matrimony very much inferior to those of the factory girl.

The garment workers are mainly Russian Jews and Italians, and would not make as good domestic servants as the Germans, Scandinavians, Irish, or negroes. I have been a servant myself for both good and bad employers, and have plenty of friends of both kinds—servants and factory workers—so I think my opinion on this matter should carry some weight. Mrs. A. S.

Brooklyn, Jan. 14, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This cry of lack of domestic help is ancient. No one doubts its sincerity, and no one is to blame for it except the housewives themselves. The servility of service demanded of household help, the wretchedness of rooms assigned to the "hired girl" in households of high or low degree, rich, near rich, or medium; the subjections required by the mistress as to evenings or afternoons "out"; the requirement that the "hired girl" be at beck and call night and day, are some of the reason why, as "D. C. T." points out, "there is a great demand for good housekeepers." And it is to be assumed that the aforesaid great demanders, housewives, will continue the cry until they realize that "hired girls" are human beings, with hearts and feelings, and maybe sensitiveness, just like themselves. GEORGE HAMILTON.

Brooklyn, Jan. 14, 1913.

ART NOTES.

The exhibition at the Lotos Club this month is assembled from the collection of James G. Shepherd, and has extraordinary qualities. The large group of pictures by the Maris brothers would in itself be sufficient to give it especial distinction. These romantic Dutchmen, enamored of the beauty of paint, are seldom seen in American exhibitions, but here they are represented by beautiful and characteristic examples. Matthew Maris, the most imaginative of the three dreamer of dreams and teller of fairy tales, has two paintings. One is "L'Enfant Couchee," a child in a gown of white that is almost gray, and a blue not to be found in any paint box, lies with her head on a pillow, her pale hair falling over it, and yellow butterflies floating in the air beyond. The picture is one of sheer enchantment, yet there is a sense of Dutch respect for material substance in the well modelled impasto, and clearly defined forms. The other example of Matthew's art is "The Lady of Shalott," a standing figure, mysterious and shadowy, yet not so haunting as the more fully realized child.

William Maris is represented by five landscapes, in all but one of which cattle make delicious patches of color against a green landscape, of that fresh, pure quality that comes from the palettes of but few landscape painters of any period or country. The fifth picture is of ducks, waddling and preening themselves on the bank of a pond, idyllic fowls of sun-bathed plumage.

Jacob Maris, who died in 1899, is also represented by five pictures, two of them views of Dutch towns, clear in color yet with the drenching atmosphere of the region enfolding them, and with clouds billowing above them. There is besides a picture of a horseman riding away from the observer, the light falling on his blue coat and on the white flanks of his beast. "The New Brother" and "Child in Chair" are figure subjects, only less plastic in form and beautiful in color than the works of Matthew. All these paintings are filled with intelligence and emotion, and with the color and fragrance of genius. They separate themselves by a great gulf from the ordinary faithful work of the painter who sees with a commonplace vision.

Something of this genius of vision is shared by the collector who has surrounded the masterpieces of his collection with works akin to them in feeling. There is romance and to spare, for example, in Daumier's "Troisième Classe." The massive forms and shifting shadows and the swarthy color-scheme hold plenty of mystery to balance the reality of the representation. This rhythmic balance of reality and romance places the stamp of greatness on any work of art whether it takes form in the mind of a newspaper caricaturist as Daumier was, or in the mind of a hermit brooding alone over his own thoughts after the manner of the eldest Maris.

There are several Mauves, two of peculiar beauty, a "Winter" that rings with the sombre black and white of the season; and a "Milking Time," with a lovely horizon. There are two extremely interesting pastel landscapes with figures by Millet, and a Hagar and Ishmael," by the same artist; a great little Corot with the idyllic trees of his middle period, and a goat pawing at the trunk of one of them. There are many examples of J. Francis Murphy, a fine example of Carleton Wiggins that challenges comparison with the best of the foreign cattle painters, an "Autumn Landscape" of enticing surface by Albert P. Ryder, and pictures of a singularly even excellence by Blakelock, Daubigny, Diaz, Harpignies, Innes, Josef Israels, (five important examples,) Monticelli, Neuhuys, Sartain, Tryon, Weissenbruch, and Wyant.

LIQUOR IN LAWLESS DIVES?

Or Shall Soldiers Have Light Drinks in Canteens?

To drink, or not to drink: that is the question; whether it is better to permit the soldiers of our gallant army to drink light wines and good beer under military regulations and with decent comrades in the canteens, or to encourage them to fill their skins with rotgut liquor in lawless dives and with disreputable company outside the reservations.

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In his last annual report Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, puts the case in this way:

> During the past year and a half I have visited personally and inspected nearly half of the forty-nine mobile army posts in the United States. In almost every instance I have found the military reservations adjoined by dives and ill-resorts of the vilest character. The testimony of the officers of the army is almost unanimous to the effect that these establishments have arisen, or greatly increased in number, since the sale of light wines or beer at the post exchanges has been abolished. By that legislation the soldier is in effect deprived of the garrison club, where formerly it was comparatively easy to keep him for his amusements, and he now resorts for his liquor to places where every kind of temptation surrounds him. There may have been, and probably were, abuses in the methods of some of the so-called canteens as managed under the system now abolished by law; but these abuses were not necessary or inherent in the system, and I am confident, from my personal investigation, that most of the post exchanges under that system constituted effective and practical instruments toward army temperance and cleanliness of living, and that a very considerable percentage of the evils from which the army is now suffering is directly attributable to their abolition.

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Such is the view of the chief executive officer of the Government especially charged with the administration of our military establishment. Of course, he does not know what he is talking about, or at least such will be the conclusion of those who through ignorance or prejudice or intemperate thinking do not agree with him. It is a case of liberty regulated by law or license encouraged by unwise legislation; a condition and not a theory, with which there ought to be fair dealing. There has been a decided increase in intemperate drinking by the soldiers since the canteen was abolished. The officers of the army, generally, say so; the figures prove it; the records of the military hospitals show that there has been a very marked development of diseases of the most repulsive character among the fighting men who have been forced, as they think, to seek their amusements outside the camps, and in the sober judgment of Secretary Stimson—

> the ultimate causes which make the record of our army, in this respect, shameful beyond that of the army of any other civilized nation, are inherent in our own shortcomings as a Nation in dealing with this matter. So long as in our civil communities, and particularly our larger cities, we continue to close our eyes to the magnitude and extent of the evil and refrain from attacking it with all the weapons which modern scientific knowledge places in our hands, it cannot but be expected that the younger men in our army, leading the abnormal life of the soldier, will show the effect of the evil to a marked degree. In this respect I believe that the so-called anti-canteen legislation has been responsible for much vice.

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In February, 1901, twelve years ago, an act was passed by Congress prohibiting the sale of beer and light wines in the post exchanges. A year after the law went into effect, and a year of faithful administration of it in all the exchanges of the army, the Secretary of War reported his conviction, upon information received from the army posts, that—

> the general effect of prohibiting the use of beer and light wines within the limited area of the army post is to lead the enlisted men to go out of the post, to frequent vile resorts which cluster in the neighborhood, to drink bad whisky to excess, and to associate intimately with abandoned men and more abandoned women; and that the operation of the law is to increase drunkenness, disease of the most loathsome kind, insubordination and desertion, and moral and physical degeneration.

In the reports of the Adjutant General of the Army for 1902 the statement was made that the restoration of the exchange was desired and urged "by the great majority of officers and men, and by none more than those of pronounced temperance views. Numerous reports confirm the views long held by this office that the old exchange contributed to sobriety, health and contentment of the men."

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An exhaustive special report was made to Congress in 1903, in which the conditions obtaining at every army post in this country and in our island possessions were set forth. In that report Gen. Henry C. Corbin, the Adjutant General of the Army, employed this most significant language: "The recent legislation by Congress on this question, so far as this department is concerned, has had no effect except to lower the discipline of the army, ruin scores of good soldiers, and fill the pockets of a lot of saloon keepers, gamblers, and prostitutes." That was not a desirable thing to do, surely. There has been no appreciable change in the opinion of the officers of the army as to the disastrous effects of the abolition of the canteen, and certainly the efficiency of the service has not been increased by the so-called morality which it has been sought to legislate into the soldiers. Virtue is not a grace to be impelled by statutory enactment. "Thus saith the State" is not more powerful than "Thus saith the Lord." If all men agreed upon any definite plan of virtuous living it would be easy to make laws which would convert this world into a garden of goodness; but all men do not agree upon any given ethical or religious creed. In a letter to John Adams, written in 1816, Mr. Jefferson laid down this broad principle of human action: "As the circumstances and opinions of different societies vary, so the acts which may do them right or wrong must vary also; for virtue does not consist in the act we do, but in the end it is to effect. * * * What is good may be one thing in one society and its contrary in another." In an earlier letter to Thomas Law, Mr. Jefferson also declared this principle: "Nature has constituted utility to man the standard and test of virtue."

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Shall the army canteen be re-established? That is the question with which Congress must deal, and with which it ought to deal with fine regard to the efficiency of the service, the comfort of the soldiers, and their relief from the present and increasing temptations which surround them. Simon Peter, who was a man given to very good counsel, suggested to his followers: "Add to your faith virtue, and to your virtue knowledge, and to your knowledge temperance, and to your temperance patience."

J. C. R.

"ARMY SALOONS"

Mrs. Allen Asks Why Stimson Would Restore Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very difficult for some of the public to understand why the Secretary of War, Major Gen. Wood, and some other officials are so insistent upon again allowing the amusement rooms of the soldiers to have a saloon annex. The reason assigned is that the men now go outside the army posts to buy liquor, and so are led to visit houses where they contract terrible diseases. The inference is that if these soldiers could buy wine and beer in a regular United States Government army saloon they would never go to outside saloons nor be tempted to frequent disorderly houses. The trouble with this argument, as it reaches the public, is that some people well remember that conditions surrounding army posts were quite as bad when liquor was sold in the posts as they are to-day, and with some posts they were much worse than at the present time.

It is true that the army medical reports show an increase of certain diseases during the years since the sale of beer was discontinued in the post exchanges. This increase in the figures was explained last Winter by Col. Maus, Chief Surgeon and Medical Inspector, Central Division, at the anti-canteen meeting held in the Hotel Astor, when he and Gen. Miles were the chief speakers. Col. Maus said that, prior to 1900, no physical inspections of the men were made, and hence the only cases of venereal diseases reported were of men in such serious condition as to be unable to perform duty, and who were compelled to go on the sick list, and thus let their plight be known. He said that in his observation of the men he had reason to believe that not over 35 per cent. of the actual cases of these diseases were reported before compulsory examinations were made.

The compulsory examinations began about contemporaneously with the passage of the law forbidding the sale of liquor in post exchanges, hence the printed figures appear to show a decided increase in disease since that time. Col. Maus said also that, from his observation, he believes alcoholism and venereal diseases are more prevalent among men in civil life than among military men.

At a meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, held in Baltimore last October, Col. Maus said that practically all the crime of the army can be traced directly to alcohol, and that the efficiency of the army would be increased 50 per cent. should the enlistment of drinkers and venereal debauchees be interdicted.

It is well known that Gen. Miles shares the opinions of alcohol expressed by Col. Maus.

I heard Gen. Daggett say several years ago in a public address that he would give his life, if necessary, to save the boys of the army from again being debased by beer as he had seen them debased in the years when liquor was sold in the post exchanges. He said everything was done in the beer days to make a non-drinker feel uncomfortable, so that young men learned to drink who would have preferred not to do so. He said the officers who wanted a return of beer did not serve during the beer régime, hence were without knowledge of its evils in the posts.

The English Government has for some years encouraged a total abstinence movement in both the army and navy.

Congress has appropriated large sums for amusement rooms for the soldiers, and all kinds of harmless drinks may be sold in connection with these rooms. Those who do not want to drink alcoholic liquors are not forced to it as in the former days. Those who will have it can get it outside.

What is the matter with the officials who want the saloon back in the army? Is their judgment perverted by moderate drinking? Science now teaches that even very moderate quantities of alcohol have an injurious effect upon the delicate lipoid material of the brain, with resulting confusion of intellectual judgment. Possibly Congress may yet require total abstinence of both officers and men of the army in order to have the country safeguarded against disaster in the event of war. MARTHA M. ALLEN,
Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., Jan. 16, 1913.

First Public Christmas Tree.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York's first public Christmas tree has attracted so much deserved attention that a word as to its real birthplace may not be amiss. When it was put up in Madison Square the news went forth that it had come from the Adirondacks, and the newspapers published this as a fact. As a matter of accuracy, the tree was cut on the Walter Hicks place, in Roslyn, L. I.

I understand that a tree was ordered from the Adirondacks originally, but that the tree was either imperfect or injured in transit and had to be replaced. Inquiry was made at the Hicks nurseries, in Westbury, and the tree for the purpose was quickly found here. Six horses carted it away.

Mr. Hicks has just told me that he is going to put a tablet on the stump which remains to commemorate the passage of the tree from obscurity to fame.

CLIFTON H. BREWER,
Rector of Trinity Church.
Roslyn, L. I., Jan. 14, 1913.

The Grocers' Egg Profits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the Secretary of the New York State Retail Grocers' Association I would say that I don't know exactly what the grocers do with the apples, but I do know of a greater profit made by them than the one he denies.

Last week I rode downtown with a produce man who had stored thousands of eggs, and when he found reports coming from all over the country of the "late" season or "open" season, he grew faint-hearted, as did most of the other storagers, and sold eggs—the best—for 18 cents a dozen, and the grocers sold them for 34 and 36 cents. Who is getting the profit there? L. K.

New York, Jan. 13, 1913.

A SATISFIED PURCHASER.

Luxury? Fad? Oh, not that, Sir!
It means denial, I 'low—
Wearin' old clothes all next season,
Sellin' some sheep, or a cow.
If it's indulgence, it's only
Buyin' one up-to-date, new;
Savage-like, pickin' a red one,
When my old model might do.

Say! in the East you've no notion
Jest what an autotruck means
Out on the claim, where a feller
Builds on the land thet he cleans.
Wife—in the shack there so lonely;
Kids—like a herd o' wild deer.
Ketchin' a sight of a neighbor
Mebbe jest once in a year!

Boss, with my hand on this wheel here—
Two or three farm hands to load—
Old Giant Power kin haul mountains
Over the roughest dumb road!
Lightnin's got nothin' on me, Sir!
Markets fer crops I kin find.
Feel like I'm part o' creation,
Gettin' t' speak t' my kind!

Read, when at school in the East here,
'Bout Sisyphus and the stone
Thet he kep' rollin' an' rollin'
Up the same hill, all alone.
That's what our work and our life was!
Wife, kids, they're different, too!
Think Gawd Almighty took pity!
Hones'ly, mister, I do!

ELLA A. FANNING.

SOCIETY GIRLS POSE AS FICTION HEROINES

Tableaux at Plaza for Charity Also Disclose Characters from Famous Operas.

MISS HARRIS, MORGIANA

Lorna Doone Depicted by Miss Maud Shepherd—Miss Crosby as La Tosca and Miss Landon, Carmen.

About thirty society girls appeared in tableaux last night at the Plaza, given in aid of the Lincoln Hospital and Home, which was established in 1830 at 141st Street and Southern Boulevard.

The tableaux represented characters from famous operas and fiction, and they were arranged by Miss Elizabeth Fisher. There had been no dress rehearsals for the tableaux, and the characters were placed in a large frame on the stage of the ballroom, and the costumes and background arranged by Miss Fisher in the same manner as an impressionistic artist would apply his colors. At least this was the effect gained from the audience, and the result was most pleasing and artistic when the curtain rose for a brief view.

Miss Margaret Harris made her appearance in the immense gilt frame at 9:30, when the auditorium was well filled with a fashionable audience, appearing as Morgiana from "The Arabian Nights." Then came Miss Gladys Mumford as Nicolete. Miss Marie Tomacelli posed as Griseldis, and Miss Rosina Otis and Farrar Bateson as Tristram and La Belle Isoud. As Olivia and Squire Thornhill, Miss Elizabeth Powel and Francis Murray appeared to have just stepped out from the pages of "The Vicar of Wakefield."

Miss Charlotte Delafield was attractive in the pose of Di Vernon from "Rob Roy," and Miss Theresa Ingersoll and Mrs. Thomas S. Adams appeared as Emma and Harriet. Then Miss Emily Coe posed as Romola, followed by Miss Helen Miller and Malcolm Smith as Beatrix and Henry Esmond. Miss Cornelia Gallatin made a charming Laura from "Pendennis," and Miss Margaret Harris and Jack Wendell were attractively grouped as the Marchioness and Dick Swiveller. Miss Annie Goddard was Diana of the Crossways, and Miss Maud Shepherd closed the group of fiction characters as Lorna Doone, a tableau which brought forth much applause.

Afterward came the characters from the operas. Miss Lucinda Bateson was Nedda from "Pagliacci," Miss Estelle Crosby as La Tosca, Miss Bessie Hewitt as Cio-Cio-San from "Madama Butterfly." In the picture from "La Bohème" appeared Mrs. Thomas Adams, Mr. Lee, and Allen Locke. Mrs. Harold Freeman posed as Aïda. Miss Bessie Yoakum was excellent as a Desdemona, and Miss Agnes Landon gave much of fine spirit and color as Carmen. Mrs. David Pyle and Mr. Steffenson appeared as Marguerite and Faust, and Miss Doris Bissell posed as Senta from "The Flying Dutchman."

Then followed Miss May Terry and Miss Edith Hewitt as Elsa and Ortund from "Lohengrin," and Miss Elizabeth Fowler as Brünnhilde. Mrs. Candler Cobb and Mr. Cobb appeared at the close as Tristan and Isolde.

There was dancing after the entertainment.

GREENWICH CLUB PROSPERS.

Its Governors Re-elected at Meeting in President Converse's Office.

Charter members of the Greenwich Country Club held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the President, E. C. Converse, 14 Wall Street. The Greenwich Country Club, situated two miles from Greenwich, Conn., was known for many years as the Fairfield County Golf Club, the name being changed two years ago upon the reorganization of the club following a fire which destroyed the clubhouse. A bond issue of $275,000, taken up by members, provided for the erection of the present clubhouse, one of the finest in the country, and commanding a view for miles up and down the Sound. The charter membership is limited to 600 shares of the value of $100 each, and gives an equity in the property of the club, but the active membership is limited to 500, and there is a waiting list. The golf course is 6,400 yards in length over rolling country.

At the meeting the following Governors were re-elected for another term: Col. de Veaux Powel, Edward Shearson, William T. Graham, Henry S. Thompson, and Gustav Baumann. Officers of the club are: E. C. Converse, President; Col. Robert B. Baker, Vice President; Col. de Veaux Powel, Treasurer; Russel A. Cowles, Secretary. The Finance Committee, re-elected, are: Andrew L. Fennessy, William T. Graham, and Benjamin Strong, Jr.

The Treasurer in his annual report showed the club to be in a very satisfactory financial condition.

JUNG ARIONS DANCE.

Grand March Led by President Pitske and Miss Florence Nichols.

The Jung Arion held its annual ball last night at the Arion Society Clubhouse, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The hall was decorated with evergreen garlands, embellished with large yellow chrysanthemums.

The ball was opened with a grand march, led by Edgar Pitske, President of the Jung Arion, with Miss Florence Nichols as his partner. Herman A. Acker, President of the Liederkranz Bachelor Circle; Miss Rodna Feit, George Ehret, Jr., and his wife, and other prominent members of the Arion Society followed in the march.

Miss Nichols wore a white lace gown with American Beauty trimming. Miss Felt's gown was of white chiffon over satin, trimmed and draped with pink. William Hoffmann, a former President of the Jung Arion, acted as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Paul F. Lahm as Chairman of the Floor Committee. The general arrangement of the ball was in charge of John J. Schmitt, Chairman; Henry J. Gucker, and Dr. A. L. Peters. Supper was served at 1 A. M.

MISS CLEVELAND ENTERTAINS.

Gives Luncheon for 35 Girls in Metropolitan Club Annex.

Miss Marjorie Cleveland, the daughter of Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland, entertained thirty-five girls yesterday at a luncheon in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, in honor of Miss Greta Hostetter.

The tables were decorated with pink roses, and clusters of gardenias were laid at the plates of the guests. Mrs. William Woodward Phelps chaperoned the party, owing to Mrs. Cleveland being in mourning.

The guests asked were the Misses Louisa Johnson, Lydia Coit Butler, Nathalie Slocum, Lisa Todd, Gertrude Foos, Marie Louise Vietor, Dorothy Taylor, Mary Chapman Edgar, Mary Woodin, Agnes Sheedy, Eva Ingersoll Brown, Diantha Fitch, Mildred Dodge, Lella Fairchild, Helen Hoffstot, Elizabeth Sabin, Marguerite Kennelly, Dorothy Wells, Dorothy Black of Irvington, Harriet Lummis, Adelaide and Marjorie Browning, Clover Todd, Marjorie Wiggin, Vera Van Buren, Annette Mackay, Frances M. Ward, Helene Underwood, Susanne Warren, Julia Gilbert, Marguerite Walker, and Margaret Herrick.

To Give Recital at St. Mark's.

Septuagesima Sunday, Jan. 19, will be celebrated at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, by a special musical service in St. Mark's Hall in the afternoon. Vera Curtis, soprano, will sing, and Willis Alling will be the pianist. Mr. Guthrie will speak.

Miss Helen Gould's Flower Girls.

DOROTHY and HELEN GOULD
CHILDREN OF FRANK J. GOULD, MISS GOULD'S ONLY BRIDAL ATTENDANTS

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Helen Miller Gould to Finley J. Shepard, which is to be quietly celebrated on Wednesday noon, Jan. 22, at Lyndhurst, Miss Gould's country place at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Miss Gould will have her young nieces, Helen and Dorothy Gould, daughters of Frank J. Gould, her brother, as her only attendants, and they will serve as flower girls. Louis J. Shepard is to act as his brother's best man. There will be no ushers.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel D. Russell of the Presbyterian Church at Irvington, which Miss Gould attends when she is staying at Lyndhurst, is to perform the ceremony.

Those invited to the wedding include only the relatives and a few intimate friends. The Duke de Talleyrand, the Duchess, his wife, who was Anna Gould, and their small son, Duke Howard de Sagan, are arriving here this week on the Mauretania from Europe to attend the wedding.

REV. DR. RUSSELL
WHO IS TO PERFORM THE CEREMONY AT SHEPARD-GOULD WEDDING

SOCIAL NOTES.

George C. Boldt will give a dinner on Saturday evening in the Waldorf Apartments for Andrew D. White and the Board of Trustees of Cornell University. President Taft and Mrs. Taft will be Mr. Boldt's guests for the dinner.

The Baron and Baroness Castelli, who are at the Gotham, gave a dinner of sixteen covers there last evening. The guests included Prince Troubetzkoy, Count Trotti, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley, and Carle Blenner.

Mrs. William Manice is to entertain this evening at dinner, followed by bridge, and Mrs. C. C. Cuyler will also give a dinner.

One of the series of entertainments called the Four Dances will be held this evening at Delmonico's. The membership is limited almost entirely to young married people.

Mrs. John Claflin will give a dinner this evening, from which the guests will go to Mrs. Hartshorne's dance.

The first of a series of six lectures by Merle St. Croix Wright on "Modern Life and Literature" will take place at 11 o'clock this morning at the residence of Mrs. Pliny Fisk, 11 East Forty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Henri de Sincay gave a small dinner last night for eighteen of her friends at the residence of her mother, Mrs. John A. Logan, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street. She will give a second dinner on Jan. 23.

Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne will entertain this evening with a dance at the Ritz-Carlton for her débutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Hartshorne.

A reception and tea will take place this afternoon at the Plaza in connection with the convention of the alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mrs. W. W. Bosworth, Mrs. G. V. Wendell, and Mrs. Richard C. Maclaurin are among those interested.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Van Nest Edgar, daughter of Mrs. Howard Edgar of Nutley, N. J., to David Storer of Edgewood, Pittsburgh, Penn., formerly of this city.

Mrs. R. Wayland Smith and her mother, Mrs. W. W. Underwood of 422 West End Avenue, who have been in Rome, Italy, for some time, have gone to Switzerland for a visit.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams, and Mrs. George W. Ely were among those who entertained at luncheon yesterday at the St. Regis, following Miss Ada Sterling's drama morning.

Miss Marion G. Bradford and Robert W. B. Elliott of 49 West Forty-fourth Street, are to be married in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 21. A large reception is to follow at the bride's residence, 383 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Edwin Bradford Cragin gave a second reception yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Miriam Willard Cragin, at her home 10 West Fiftieth Street. In the receiving party were the Misses Helen Kingsbury, Christina Fisher, Edith Fitzgerald, Miriam Doremus, Edith Williams, Bessie Noakes, Louise White and Jane Bigelow.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. and Finland.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

WILHELM II. (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. A. Alexander, B. Aulet, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth A. Blake, Col. B. Burr, Mrs. Burr, Walter C. Fox, Arthur Lord, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lyons, Mrs. F. C. Macauley, Miss J. May, C. A. Miller, J. O. J. Miller, Marquis de Penjaa, Gen. R. Reyes, Mrs. Nina Reyes, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Rice, H. R. Scott, R. B. Steele, Mrs. C. Stewart, Miss Marion Turner, Mrs. R. B. Wade, J. Wilson, Miss L. Hunt, W. C. Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, G. Moore, E. A. Morell, J. W. Rice, Charles M. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. A. Seymour, W. Tracey.

FINLAND (Antwerp)—H. A. G. Baker, Baron Robsart d'Hertaing, Miss Robsart d'Hertaing, Wolfram Hill, Charles Legrand, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Michiels.

Dramatic Arts Seniors in Two Plays.

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Dramatic School held the first performance of its twenty-ninth year yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre, when senior students in the school presented two plays. They were "The Love Game," a comedy in two acts, by Adolphe Aderer and Armand Ephraim, translated from the French by Mrs. Clark Avery Doremus, and "The Dawn," a poetic fantasy in three scenes, by Lucine Finch. Those who took part in the first were Willard Webster, Karl Ritter, Donald Cameron, Joseph H. Graham, Carree Clarke, Ellen Langdon, and Gilda Leary. In "The Dawn" Ellnore Lilley, Ardelle Cleaves, Florence Willersen, and Joseph Schildkraut were seen.

John E. Kellerd to Act Shylock.

John E. Kellerd will end his run of "Hamlet" at the Harris Theatre with next Saturday evening's performance. He will produce on Monday evening at the same house, "The Merchant of Venice," playing the role of Shylock. Eric Blind will be the Bassanio, Amelia Gardner the Portia, and Gordon Burby the Antonio.

MISS WISE TO WED DUKE.

Daughter of Late Capt. Frederick M. Wise to Marry De Richelieu.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 16.—The engagement of Miss Elinor Douglas Wise, a favorite in society circles, to the Duke De Richelieu, a descendant of one of the oldest families of the French nobility, will soon be formally announced. Miss Wise, who has been studying music in Paris, has returned with her sister Julia. Miss Wise is a daughter of the late Capt. Frederick May Wise of the United States Navy, who was in command of the Monocacy with the allied forces in the Boxer troubles in China. The Captain belonged to the famous Wise family of Virginia.

Miss Wise on her mother's side is descended from mingled French and Puritan blood. Miss Wise is a sister of Mrs. John W. Frick of Roland Park and of Mrs. Josiah Macy of Morristown, N. J.

WED IN ALL ANGELS' CHURCH.

Miss Florence M. Dimond the Bride of J. D'Olier—Reception at Plaza.

The wedding of Miss Florence M. Dimond, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Dimond of 20 West Seventy-third Street, to James D'Olier of Philadelphia, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the Plaza.

The bride's gown was of Salome velvet, trimmed with old point lace. Her tulle veil was edged with lace and caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was a diamond circlet, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. G. Arnold Dimond was the bride's only attendant. She wore a gown of blue moire silk topped with a large picture hat of blue edged with pink. She carried an arm bouquet of Taft roses.

Mr. D'Olier's cousin, Franklin W. D'Olier, acted as best man, and the ushers were Walter Lippincott, Augustus N. Walbridge, J. Courtney Pundderford, Winthrop Mincher, Burton Etherington, and G. W. Arnold Dimond and J. Renwick Dimond, brothers of the bride.

Mr. D'Olier and his bride will spend their honeymoon in the South, and will live in Philadelphia upon their return.

Miss Lucie A. Coleman a Bride.

The wedding of Miss Lucie Ada Coleman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Coleman, to Vincent F. McLarney of this city, took place at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Vincent Ferrer Church in the presence of a few friends and relatives. The Rev. Father Lily performed the ceremony. Miss Katherine Coleman attended her sister as maid of honor, and James B. McLarney was his brother's best man. After a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, 850 Lexington Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. McLarney left for Mexico. They will make their home at 862 Lexington Avenue upon their return.

Miss Harper Weds Dr. G. H. Croom.

Miss Agnes L. Harper, daughter of Mrs. Lulu B. Sweet of 508 West 112th Street, was married to Dr. Gabe Holmes Croom of Wilmington, Del., at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Henry E. Westbey, 219 West Seventy-first Street. The Rev. Dr. Shaver of Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Annette Westbey and Miss Maude Farquier. Avery Burr Croom was his brother's best man. Only a few friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony.

McGinnis-Graham Wedding Jan. 25.

The wedding of Miss Kate Seabert Graham and Robert Buchanan McGinnis will take place on Saturday, Jan. 25, at Loyola College Chapel. Owing to the bridegroom's family being in mourning for his grandfather, the late William Buchanan of 14 East Sixty-ninth Street, only the relatives have been invited. Miss Mildred Nash is to attend the bride and José Antonio Reynes will act as best man. After a trip to Panama and the West Indies the young couple will reside at their country house at Sound Beach, Conn.

Alexander Konta Gives a Dinner.

A dinner was given last night by Alexander Konta in the Louis XVI room of the St. Regis. The guests included Capt. Rostrom, formerly of the Carpathia, Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President-elect Woodrow Wilson; Mrs. S. MacDonald Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. David Crompton, Capt. and Mme. Gadski Tauscher, Miss Tauscher, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Konta.

MRS. FISH'S NOVELTIES AT DINNER DANCE

Chinese and Spanish Dancers Entertain the Guests in the Salon.

FLOWERS AS INVITATIONS

Girls Plucked Artificial Roses from Trees and Gave Them to Men Wanted as Partners.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was the hostess last night at the first of a series of four dinner dances. Fifty guests were asked for dinner and were seated at five tables, decorated with high centre pieces of white roses and narcissi. An orchestra played during the dinner and after dinner the guests ascended to the salon on the second floor and were entertained by two Chinese dancers, a boy and a girl in Chinese robes, who did some novel dances, and then a Spanish dancer performed.

The dancing of the professionals was followed by general dancing among the guests, about 150 additional people coming in for it. There was no cotillion, but a novel device of flower giving by the guests was a silent invitation to dance. At one end of the salon there was a group of four tall rose trees, having pink, white, yellow, and red artificial roses; from these trees the girls plucked roses and gave them to those whom they wished as partners.

For the men there were also artificial flowers, to be given to the girls whom they wished to dance with, but these were chrysanthemums and other flowers on ribbon-trimmed wands.

The guests for the dinner include Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. David Dows, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cass Ledyard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., the Misses Janet and Helena Fish, Adelaide and Marion Cannon, Angelica Brown, Margaret Steward, Mary Wiborg, Marie Emmet, Eleanor Taylor, Marjorie Curtis; also Robert Breese, Edmund Rogers, Frederick Frelinghuysen, John Wallace Riddle, James de W. Cutting, E. Albert Gallatin, Capt Porter, J. Couper Lord, Lanier Winslow, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., and Moncure Robinson.

The end of the dancing was heralded by a pair of Scotch bagpipe players in costume descending from the uppermost flight of stairs to the drawing room floor, playing as they came, and preceded by a Scotch boy in Highland costume, who did a Scotch dance when he reached the salon.

A buffet supper was served after midnight at small tables in the dining room and hall.

The dates of Mrs. Fish's coming dinner dances are Jan. 23, 30, and Feb. 4. At the next dance the Cosinos, Italian dancers, now on the ocean en route for New York, will make their first appearance here.

PLAY 'MUSIC OF THE ORIENT.'

Russian Symphony Orchestra Gives Concert in Aeolian Hall.

The programme announced that the second concert of the Russian Symphony Orchestra at Aeolian Hall last evening under the direction, of course, of Modest Altschuler, was devoted to "music of the Orient." This, however, did not mean music by Oriental composers, but music by composers of various lands—mostly Russian—on Oriental subjects.

Rimsky-Korsakow, for instance, was represented by his splendidly imaginative suite "Scheherazade," with which the programme began. Sibelius's popular "Valse Triste" had to be repeated, and Arensky's "Serenade," announced as played for the first time here, came near sharing the same fate. It proved to be pretty and unimportant. Moussorgsky's "Hopak" and Zolotarew's "Hebrew Rhapsody" concluded the list of orchestral selections.

The soloist was Mrs. Namara-Toye, who sang Aliabieff's "Song of the Nightingale," Rachmaninoff's "Sing Not, Fair Maid," one of Amy Woodford Finden's Indian love lyrics, "Pale Hands I Loved," and Palmer's "Song of the Nile." Mrs. Toye sang with exaggerated sentiment, and at times with insufficient technique.

DOUBLE BILL AT OPERA.

"Secret of Suzanne" and "Pagliacci" at Matinee—"Otello" at Night.

There were two preformances at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. In the afternoon there was an extra matinée performance when Wolf-Ferrari's one-act opera, "The Secret of Suzanne," was presented in connection with "Pagliacci." Miss Farrar and Mr. Scotti sang in the first, which Mr. Polacco conducted, while Mme. Aiten and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Reschiglian, and Bada were heard in Leoncavallo's work, which was conducted by Mr. Sturani. The audience was a very large one.

In the evening "Otello" was the bill, sung by Mme. Alda, Mme. Maubourg, and Messrs. Slezak, Amato, and Bada. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

"Affairs of Anatol" to Continue Run

The engagement of "The Affairs of Anatol," with the Little Theatre cast and production, which began two weeks ago at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, and was to end this week, has been extended, and the fourteenth week of the play will begin next Monday. The role of Max will hereafter be played by Frank Reicher, who has just finished his engagement as leading man with Annie Russell's Old English Comedy Company. Oswald Yorke, who formerly played Max, will appear with Miss Russell's company, which has just gone on tour.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Edwin Milton Royle's play, "The Unwritten Law," produced at the Olympic Theatre, Chicago, last week, will be transferred to the Chicago Opera House, where it will be put on for a run, being brought to New York some time in the Spring.

William Morris has fixed Jan. 25 as the opening date for his "Wonderland," the new name under which the New York Theatre will be known. It announced that he has exclusive rights for producing kinemacolor pictures in New York in the section between Twenty-third and Seventy-second Streets.

Hammerstein's Victoria will stage a novelty beginning Jan. 27 in "A Night at the Movies," scenes depicting an entire evening's events at a moving picture theatre, with a stage audience and stage performers.

Two hundred pupils from Public School 106 attended yesterday's performance of "Racketty-Packetty House" at the Children's Theatre under the chaperonage of the Principal, Miss Jessie B. Colburn.

Sydney Rosenfeld has engaged Victor Mapes as general stage manager for the productions of the National Federation of Theatre Clubs. Its new piece, "The Hundredth Man," went into rehearsal yesterday.

Violet Romer, the dancer now appearing in "Joseph and His Brethren" at the Century Theatre, will give a dance matinee at the Lyceum Theatre on Feb. 11, when she will be assisted by Nahan Franko and his orchestra.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre next week Violet Dale will offer a caricature of Nazimova in the travesty called "Bella Donna's Plaster."

MUSIC NOTES.

The Riverside Choral Club will give a concert next Tuesday evening at Bretton Hall. The club will sing Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" and part songs and will be assisted by Forrest Lamont, tenor, and W. Paulding de Nike, 'cellist.

A concert will be given for the benefit of the Italian Educational League at Aeolian Hall on Sunday evening, Feb. 23.

Miss Amy Grant will give a lecture recital on "The Jewels of the Madonna" next Sunday afternoon at her studio, 78 West Fifty-fifth Street.

BESSIE McCOY TO ACT AGAIN

Only at Times, as R. H. Davis Disapproves and She Loves the Farm.

Bessie McCoy, "the Yama Yama Girl," who was married to Richard Harding Davis, the author, on July 9, 1912, is going back on the stage, but she said emphatically last night that she could not bear to give up farm life at her husband's country place at Mount Kisco for more than a month or two every year. she said that she probably would not appear before the footlights again until next season.

"I love the farm," she said, "but everybody else seems to be doing something more, and I don't feel that I should be idle. But nothing could take me away from the farm for a long time. I milk the cows and it is the best thing I do. It's only a sense of duty that makes me wish to go back to the stage for a few weeks every year. I have received an offer from Charles Dillingham, but I am not considering it this year. In fact, I may never return to the stage, if my husband keeps on complaining."

WANTS BABY SENT BY MAIL.

Pathetic Inquiry as to Parcel Post Worries Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The mailing of babies by parcel post is a real infant industry which Postmaster General Hitchcock is asked to foster.

In the circumstances of his bachelorhood Mr. Hitchcock is considering seriously the calling into consultation of experts in the transportation of babies, as a letter which he received to-day presents to him a mail problem with which he is quite unfamiliar. To add to his embarrassment the letter contains a note of genuine pathos, which appeals strongly to the Postmaster General. This is the letter, identically as it was phrased and punctuated:

Fort McPherson, Ga.
Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have been corresponding with a party in Pa about getting a baby to rais (our home being without One.) May I ask you what specifications to use in wrapping so it (baby) would comply with regulations and be allowed shipment by parcel post as the express co are to rough in handling Yours

The name signed to the letter is withheld at the request of Mr. Hitchcock.

As babies, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, do not fall within the category of bees and bugs—the only live things that may be transported by mail—he is apprehensive that he may not be of assistance to his correspondent.

NEEDS CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

State Charities Aid Association Appeals for Assistance.

The Children's Department of the State Charities Aid Association needs clothing for small boys and girls, of whom 30 and 40 are almost always in charge of the association. The youngsters are kept in homes in the neighborhood of the association's headquarters, 289 Fourth Avenue, until permanent homes can be found for them. The association has not only to pay board for them in this period, but to provide them with clothes as well.

No funds are available for this purpose and members of the association have supplied the deficiency by begging clothing from their friends. So prompt was the attention which the appeal for the "100 neediest cases" received that the association asks now that readers of THE TIMES contribute whatever clothing they may be able to spare, especially overcoats for six little boys, between the ages of 6 and 12.

Any one having clothing to give away is asked to notify the association, which will send for it, or to send the clothing to 289 Fourth Avenue, Room 82.

DR. THADDEUS S.C. LOWE DIES

Scientist and Inventor Was Chief of Aeronautic Corps in Civil War.

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 16.—Dr. Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, scientist and experimenter, who invented an ice compressing machine in 1865, making the first artificial ice in the United States, died to-day at the home of his daughter in this place. Dr. Lowe was born in Jefferson, N. H., in 1832, of Pilgrim ancestry. He was educated in the common schools, and specialized in the study of chemistry. From 1856 to 1859 he was engaged in constructing balloons for the study of atmospheric conditions.

Dr. Lowe built the largest aerostat of his day, and in 1861 made a 900-mile trip in it from Cincinnati to the South Carolina coast in nine hours. Later he entered the Government service as Chief of the Aeronautic Corps, which he organized, rendering valuable service to the Army of the Potomac, from Bull Run to Gettysburg, by observations and timely warnings. Next he invented a system of signaling to field batteries from high altitudes. Other devices invented by him practically revolutionized the gas industry. He built the Mount Lowe Railway, 1891-96, and established the Lowe Observatory in the Sierra Madre Mountains.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM HENRY HANFORD, a retired leather manufacturer, 72 years old, died yesterday at his home, 117 West 130th Street. He was born in New Haven, Conn., and left a widow.

Miss LILLIAN G. WILKENS, 27 years old, a graduate of Vassar and teacher in the Mount Vernon Commercial School, died Wednesday night in the Mount Vernon Hospital after an operation. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Wilkens of Arlington.

HENRY V. LADISLOV OSTROWSKI, a native of Poland, officer in the French Army in the Franco-Prussian War, and for the last twenty years a resident of Woodridge, N. J., died at his home on Wednesday from pneumonia. Mr. Ostrowski served for many years as Councilman in Woodridge, and founded the Woodridge Club. A widow survives.

WILLIAM H. BARNET, a member of the firm of T. J. Princeton & Co., linseed oil manufacturers, died yesterday at his home, 93 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J., of Bright's disease. Mr. Barnet was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1847. He was a member of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., Damascus Commandery, and the Salaam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Barnet was also a member of the Essex Club.

OSCAR E. LUCAS, Philadelphia agent of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, is dead of pneumonia at his residence, 5,338 Walnut Street. He was 41 years old.

JOHN W. STRINGHAM, a veteran of the civil war and for the last thirty-two years employed in the Jersey City Post Office, died on Tuesday from paralysis at his home, 303 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Stringham was 70 years old, and left his wife, four daughters, and six sons.

JOHN F. MAILLIE, a contractor, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,247 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was 54 years old, and left his wife, three daughters, and two sons.

Mrs. SARAH W. BACKUS, widow of George W. Backus, for many years with the freight department of the Fall River Steamboat Company, died on Tuesday from a complication of diseases at her home, 155 Fairview Avenue, Jersey City. She was 79 years old, and left two daughters and a son.

Mrs. MARGARET CAGLIATI, wife of Gaetano Cagliati, died on Wednesday morning in Rome, Italy. She was a niece of Mrs. Richard M. Hoe of 11 East Seventy-first Street, and a daughter of the late George B. Cooksey. She married Mr. Cagliati a year ago, and had lived in Rome since.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PERRY, 97 years old, the oldest resident of Hackensack, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, father of Ross Williams, Tammany leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, died on Wednesday morning at his home, 254 West Ninety-eighth Street, at the age of 65 years. He had lived his entire life in the district, which his son represents in Tammany Hall. Mr. Williams also left a daughter, Miss Belle M. Williams, a public school Principal, and a second son, S. Alfred Williams, who is private secretary to Public Service Commissioner Cram.

Mrs. EDITH HEPBURN THUMMEL, wife of Warren F. Thummel of Garden City, L. I., died from heart disease on board the steamship Wilhelmina, which cleared from San Francisco Wednesday for Honolulu. Mrs. Thummel was on her way to Honolulu to visit her nephew, Hal Hepburn, who is in business there. Mrs. Thummel was the daughter of Representative William Peters Hepburn, author of the Hepburn Rate bill.

HENRY S. VANDERVEER, 59 years old, a direct descendant of the original Vanderveer who first settled in Flatbush in 1659, died Wednesday afternoon at his home, 2,203 Clarendon Road.

MARK MORITZ PAUL JONES, 92 years old, a retired tailor, died Monday at his residence in Brooklyn. He is said to have been a grandson of Admiral John Paul Jones.

WILLIAM HORST, 90 years old, died Tuesday at his residence, 469 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LAURA HOWE OSGOOD, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, where she was well known as an artist, died last Friday at her home in Dayton, Ohio, of heart disease.

ELISHA M. FULTON, 81 years old, a retired manufacturer, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Rutherford, in Atlantic City, at the age of 81 years.

Mrs. MARY E. McMASTER, who died at New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, was the widow of James McMaster, Fleet Surgeon, U. S. N.

ENGINEERS VISIT VALHALLA.

American Society Entertained "on the Big Aqueduct Job."

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Five hundred members of the American Society of Civil Engineers who are in annual convention in New York City were guests to-day of the New York City Board of Water Supply in a tour of inspection of the construction works of the $30,000,000 reservoir for New York City at Valhalla.

They visited the site of the proposed dam at Valhalla, the camp in which the Italian workers live, and the quarries from which the stones for the work are taken.

Francis Wilson Now a Cort Star.

Francis Wilson, who was last seen here in "The Bachelor's Baby," signed a contract yesterday with John Cort whereby he will star under that manager's direction for a long period. The first production that will be made for him is to be a three-act comedy called "The Spiritualist," written by the actor himself. To round out the cycle, it is announced that Mr. Wilson will himself stage the piece, which will be put in rehearsal next week. It is to open in New York next month.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

Brooklyn.

CORDES—ENGLEMANN.—Jan. 15, Charlotte Englemann to Frederick W. Cordes.
EMERSON—MOFFATT.—Jan. 14, Frances Moffatt to William Emerson.
STEVENS—LEE.—Jan. 15, Anna Lee to Thomas N. Stevens.
STORM—MURDEN.—Jan. 16, Beatrice Murden to Arthur R. Storm.
VINCENT—SMITH.—Jan. 15, Florence H. Smith to Elliott W. Vincent.

Died.

BEACH.—Suddenly, at Daytona, Fla., Charles Beach, aged 57 years. Interment at Catskill, N. Y.

BERGE.—At her late residence, 908 West End Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, suddenly, after a brief illness, Elizabeth Werneke, widow of the late William Berge. Funeral from the Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway, on Friday, Jan. 17, at 10 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and members of the Manhattanville Pupils' Association are invited to attend. Interment private.

BLACKBURN.—At the home of her daughter, 432 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 16, Maria Blackburn in the 77th year of her age. Service Saturday at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BOOTH.—May Katurah Booth, wife of William Charles Booth, died Jan. 16, 1913, at their residence, 385 Fort Washington Av., aged 32. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, 175th St. east of St. Nicholas Av., Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private.

BOYD.—At her residence, 2,308 Aqueduct Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, Virginia Lewis Boyd, widow of J. Gray Boyd. Funeral services at St. James's Church, Jerome Av. and 190th St., Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

CAGIATI.—Suddenly, at Rome, Italy, Jan. 15, Margaret, wife of Gaetano Cagiati, and daughter of George B. and the late Linda Dows Cooksey.

CHAPMAN.—Henry Grafton of this city, in the 53d year of his age, of pneumonia. Funeral services will be held at St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 18, at 12:15. A special car will be attached to train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:15 A. M., arriving at Grand Central Station on return at 5 P. M. Relatives, neighbors, and intimate friends are invited.

COYKENDALL.—St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, office of the Secretary, No. 1,328 Broadway, New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Samuel Decker Coykendall, a member of this society, at his late residence, 70 West Chestnut St., Kingston, N. Y., on Jan. 14, 1913.
WALTER L. SUYDAM, President.
CLARENCE STORM, Secretary.

CROSSMAN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 214 West 79th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, George W. Crossman, in his 69th year. Funeral services will be held on Saturday, 1:30 P. M., at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av. Please omit flowers.

DOELGER.—On Wednesday, January 15th, 1913, Frank, beloved husband of Margaretha Doelger, (nee Seidenbach,) aged 58 years. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 19th inst., at 8 P. M., at his late residence, No. 350 Morris Av., Newark, N. J. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Peter's Church, on Monday, 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

DUNNELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 16, 1913, Mary A., widow of John W. Dunnell, at her residence, 186 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 89th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

EBERHARD.—On Jan. 16, 1913, Ernest G. Eberhard, Mus. Doc. Funeral services at 113 West 85th St., on Saturday, Jan. 18, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

EBERHARD.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge on Saturday, Jan. 18, at 113 West 85th St., at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of holding Masonic service over our late brother, Ernst Eberhard.
ADLPHO H. FISCHER, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

FRASER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1913, at Morristown, N. J., Anna M. Fraser, widow of George S. Fraser and daughter of the late Hanson K. Corning. Funeral services will be held at the Brick Church, 37th St. and 6th Av., New York City, on Saturday

BUYERS ARE PLENTY AT THE AUTO SHOW

Second Society Day Attracts a Throng of Purchasers as Well as Spectators.

MANY POINTS OF INTEREST

Novelties Seen In Both the Products and the Methods of Their Exhibition.

If there ever was any question of the popularity of the motor car in New York, it was settled by the attendance, which marked the second "society day" at the double automobile show in Madison Square Garden and the Grand Central Palace. In both buildings the crowds were so big as to make anything but a most leisurely progression between the rows of cars impossible, and there were almost as many motors outside near the entrance as there were within. Plenty of orders were forthcoming, both during the day and evening.

Among the many who visited the show yesterday were Lord Basil Blackwood, who was with Vincent Astor; Miss Emily Randolph, of woman's polo fame; Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman; Princess Troubetzkoy, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas A. B. Pratt, J. Borden Harriman, Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kountze, Lydig Hoyt, McKim Hollins, Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. A. Paul Andrews, Miss Margaret Andrews, Mrs. P. V. Reeves, Mrs. Alfred Reeves and her two sons, Robert and Clifford Reeves; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Miss Anna Wright, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norris, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr.; Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland, Miss Marjorie Cleveland, Thomas Slidell, Reginald Waterbury, Moses Taylor Pyne, Worthington Whitehouse, James De Wold Cutting, Phoenix Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bishop, and Mr. and Mrs. Buell Hollister.

Miss Eleanor Parkhurst, a model for Charles Dana Gibson, Harrison Fisher, and other artists, posed in the basket attachment of a motorcycle for a number of flashlight photographs, and when the pictures were completed she went over to the camp of a rival concern, and, much to the dismay of the original publicity man, she posed for another set of pictures. To-day has been designated officially as theatrical matinée day at the Palace Show, and invitations have been sent to the actors and actresses in every show in town.

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Several of the exhibitors at the Garden follow the practice of changing the cars they show—or some of them—every day, so that more models and body types may be seen than could be collected at one time in the limited space of each booth. In accordance with this custom, an elaborately finished limousine has appeared in the Locomobile booth. This body, mounted on a Little Six chassis, is black half way up, with deep lavender for the window frames and back. The front seat is upholstered in lavender leather of the same shade as the brocade which lines the interior. The trimmings are gold plated, as are the two Louis XIV. readings lamps in the corners, these lamps being flanked on either hand with small mirrors. The body work, or interior decoration, of this car, as of other show cars of the same make, is the work of John J. Petit, an architect.

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Novel methods of showing engines and parts have been adopted by several of the exhibitors. Of course the polished chassis and the cut-out chassis are to be seen in a number of booths, but a departure from this method has been made in certain instances. Thus the Hudson is showing a six-cylinder touring car in which the sides and top of the bonnet are made of glass, so the whole motor, with its electric self-starter and the lighting system can be seen plainly. The rest of the car is no different from any other of the same model. The Overland has followed the same principle in showing its new three-quarter floating rear axle under glass.

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Graphic demonstration is also a feature of the Chalmers stand, but there it is carried out in a different way. A series of films, specially prepared, are passed before windows in a large cabinet. High-powered lights within the cabinet bring out the views in clear black and white. The pictures show a trip through the factory, and include the molding of iron, gear cutting machines in operation, a giant multiple spindle drill at work, and the work of other departments.

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One of the features of the closed bodies of the White cars, is a device to enable the owner to drive his own car without seeming to be the chauffeur. By means of this the window between the driver's seat and the tonneau may be lowered or raised, and the car converted from a regular limousine to an inside drive speciality body, or vice versa. The owner may thus drive his closed car without being cut off from his guests.

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A motor, which shows several innovations, is to be found in the Garden. One piston valve is used to control two power cylinders on their intake stroke, and one is also used to control the outlet gases from the same two cylinders. This motor, the O. A. R., is designed to eliminate the difficulties of poppet valves, at which the construction of the sleeve or Knight-type motor is also aimed.

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An adaptation of the Belgian type of cowl to American bodies is to be seen at the Moon stand. In these cars the cowl is brought back over the dash, forming a support for the wind shield without the use of the filler board. In this way the "stream line" effect, which is also the result of the dash form of the Lozier, is emphasized. Engineers who have modified their dashes and cowls so as to carry gasoline tanks in them say this type has not only improved appearance and space economy, but convenience in permitting the filling of the gasoline tank without leaving the driver's seat and a sure feed of gasoline to the carburetor on any grade. Among the cars on which this form of tank is to be found are the Paige-Detroit and the Hupmobile.

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It has been said already that electric starting and lighting systems were the paramount feature of this year's show. Some of these systems are built by the car makers themselves and others are the work of the great electric companies. Most of these, wherever constructed, however, are intended to be incorporated in the car when it is built and require structural changes in the chassis in order to be put in position afterward. An exception to this, however, is the Hartford starter, which is intended to be attached to any chassis already in use. It is demonstrated at the show on a 110-horse-power engine.

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Part I., or the pleasure car section of the show, will come to an end at 11 o'clock to-morrow night. The work of removing the cars, which is no mean task, will begin as soon as the visitors have left the buildings in order to prepare for Part II., the commercial vehicle section, which will open at both Garden and Palace on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

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It seems that the novel Favary tire, which depends for resiliency on neither air nor rubber, but on its mechanical construction, is not designed especially for trucks as has been implied in these columns. The tire is intended for use on pleasure cars, taxicabs, omnibuses, and all types of motor vehicles. It passed the four-thousand-mile durability test of the Royal Automobile Club of London, on a car weighing 4,550 pounds and also successfully passed the Scotland Yard anti-skid and safety test without steel studs or other anti-skid devices. The construction of the tire is in three sets of bands, that next the rim and the middle set being of belting fabric and the outer one, or tread, of fabric and rubber. At intervals separating these bands are aluminium blocks, riveted in place. The degree of resiliency can be regulated to suit road conditions.

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A reduction of 10 per cent. in the price of its truck tires is announced by the Goodyear Company.

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The greater part of two floors in the United States Rubber Building have been leased to W. E. S. Strong and Robert Walker, receivers for the United States Motor Company, and the Reorganization Committee. The details of the reorganization as the Maxwell Company have been announced.

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A substantial stock dividend, payable out of the surplus in the common stock, has been declared by Directors of the Peerless Motor Car Company. This action follows the announcement of an increase in capital stock which enables the company to provide for the extension of the business. The company starts the new year with a paid-in capital stock of $4,200,000, and assets, after deducting all liabilities of every kind, of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, exclusive of patents, trademarks, and good-will.

OBJECT TO AUTO ORDINANCE.

Mayor Suggests Making Speed of 15 Miles an Hour Proof of Negligence.

Mayor Gaynor held a public hearing yesterday on the proposed ordinance, passed last week by the Aldermen, regulating the speed of automobiles in the city. Many representatives of the Automobile Club of America and automobile dealers were present and opposed the measure. The Mayor indicated that he was not altogether pleased with it. The proposed ordinance limits the speed of automobiles in the city to fifteen miles an hour.

The Mayor said that the whole question was whether it could be proved that a speed ordinance had been violated. His experience on the bench, he said, led him to believe that it was almost impossible to obtain a conviction because of the impossibility of proving whether or not a chauffeur had exceeded the speed limits imposed by law.

"Why not make fifteen miles an hour presumptive proof of negligence?" asked the Mayor. "That is done with regard to the thirty-mile speed limit fixed in the State ordinance. The fact that a man is traveling thirty miles an hour is presumptive evidence of negligence, but he may go into court and prove that he was not negligent. The law shifts the burden of proof to his shoulders."

FEW DAYS TO GET LICENSES.

Auto Drivers and Chauffeurs Slow In Filing Their Applications.

Secretary of State May announced last night that the offices of the Automobile Bureau situated in New York City, Buffalo, and Albany would close at 5 o'clock every evening, as the law did not allow extra compensation for overtime to employes in State departments. It is believed that the cost of a supper and three or four hours' extra work every night for five or six weeks after Feb. 1 is asking too much from the fifty young women employed in the offices.

While there are at present 105,693 automobiles in operation and 45,575 duly licensed chauffeurs, there have been issued from the Secretary of State's office but 23,617 automobile licenses and 13,070 chauffeurs' licenses and 484 dealers' licenses, leaving a balance of 95,713 applications yet to be filed before the end of the current month. It will be an utter impossibility to issue the necessary certificates within the time prescribed by law unless such applications are filed without delay. The failure to obtain the necessary licenses before Feb. 1 will prevent the operations permitted thereunder. The Secretary of State wishes to impress upon the public his desire to co-operate with them, and urges upon them the advisability of complying with the requirements of the law without further delay.

WOMAN'S PISTOL HOLDS MEN.

Mrs. Hatfield, Probation Officer, Backs Out of Tenement House.

An angry crowd in an Italian tenement house at 246 North Fifth Street, Williamsburg, became so threatening yesterday toward Mrs. Marie Hatfield, the Probation Officer of the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, while she was trying to serve a summons, that she was forced to draw her revolver to protect herself and an 18-year-old girl, who had obtained the summons.

Fannie Martino had told Magistrate Dodd that her father and stepmother were trying to make her marry a man three times her age. When she refused they shut her in a dark room on bread and water. The girl said she was in love with a young man, 22 years old, and that she had managed to escape from the house. Magistrate Dodd turned the case over to Mrs. Hatfield, who obtained a summons for Emilio Martino, the father, and with the girl started out at 6 o'clock yesterday morning to serve it.

Martino fled but friends of the girl's elderly suitor gathered in the rooms and, obstructing the doorway, refused to allow Mrs. Hatfield and the girl to leave. Then the Probation Officer drew a revolver from her sleeve and pointing it at the men told them she could shoot and unless they made way for her she would, and to kill. They made way. Martino later was served with the summons and when arraigned in court denied his daughter's charges. The case was adjourned for a week.

Mrs. Hatfield, however, decided to finish up her work well, so, after getting the young admirer with whom Fannie was in love, she escorted the couple to the License Bureau, where they procured a marriage license.

Remember that the
GENUINE
DUNLOP
STRAIGHT SIDE TIRE
is made exclusively
by the
United States Tire Company

NEED A LAW TO STOP EMBROIDERY PIRACY

The Theft Is Found to be in Imitation of Designs, Which Upsets the Trade.

DOMESTIC MAKERS ARE HURT

And Importers, Says One in the Trade, Feel the Injustice of It —No Incentive to Excel.

Following the recent wireless dispatch to THE TIMES from London telling of the conference of the English lace makers at Manchester relative to the enacting of international legislation to protect English lace designs from piracy by Continental and American manufacturers comes the assertion from local embroidery importers that there is tremendous need of a law in this country to prevent similar piracy on the part of domestic manufacturers of embroideries.

"The need of such a law is even greater in the embroidery trade than in the lace end of the market," said a prominent importer yesterday, "for the simple reason that there are more domestic manufacturers of the former merchandise here than of the latter and the consequent fact that there is more pirating of embroidery designs. With us, as with the lace trade, it is by no means an uncommon thing for an importer to get American rights to a certain design, only to find by the time that the foreign merchandise is received that this design has been brought out in cheaper construction and poorer workmanship by some manufacturer on this side of the Atlantic. Such procedures not only hurt the importer and the foreign manufacturer, but they work to the detriment of the domestic industry by the opportunity for unfavorable comparison that they afford.

"It is not only in this field that pirating is done, and, for the sake of importers and domestic manufacturers in all lines who employ competent designers and have their work stolen, there should be some legislation enacted in this country for the sole purpose of protecting textile and other designs that are liable to be pirated. The present American copyright law is said to be entirely inadequate for this purpose, and, while there have been instances where American designs have been patented, this method of protection seems to be undesirable for the reason that, in their present shape, the patent laws will not afford the desired protection unless it can be proved that the basic idea of the design is original with the firm applying for a patent on it.

It is in proving that the basic idea is original that all the trouble and most of the expense is incurred. This could be done away with easily by the enactment of legislation that would protect the design itself and its principal details without the necessity of proving that the idea was original with the designer applying for the protection that such a law would afford. It is not protection of basic ideas that is wanted, but the assurance that a domestic manufacturer can produce or an importer introduce a novel design without its being immediately taken up by whoever wants to do it. Many beautiful and novel designs have been put out in laces and embroideries that are based on ideas far from original, yet the designs themselves are distinctly different from other patterns based on the same idea."

Commenting on the protection afforded by the Swiss copyright law, the importer continued: "It has long been a puzzle to me why the Government's commercial agents have not made some recommendation for protective legislation based on the Swiss law, or, if they have done so, why some action has not been taken in the matter. The Swiss law provides for the registration of designs, and such registration assures the registering firm full protection of the patterns involved for a period of fifteen years. This period is divided into three other periods of five years each, which begin with the date of registration. Registration may be made either with the completed article, or by drawing or photograph. The law protects not only the outward formation of the design, but the colors, if any, incorporated in it.

"Under its provisions, designs may be registered secretly if desired, but such registration applies, with the exception of embroidery designs, only to the first period. Specified restriction of the weight and size of the package containing the designs to be registered alone limits the number that can be deposited at a single time. The charges are roughly 25 cents per design for the first five years, 75 cents for the next five years, and $1.50 per item for the remaining period. Disputes regarding priority of registration are settled by certain data obtained from the postal department. Roughly speaking, the date of mailing is officially accepted as the date of receipt. When the hour is not given in the date stamp, 8 P. M. of the day indicated is taken as the official mailing hour.

"As under the American law, prosecution of offenders is optional with the party who has been injured, the offense usually being looked on as the basis for a civil suit. However, the law also provides that when the offended party can prove that the pirating was done with fraudulent intent the offense becomes the basis of criminal action on appeal to the Government's prosecuting attorney."

SEE STIMSON ABOUT PIERS.

Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Tomkins Go to Advocate Changes.

Mayor Gaynor and Dock Commissioner Tomkins went to Washington last night to confer with Secretary of War Stimson regarding certain changes which must be made in the pier and bulkhead lines along the North River in order to satisfactorily carry out improvements which the New York Central Railroad Company must make in regard to the reconstruction of its tracks north of Sixtieth Street, and which the Committee on Terminal Improvements of the Board of Estimate is convinced should be made.

The proposed changes are all for the purpose of permitting the city to retain water front facilities outside the railroad company's right of way, and at the same time to allow the railroad company to operate its trains. One of the proposed changes provides for an extension of the pierhead and bulkhead line along the North River from the southerly side of 208th Street to a point approximately 5,000 feet south. This extension, if granted, would carry out the present line sufficiently to allow a clear marginal strip 100 feet in width outside the proposed freight yard, which the railroad company wishes to establish south of Dyckman Street.

Another change provides that the bulkhead line be shifted from a point approximately 182 feet south of 161st Street and running to a point just south of 155th Street, to allow for the extension of the present bulkhead 25 feet inshore and to permit the railroad company to make the necessary improvements at this point without curtailing the marginal way which it is contended the city should retain in this section. It is also provided that a change in the bulkhead line be made from a point approximately 412 feet north of West Ninety-sixth Street and running south to a point between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-fourth Streets, and a modification of the pierhead line between Eighty-first and Seventy-seventh Streets, in order to allow for the extension of piers outshore sufficiently to compensate for loss at the inshore ends through the widening of the right of way of the railroad.

DIVIDEND GOES TO BUYERS.

Baltimore Exchange Upholds Action of Fidelity and Deposit Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—The action of the Fidelity and Deposit Company in declaring an extra dividend of 8 per cent. on Tuesday, after business hours, and making it payable to stockholders of record on the same day it was declared, was the occasion for a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Baltimore Stock Exchange to-day, for the purpose of determining whether or not the purchaser of the Fidelity and Deposit stock on that day was entitled to the dividend so declared. The board ruled that the dividend went to the buyer.

At the meeting of the stockholders to-day the capital stock of the company was increased from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, and twenty-two new Directors were added to the board. Eighteen of the new Directors represent the American Bonding Company, recently merged with the Fidelity and Deposit Company.

$1,000,000 ARMOUR DIVIDEND.

Year's Turnover About $300,000,000 —Increase In Sales and Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The annual report of Armour & Co. for the year ended Nov. 2, 1912, shows a marked increase in sales and profits. The year's turnover was approximately $300,000,000, as compared with slightly more than $250,000,000 in the previous year. A dividend of 10 per cent. on the capitalization was declared, the same rate as in the preceding year.

The company has a surplus of $80,195,013 invested in the business, making a total investment of $100,195,013. The year's earnings on the capital invested were about 6 per cent., as compared with 2⅝ per cent. on $94,493,306, the capital invested at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

WILL ENTERTAIN PATTERSON.

New York Stationers to Have National Head as Dinner Guest.

The annual dinner of the Stationers' Association of New York will be held Monday, Jan. 20, at Delmonico's, (uptown,) R. D. Patterson of St. Louis, President of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers, will be the special guest, and a number of members of the associations at Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, and other points, are expected.

Regarding the activities of the committee of the New York association for the regulation of trade abuses and customs, H. W. Rogers, President of that body, said yesterday that the appointments to the committee had not yet been completed, but probably would be at the meeting of the association next week.

SANITARY SUPPLIES HIGHER.

Engineering Materials Go Well, Too —Outlook Good.

According to an official of a leading New York manufacturing company, the outlook for future business in engineering and sanitary supplies is rather bright, despite the uncertainty felt in various parts of the country pending the outcome of the activities of the tariff revisers at Washington. A number of new and important contracts is said to be nearly ready for awarding, and prices for the most part are satisfactory to producers.

The selling prices of practically all lines of these supplies have advanced with the increase in the cost of the raw materials, current figures in many cases being 25 per cent. higher than the corresponding prices in 1912. Articles into which brass enters to any extent are particularly high at the moment, and the end of the rise is apparently not yet in sight.

NEW HUDSON RECORD.

Continuous Navigation of the River to Albany for 296 Days.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—A record for continuous navigation on the Hudson River between Albany and New York—296 days—has already been established and, unless there is a sudden fall in temperature before Monday, the record for late closing of navigation, which has stood for 108 years, will be broken.

According to local historians, in 1810 the steamboat Car of Neptune, the second boat built by Robert Fulton, left Albany for New York on Jan. 17, and arriving at its destination on the 18th, one day before ice closed the river, established a record which has stood for more than a century. The accumulating ice prevented her consort from attempting to make the return trip. On an average steamboat navigation since 1807 has closed on Dec. 15.

TO BUILD UP NEGRO Y. M. C. A.

Millionaire Rosenwald Will Give $25,000 to Each City That Raises $75,000

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Some time ago Julius Rosenwald, millionaire President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., offered to give $25,000 to as many cities as would raise an additional $75,000 each for the construction and equipment of negro Young Men's Christian Association buildings.

At the annual meeting to-night of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, L. Wilbur Messer, General Secretary, announced that Chicago and Washington have collected the money and received gifts of $25,000 each.

Mr. Messer reports that $180,000 has been set aside for the negro branch in South Wabash Avenue, near East Thirty-eighth Street, Chicago, and that of this amount Chicago negroes raised $19,000, which is said to be the largest sum ever collected from negroes for such a purpose.

SAYS SLAVES WERE HAPPY.

Mayor's Letter to Negro, Who Seeks Anniversary Committee Place.

James D. Howe, colored, of 76 West 133d Street, wrote to Mayor Gaynor yesterday asking to be put on the committee which is to arrange for the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Manhattan Island. The Mayor sent him this reply:

CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office of the Mayor.
Jan. 16, 1913.

Dear Mr. Howe: Your letter of Jan. 16 suggesting that one of the negro race be put on the committee for the celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Manhattan Island, is at hand. You remind me that shortly after the arrival of the first settlers the first negro slaves were brought here and sold at auction at the old stockade. How strange all that sounds. But it sounds still stranger that slavery existed in the State of New York when Lincoln was born in 1809, and was not abolished until the year 1827, namely, by an act of the Legislature. Some people are astonished when they hear this, and doubt it.

On Jan. 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln by proclamation freed the slaves in all sections where armed insurrection against the United States existed. This left slavery untouched in the States and sections not in a state of insurrection. Slavery was finally abolished throughout this Nation in 1865 by a constitutional amendment. It took over 1,800 years of Christianity to strike the shackle from the slave.

I knew out in Flatbush, now a part of Brooklyn, an old woman who was owned as a slave there when she was young. Her name was Maria Jackson. She died at the age of 105 years a few years ago. Her husband had also been a slave. I often talked with her on the subject, and she said her life as a slave was happy and that they were all well treated.

The committee is now made up, and out of my hands, but I will see if the Chairman can find a place for one of the negro race. Sincerely yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

The committee will hold a meeting within a few days to determine just what kind of a celebration will be made.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

YOKOHAMA SILK FIRMER.

Active Trading In Canton for American and European Account.

Added firmness at Yokohama featured the week in raw silk circles. Prices were generally steadier, and holders were less anxious to sell. Sales for the week in that market amounted to 2,800 bales, all but 1,000 bales of which came to the United States. Stocks increased slightly. Canton reported active trading both for European and American account with stocks decreasing and prices advancing. Shanghai was quiet, but firm. Coarse steam filatures were generally withdrawn from the market.

Cable advices from Milan received by H. L. Gwalter & Co., reported an unchanged market, with some reelers a little more anxious to meet the views of buyers on the price question. Coarse silks were in best demand. There was a fair call for stock silks of all kinds in the local market, but manufacturers were wary about contracting for future supplies. Excepting for Canton silks, which were much wanted, bids were generally below levels at the primary points.

BIG KNIT GOODS ORDERS.

Road Salesmen Particularly Are Making Good Showing.

While there was more activity in the local knit goods market last week, owing to the arrival of buyers, conditions on the whole changed but little. Some additional orders are being placed, but the bulk of the heavy buying has been done and most of the interest centres in the delivery of Spring goods, and the details of orders placed in blanket form earlier in the season. Salesmen on the road selling to the retail trade are sending in large orders, and in many instances these call for goods much later than usual. Where buyers formerly were content to cover their requirements up to September and October, they now show a disposition to order goods for delivery as late as December.

A good demand is reported for hosiery of all kinds. Business in woolens and fleeced goods is practically finished in the primary market, and orders are said to have been unusually large. Low-end cotton goods are scarce, particularly ribbed hosiery for children, and the supply is apparently not equal to the demand. Many of the mills that formerly made these linens are now using their looms for the manufacture of other goods on which there is more profit. Sweaters for next Fall have sold well, and this branch of the trade is in excellent condition.

SARDINE CATCH A FAILURE.

Norwegian Contracts May Be Canceled—Demand for Herring.

According to recent cables received by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, the current catch of Norwegian sardines is a failure and in all probability smoked sardine contracts will not be executed. A few lots have already been packed, but they are held at extremely high prices. Buyers in this market are covering their requirements wherever possible.

The approaching Lenten season is held responsible for the increased demand for Holland and Scotch herrings that has been in evidence of late. Because of the comparative shortage of the last catch of the former, prices in Holland are ruling strong. This market, however, has not yet advanced proportionately.

The scarcity of half-pound tins of Spanish peppers in the foreign markets will soon be felt here. Prices for this size are advancing, and as yet the limit is not in sight. There is also a good call for one-pound tins. The Italian olive oil market is unchanged, ruling high and strong. The local demand for this commodity is excellent.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty Reduced on Cotton and Metal Nets and Elastic Belts.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday reduced duty on cotton or metal thread nets imported by Marshall Field & Co. which were returned at 70 per cent. ad valorem as made on the Lever or Gothrough machines. The importers contended that metal threads were the component of chief value and that the goods were dutiable at 60 per cent. under paragraph 349.

The board cut the assessment of Collector Loeb on elastic belting imported by Bloomingdale Bros. The tax was 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 402 and the firm established that it should have been 50 per cent. on belting in chief value of silk.

The Collector was also reversed in embossed coated paper imported by Herman Rug and taxed under the Act of 1909 at 5 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem. The importer obtained 5 cents a pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

The board decided that clip plates imported by J. Blank were forgings dutiable at 30 per cent. and upset the Collector's assessment of 45 per cent.

PRINTCLOTH MARKET DULL.

There was very little activity in the local printcloth market yesterday. Prices were unchanged for the most part, but the weakening tendency was still felt in some quarters. Sales of 38½-inch, 60-48s were reported at 4½c, and 38½-inch, 60-52s changed hands at 4⅝c. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch 56-52s.....3¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s...5¼c
27-inch, 56-56s.....3¾c 38½-inch, 64-64s...5¼c
27-inch, 64-60s.....3¾c 39-inch, 68-72s.....5¾c
28-inch, 64-60s..3 15-16c 39-inch, 72-76s.....6⅜c
28-inch, 64-64s..4 1-16c 39-inch, 80-80s.....7¼c
38½-inch, 60-52s...4⅝c

Brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 5½-60s, 6½c; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7¼@7½c; brown drills, standard, 8@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@16¾c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13@13½c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, as value, at 6½c.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Davidson & Schwab, Inc., platinum and diamond jewelry, 87 Maiden Lane, will take new quarters about April 1 in the building now in the course of construction at 128 West Forty-sixth Street.

According to advices from Batavia, N. Y., a firm in that place will soon begin the manufacture of spiral fasteners, which, it is said, will before many years largely replace hatpins.

William Reiss, dress trimmings, 29 Mercer Street, will move about Feb. 1 to the new building at 121 East Twenty-fourth Street. He will occupy the second loft at that address.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Department stores throughout the country are showing more interest in Fall underwear than usual at this time of the year, and in many instances are writing to selling agents to find out when their salesmen may be expected.

Although some buyers are apparently holding off in the hopes that furniture prices will break shortly, others have placed liberal orders for Spring even at the advanced prices.

Buyers are visiting the New York Furniture Exchange in larger numbers than expected, and the attendance to date averages 150 a day. Although the registration is always light during the first week of the exposition, it is considerably larger than that of the first week in July.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

This Winter apparently finds a shortage of eggs in Ontario, if not throughout Canada. It is reported that the supply at Montreal will suffice until about Jan. 20. Press reports predict that prices will go as high as 60 cents. While this may not occur, the retail price will doubtless hover between 40 and 50 cents the remainder of the Winter. The retail prices at Sarnia for some time have been around 40 cents.

According to statements made by its promoters, the proposed Paraguay Northeastern Railway, for which a concession was granted in 1911, is to run from Asuncion northeasterly to the Paraguayan-Brazilian frontier, where it will cross the Parana River at 24 degrees south latitude. From that point it is proposed to connect with the Transcontinental Brazilian line, which, crossing the States of Parana and Sao Paulo, connects with the main Brazilian system at Itapetininga. The concessionaire syndicate represents $9,733,000 capital.

The Council of Government of Venezuela has granted an additional allowance or credit of 5,000,000 bolivars (bolivar equals 19.3 cents) to be used in public works during the fiscal year 1912-13, the amount assigned for that purpose in the annual budget for the year being exhausted.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

KAHN & GLUCK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Adolph Kahn and Adolph Gluck, who compose the firm of Kahn & Gluck, dealers in dress trimmings at 132 Ridge Street, by these creditors: Kern, Loewi & Mendel, $400; Louis Hamburger & Co., $50, and Benjamin Grabisch, $100. Judge Holt appointed Richard M. Henry receiver, with a bond of $1,000. Liabilities are $6,500 and nominal assets $4,500. An offer of settlement at 25 cents on the dollar was referred to a committee of creditors on Wednesday. Mr. Kahn began business on Dec. 31, 1909, and Mr. Gluck became a partner on Aug. 7, 1912.

THE JULIUS BROTHERS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Julius Brothers Company, manufacturer of waists and dresses at 145 Spring Street, by these creditors: Maurice Swartz, $600; Majestic Paper and Twine Company, $6, and American Art Embroidery Company, $17. It was alleged that the company was insolvent and transferred merchandise, machinery, fixtures, and accounts to the amount of $2,000. Liabilities are said to be $5,000 and assets $2,000. The company was incorporated on June 17, 1910, with capital stock of $5,000 and succeeded the firm of Julius Brothers, who began business in April, 1908. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm on Sept. 15, 1910.

CHARLES SCHAEFER, Jr.—Charles Schaefer, Jr., an architect of 784 East 179th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,035 and assets of $53, consisting of cash in bank, $3, and business books, $50. Among the creditors are Frederick Jaeger, $4,356 judgment obtained on Jan. 7, which includes referee's fees of $1,800; Sarah J. Schaefer, $1,500 loans, and Charles T. Streeter, $1,500.

McKENDRIC N. DODGE, country merchant, with a general store at Rockland, Sullivan County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,278 and assets of $8,632, consisting of stock and fixtures, $1,800; accounts, $452; notes, $380, and several parcels of real estate, $6,000, mortgaged for $2,025. The largest creditor is Harry Maybee, Rockland, $4,611.

MARGOLIS & ROTHMAN.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 6 against Margolis & Rothman, manufacturers of furs, at 38 West Twenty-second Street, on a settlement at 20 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were reported to be $15,000.

DAVID CHARAK.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 9 against David Charak, wholesale dealer in jewelry, at 45 John Street, on application of his attorney, William Jasie, who said that a settlement had been made with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar, payable 5 cents cash and 35 cents in six notes in three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months. Liabilities are $17,000 and assets $6,300.

THE ECONOMIST MANUFACTURING COMPANY, waists and dresses, of 245 Seventh Avenue, in which Salo J. Jackson of the Jackson-Mack Manufacturing Company, petitioner, was interested, is being liquidated by Anthony C. Brew, Secretary of the Merchants' Protective Association, who has been appointed liquidator by the stockholders of the company. Mr. Brew has given notice to creditors that he will sell the stock, machines, and fixtures at auction on Jan. 21. The company was incorporated on July 10, 1912, with capital stock of $40,000, and took over the business of Elias T. Silverstein, who became President. He has been struggling to save the company since the Jackson-Mack Manufacturing Company failure in October last. Liabilities are said to be $25,000 and nominal assets about the same.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Jacob D. Greenberg of 72 Iffley Road, Jamaica Plain, a salesman. His liabilities are $191,321, of which $158,500 is secured and $32,821 is due to about sixty-six unsecured creditors. Assets $26.

Fred W. Stowers, civil engineer, Methuen, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to $19,868, of which $91 is for taxes, $115 for wages, $14,210 is secured, and $5,451 is due to about seventy unsecured creditors. The assets are estimated at $5,549.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Agid, Sam and Salo—Gowanus Wrecking Co., $192.
Albee, Reed A.—Times Realty and Construction Co., $398.
Benser, James, and Robert Dougherty—Colwell Lead Co., $1,555.
Brettschneider, Sam—M. L. Lenkowsky, $224.
Benner, Charles A.—E. M. Gilmore, $1,874.
Boebe, Ira and Cyrus E. Jones—J. J. Robinson, costs, $318.
Same—G. L. Robinson, $320.
Same—J. C. Kenyon, costs, $418.
Baer, Frederick—C. A. Weber, $168.
Backer, Vera—M. Alsenstein et al. $111.
Brown, W. A. A.—Pittsburgh Water Heater Co., $740.
Cusick, Michael J.—S. H. Cohen, $329.
Colford, Lewis—J. Weismuller, $104.
Cohen, Philip, and Jacob Levine—B. Ilchert, Jr., $215.
Castelane, Frank—M. Wolper, costs, $109.
Cohen, Daniel—S. Blemenfeld, $102.
Chesky, Harris—M. E. Morris et al., $147.
Dayton, Edw. L.—Vehicle Apron and Hood Co., $114.
Desowitz, Sam—L. Keavitt, $355.
Dode, Diederich—Haaren & Meinken, $514.
Goldberg, Barnet—M. S. Heolborn et al., $510.
Greenig, Paul—F. E. Bohmcke et al., $233.
Greenblatt, Pincus H.—M. J. Kalashen, costs, $130.
Gamache, Joseph—Thomas B. Bowne & Son, Inc., $146.
Gerber, Nehman—H. W. Mack et al., $252.
Higgins, Frank—R. Chapman, $324.
Hexler, Sam—E. E. De P. Hosmer, et al., $181.
Herman, Isaac—J. Halmowitz, $133.
Hollander, Elmer E.—L. Isaac et al., $128.
Hurwitz, Jacob and David—Franklin Brewing Co., $2,621.
Hotaling, Alice D.—N. J. Packard et al., $487.
John, George C.—Thomas Gill Soap Co., $113.
Keller, Charles E.—Trojan Rubber Co., $318.
King, W. P.—Beadleston & Woerz, $125.
Luther, Edward S.—H. A. Budd, $242.
Linker, Joseph—Morse & Rogers, $567.
Liebman, Joseph, Samuel Kutler, and Samuel Kotler—P. Hellinger, $1,396.
Lerman, Samuel—L. Leavitt, $136.
Langello, Gennaro—A. Capalado, $2,714.
Mayer, George C.—Charles M. Decker & Brothers, $124.
Murphy, Joseph—G. F. West, $116.
Mme. Reba—D. B. Green, $440.
Myles, James—J. Ehrlich & Son, $382.
Merrick, Ernest—M. Ludwig, administrator, $2,832.
Noonan, Michael—Astor Mortgage Co., $951.
Perine, Harry—O. F. Taussig, $3,575.
Roshke, Benjamin—J. Rabinowitz, $300.
Rigby, George—A. Holmes, $1,234.
Sehlmaier, William—United Confectioners' Supply Co., $160.
Smith, Francis E.—R. J. Lynch, $201.
Solomon, Joseph—Geisman & Muslner, $307.
Stark, Max, and Joseph Relsender—J. Rosenberger, $185.
Starr, Louis, and Samuel Rubenstein—J. J. Kramer, $397.
Saulson, Philip J.—Colonial Finance Co. et al., costs, $18.
Schulich, Bernard—G. J. Humphrys, $5,540.
Trautman, Ira—L. Kufilk and others, $348.
Unger, Samuel—W. R. Ellison and others, $140.
Voss, Flora L.—J. C. Conkling and others, costs, $146.
Wolf, Meyer J., and Sol Mutterperl—Geisman & Muslner, $150.
Werner, Sam—N. Fishman, $150.
White, Helen S.—E. S. Clark, $12,280.
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.—J. P. McGowan, $351.
Wexler, Sam—E. E. de P. Hosmer, and others, $161.
Fraade & Fraade—Lestershire Lumber & Box Co., $149.
Fraade & Fraade, John J. Fraade, and Leah H. Fraade—Lestershire Lumber & Box Co., $688.
A. A. Sash, Door, and Trim Co.—Claremont Lumber Co. Inc., $259.
Van Nest Woodworking Co.—David Gilmour Door Co., $137.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.—H. Delaney, $180.
Rodney K. Haines Co.—L. M. Rosenthal, $224.
Roseno Brothers, Inc.—Schmitt Brothers, $370.
Direct System Co., L. L. Allen, proprietor; Lou B. Kaufman, and George M. Schierer—A. Voland and others, $298.
Western Cloak and Suit Co.—A. Schmidt, $216.
United Film Co., William S. Milliken, and Frank H. Van Dusen—E. J. La Vole, $662.
Hotel Marion Co.—M. Conboy, $1,435.
American Molasses Co.—A. H. Thomas, $667.
Bank of Discount—A. Bienhauer, $1,637.
E. Soler & Co.—H. Zinman, $320.
F. A. Alvord Co.—Davison Lumber Co., Ltd., $357.
Luhrs Hotel Co.—N. Katz, $78,104.
Uhlfelder, Thompson & Co., Julius Well, P. and W. Vacuum Cleaner Co., and Francesco Ebell—Chelsea Exchange Bank, $1,292.
Clemens Construction Co. and Richard Clemens—J. Miskin, $115.
Clemens Construction Co., Charles Klein, (not summoned,) and Richard

SCHWAB CLOSES DEAL FOR RICH CHILEAN ORE

Just Back from Paris, Where He Negotiated with Syndicate Having 100,000,000 Tons in Sight.

HAUL THROUGH PANAMA CANAL

He Purposes to Have His Company Build Transport Steamers—Deplores Suggestions of "Tariff Tinkering."

On his arrival from Europe yesterday by the Kaiser Wilhelm II., Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, admitted to the reporters at the pier that he had closed a deal in Paris for some rich iron ore deposits in Chile. These lands were controlled by a French syndicate with whom Mr. Schwab negotiated for his company. He said that there were 100,000,000 tons of ore in sight in the Chilean fields, and that a fleet of American steamers would be built to carry the ore from Coquimbo through the Panama Canal to New York.

According to his description, the ore was the richest in the world, yielding an average of 67 per cent. of iron and having a very small percentage of phosphorus. He said it was even better than the Swedish ores.

The deposits are located on the bay of Cruz Grande, so close to the port of Coquimbo that the ore can be sent in buckets to tidewater by an aerial railway. The French company has a concession from the Chilean Government to extract the ore.

Mr. Schwab said that the Bethlehem Steel Company's consumption of ore had grown from 300,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons per annum within the last five years and that plans were now on foot for spending $6,000,000 on the extension of the rail and structural mills increasing capacity 60 per cent. and allowing the company to put out 1,000,000 tons of finished steel a year.

"The Panama Canal," said Mr. Schwab, "is the key to the whole situation and has made possible the acquisition of this property by the Bethlehem Company. We hope that our steamers will be among the first to use the new waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

"Last year's production of steel in this country was between 27,000,000 and 28,000,000 tons. In ten years hence I expect the consumption will have increased to about 50,000,000 tons. A change in the tariff is going to hurt the development of the steel industry in the East. While I look for great development in this section in the near future, yet I cannot but deplore any tinkering with the tariff at the present time.

"It would almost be a crime to lower the tariff on steel and thus induce imports of Belgian and German made steel. Let Germany, France, and Belgium take off their tariff; then we can drop ours, and with a fair chance of competing with them in their own country, we will show them what we can do.

"I have noticed that the pig iron production in this country during 1912 was close upon 30,000,000 tons, a new high record, and I understand that the blast furnaces are now turning out at the rate of about 35,000,000 tons a year."

Mr. Schwab denied the report that he was in any way connected with the reported combination between the Canadian and the United States steel industries, and said that so far as he knew there was nothing in it. He also said that he knew nothing of a railway that was to run from the North to the South American continent, and with which, the report said, Mr. Schwab's visits to Europe were connected.

With regard to general conditions, the President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation said that he though things would be a trifle unsettled, because nobody knew exactly what would happen to the tariff under the new Administration. In his opinion there was no need for fear, because the country was on too sound a foundation to be permanently injured by any party policy.

He said that he had only admitted the purchase of the Chilian orefields through being driven into a corner, as it had been his intention to keep the deal secret for some months longer. The property was obtained by him after some months' negotiations with Georges Grandjean, President of the Banque Francaise; the Marquis Casseloup Loubat, representing the Rothschilds; A. Armons, a Director of the Cruesot Steel Company, and others.

ASKS MORE RATE CONTROL.

Public Service Board Urges Bill Like That Vetoed by Dix.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Public Service Commission, Second District, in its annual report to the Legislature to-day, recommended repassage of the bill vetoed by Gov. Dix last year, "without stated and specific reasons therefor," to empower the commission to suspend increases in railroad rates pending investigation as to the reasonableness of such advances. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has similar power.

"As the law now stands," the report ran, "no investigation of increased railroad rates in this State can be even undertaken until those rates have become effective." The commission pointed out "that if this amendment had been in force a great many passenger rates could have been treated in a comprehensive way. The New York Central's and the New York, New Haven & Hartford's increased commutation rates could not have become effective without the sanction of the commission, or having authority to suspend such increased commutation rates, affecting thousands of passengers to and from New York City, the commission has been obliged to await the slow processes of presentation both by carriers and the complainants, and only now, after several years, is it in a position to decide those cases."

Recommendation also was made that the law be amended to authorize the commission to protect a shipper in a case where the agent of a railroad quoted an erroneous rate and the shipment had moved on an under-rate quotation, resulting in damage to the shipper and without collusion on his part.

The commission again called attention to the fact that the law did not provide for its approval of transfer of physical property of one telephone corporation to another, the transfer of State franchises, or the transfer of stock of the same. It also complained that it was possible for a telephone corporation to organize with a property value of less than $10,000 and begin business without reference to the commission, "thereby defeating one of the real purposes of the supervision of telephone corporations."

Figures showing increases in the business of corporations under the commission's jurisdiction were submitted.

WANT SINGLE CONTRACTS.

Newsdealers to Push Sulzer's Partner's Subway Plan.

The newsdealers of the city intended to press on the Public Service Commission the request made in their behalf at the hearing on the subway contracts on Tuesday by S. I. Frankenstein, a law partner of Gov. Sulzer. He requested the commission to include in the contract provisions to prevent any newsdealer from holding more than one news-stand in the new subways and from charging magazine publishers a premium for the offering of their publications for sale. They are pressing this point on account of the action of the city authorities in refusing to permit news-stands to be erected in close proximity to subway and elevated railway stations.

As things are the firm which has the contract for the subway and elevated railway station news-stands holds an agreement which will terminate about the time that the new subway system will be put in operation. As the contract stands it is agreed that the leases for news-stand privileges shall be let separately, but there is nothing to prevent one firm, if it offers a sufficiently high price, from securing the concessions at all the stations.

GALENA OIL TO CUT A MELON.

50% Stock Dividend and a Rise in Capital to Equal It.

A special stockholders' meeting has been called for March 19 by the Galena-Signal Oil Company for the purpose of authorizing an increase of $4,000,000 in the common stock, of which there is now $8,000,000. The meeting will be held at Franklin, Penn.

The company proposes to issue the new common stock against the surplus and undivided earnings out of which a 50 per cent. stock dividend is to be paid.

RIVER SPAN WORK GOES ON.

Court Dismisses Injunction Against New York Connecting Railway Bridge.

Supreme Court Justice McCall yesterday dismissed a temporary injunction holding up work on the East River bridge of the New York Connecting Railway, designed to link the Pennsylvania and New Haven systems.

The preliminary injunction was obtained by the Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital on the allegation that the Insanity act prohibited a railway from crossing the lands of a State hospital. Some of the masonry work for the piers of the bridge was laid on Ward's Island. Justice McCall pointed out that the law authorizing the bridge was passed two years before the present Insanity act and took precedence over it.

FIGHT MOVING PLATFORM.

Board of Estimate Hears Protests on 34th Street Grade Changes.

There was opposition yesterday before the Board of Estimate to the proposal to adopt the plans of Lloyd Collis for the improvement of the street grade at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue. It had been suggested that the avenue be graded from about Thirty-third Street to Thirty-fifth Street to do away with the cut in which are the tracks of the New York Railways Company; to move the mouth of the tunnel back as far as Thirty-fifth Street, and to open up the roadway on both sides of the avenue to make one long slope.

Connected with this plan is the scheme for the placing under Thirty-fourth Street of a moving platform, which would be just under the street grade and would cross above the present Subway and the new Broadway B. R. T. subway. This proposal has met with opposition from the merchants along Thirty-fourth Street, in which the Broadway Association has taken a leading part. Edmund L. Baylies appeared yesterday before the board in behalf of the retail stores and hotels of the district.

"All the great department stores and hotels in Thirty-fourth Street," he said, "are opposed to a moving platform, for which they understand the change is being made. There is much opposition, too, from residents of lower Park Avenue.

George L. Ingraham, Trustee of the Church of the Messiah, at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, which would be left six feet above grade by the change, also wrote to protest. Borough President McAneny had the matter put over for a week.

FURNITURE TRADE ACTIVE.

Prices Advance and Out-of-Town Buyers Are Arriving.

With out-of-town buyers coming into the market each day, there has been considerably more activity in the local furniture trade this week. Manufacturers are generally optimistic regarding conditions, and judging from the volume of orders received in the Western markets since the opening there, indications point strongly toward a successful Spring business in this trade. Opinions differ somewhat as to the immediate future. Some manufacturers believe that the liberal buying earlier in the Fall means smaller orders now, but others say that merchants really needed the goods for immediate use when they placed their orders, and that now they will have to look ahead and take on additional supplies for the future.

Prices have been advanced on the average about 10 per cent. on all kinds of goods, but this fact does not seem to be holding buyers back. Stocks are said to be low throughout the country, and factories are working to full capacity in most instances.

MACHINES TO SELL TICKETS.

Railroads May Find Way to End Weary Waiting of Passengers.

Selling railway tickets by machinery is an innovation on the Long Island Railroad. At the company's offices in Long Island City was received yesterday the first consignment of a new invention, which, if its testing proves successful, will do away with much weary waiting in lines at station ticket windows, and thereby facilitate train departures in crowded seasons, as well as relieve the hard-worked ticket seller of multifold stamping and punching.

Only ten of the new machines have been bought for the test, the outcome of which is awaited with interest by officers of other railroads. When you call for a ticket—say from Long Island City to Jamaica—all the agent has to do is to press a key, and out rolls your ticket, all printed and dated. The machines were ordered months ago, but many details had to be tried out before the manufacturing company was ready to deliver them. One feature of the arrangement is that the price is printed on each ticket, so that a dishonest agent cannot overcharge passengers.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday as issued by the Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Friday; local rains at night or Saturday; colder Saturday in west portion; moderate south and southwest winds.

South Carolina—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; colder Saturday in west portion; moderate south and southwest winds.

Georgia—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; colder Saturday in extreme northwest portion; moderate south winds.

Florida—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; colder Saturday in extreme northwest portion; moderate, variable winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; colder Saturday; moderate south to west winds.

Louisiana—Cloudy Friday; probably local rains. Saturday, fair and coldre; moderate south to west winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Friday, except local rains and colder in north portion. Saturday, fair and colder; moderate south to west winds.

Western Texas—Fair and colder Friday. Saturday, fair; colder in north and east portions.

New Mexico—Fair in south, local snows in north portion Friday and probably Saturday; colder.

Oklahoma—Colder and generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Arkansas—Local rains Friday; colder at night. Saturday, fair and colder.

Tennessee—Local rains Friday. Saturday, fair and colder.

Kentucky—Rain Friday. Saturday, fair and colder.

Indiana—Rain Friday; colder at night. Saturday, fair, much colder.

Illinois—Rain Friday, colder in north and central portions. Saturday, local snows in north, fair in south, portion; much colder; brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Rain Friday. Saturday, local snows and much colder; brisk to high south winds, shifting to northwest Friday night.

Upper Michigan—Rain or snow Friday. Saturday, local snows and much colder.

Wisconsin—Rain or snow Friday; colder in west portion with a cold wave by night. Saturday, much colder and generally fair; brisk to high south winds, shifting to northwest.

Minnesota—Snow and colder Friday; cold wave in west portion and at night in east portion. Saturday, generally fair.

Iowa—Local rains or snows and colder Friday; cold wave at night in north central and northwest portion. Saturday, fair, much colder.

Missouri—Rain Friday, except fair, colder in northwest portion. Saturday, fair, much colder.

North Dakota—Local snows and colder Friday. Saturday, fair and cold.

South Dakota—Localsnows and colder Friday; cold wave in central and east portions. Saturday, fair.

Nebraska—Local snows and much colder Friday; cold waves in north portion. Saturday, fair.

Kansas—Local rains and colder Friday. Saturday, fair, much colder.

PACIFICS NOT YET AGREED.

Harriman Interests Much Smaller in Southern Pacific Than Expected.

The attempt of the Harriman Directors to reach an agreement for the separation of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific have resulted in little further progress in the past few days, according to a member of the Union Pacific Committee. It is still believed by most of the Union Pacific Board that it will be necessary to buy the Central Pacific's main line from the Southern Pacific to obtain the approval of the Attorney-General and the Supreme Court to a dissolution plan. Some of the Southern Pacific Directors have held that the same ends might be achieved through a lease of Central Pacific.

It came as something of a surprise to Wall Street to learn from official sources yesterday that E. H. Harriman's investment in Southern Pacific had been much smaller than his investment in the Union Pacific. The Harriman Estate holds only 1,100 shares of Southern Pacific and has never held more than that. Mrs. E. H. Harriman sold none of the Union Pacific stock left by her husband and does not intend to part with any.

Lewis J. Spence will remain with the Southern Pacific after the separation as Director of Traffic. His resignation from the Southern Pacific Board on Monday was only temporary. Both Julius Kruttschnitt and Mr. Spence will shortly resign their positions as Directors of Maintenance and Traffic, respectively.

These Directors have resigned from the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico: S. V. S. Crosby, R. L. Gerry, R. S. Lovett, Alex. Millar and W. V. S. Thorne.

Julius Kruttschnitt succeeds Judge Lovett on the board and as Chairman of the Executive Committee. The other vacancies were filled by the election of L. J. Spence, F. W. Mahl, W. A. Worthington and W. F. Bull. Alexander Millar resigned as Secretary of the board, the vacancy not being filled.

$400,000 STOCK STOLEN.

Head of Australian Concern Loses Bag Containing It in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—W. D. Wade, President of the Australian Marine Fibres, Limited, who arrived here to-day on his way to London, reported to the police that a satchel containing stock in the company of the par value of $400,000 had been stolen from him in a Chicago railway station. He said the satchel also contained the company's financial statements and other reports.

The company was recently organized with a capital stock of $800,000, and has its offices in Melbourne, Australia. The missing stock is not negotiable, Mr. Wade says. He left the satchel on the floor of the waiting room while he went to get a drink of water, and was gone only a few moments.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Reaches New High Point, Then Declines—Cotton Breaks Again.

Wheat and corn both made new high records for this movement in the early trading yesterday, but they reacted rather sharply later. The export demand appeared to have been checked by the recent rise. Oats eased off in sympathy with the major grains and in response to more liberal offerings from the country. Smaller receipts of hogs were reflected in a firmer tone in the provisions markets. Cotton again broke sharply. The May option dropped thirty points, making a total decline of $5.25 a bale, from th ehigh prices of last month. Refiners' selling helped to cause a decline in cottonseed oil.

WHEAT.

Underlying sentiment in the wheat market was again bullish, but traders were more inclined to exercise caution about following the bull movement, as it was believed that a reaction of some sort was to be expected after such a sharp advance. Moreover, the export demand was less active which was believed to be an indication that values had advanced to a point where the export limits had been exceeded. After a slight reaction at the start prices rallied sharply and made new high records for the movement, but late in the day declined quickly under increased selling pressure, and at the close were easy at a net loss of ⅝c to ¾c. Leading commission houses were the principal sellers, and, aside from covering, the demand was rather small. Export bids were mostly out of line, and the only sale reported for the day was a part of a cargo consisting of 15 loads to Mediterranean ports.

The foreign markets were firm in sympathy with our advance of Wednesday and owing to continued strength in Argentina. Offerings were said to be firm, and there was a continued good demand for cargoes, although business appeared to have been checked by the advance. The weather in Argentina was again favorable, but the movement continues backward, shipments for the week being estimated at 1,200,000 bushels, compared with 1,440,000 last week and 352,000 last year. Receipts at primary points were again liberal, and the fact that interior shipments appear to be falling off caused some apprehension of a smaller distribution. Some authorities are inclined to anticipate smaller receipts in the near future, as it has been shown that during previous years nearly 75 per cent. of the movement occurred during the first six months of the crop year. In the local market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.05⅛ elevator and $1.09⅛, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.02¾, free on board, afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
New York—					
May	$1.01⅛	$1.00⅛	$1.00¼	$1.01⅝	$1.04¼
July	..	..	97⅞	98⅝	1.00½
New York—Bonded:					
January	..	..	1.00⅝	1.02	..
May	..	..	98	98⅝	..
July	..	..	99¼	99⅝	..
Chicago—					
May	98⅝	94⅛	94¼	95	1.00
July	92¼	91⅝	91¾	91⅞	94⅝
September	90⅝	89⅛	89⅝	90	93⅛

CORN.

Prices in the corn market also made new high records during the early session but developed weakness in sympathy with wheat and on reports of more liberal offerings from the country at the advance, closing at a net loss of ⅛ to ¼c. The cash demand was said to be less active, but exporters were still in the market, and sales for the day amounted to two cargoes of fifty-three loads from Baltimore and five loads from New York. Foreign markets were firm, owing to further complaints of dry weather in Argentina, where it was said the crop will not exceed last year's yield of 272,000,000 bushels. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 2,650,000 bushels, against 2,850,000 last week and nil last year. Export corn in the local market was quoted at 67¾c, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO—FUTURE PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53	52¼	52¼	52⅝	66¼
July	52¾	53	53	53⅛	66
September	54½	53⅞	53⅞	54	66¼

OATS.

Offerings of oats from the country were said to be more liberal and the market developed an earlier feeling on this account and in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing at about the bottom with a net loss of ¼ to ⅝c. The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 39½c, No. 3 39c, No. 4 35½c, natural white 38@40c, white clipped 38½@41½c, all track.

CHICAGO FUTURE PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	34¾	34	34	34¾	49¾
July	34⅝	34¼	34½	34⅝	44⅞
September	34½	34	34½	34⅝	40¾

PROVISIONS.

Hog products were firmer owing to smaller receipts of live hogs in the West and to an advance of 5 points in the hog market. Packers and commission houses were liberal buyers while the principal selling was in the form of profit taking. Receipts of hogs in Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Friday, 20,000; Kansas City received 10,000, and Omaha 11,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.87	9.87	9.87	9.75	9.25½
May	10.07	10.00	10.05	9.97	9.47½
Ribs—					
January	9.85	9.80	9.85	9.77	8.60
May	10.05	9.97	10.00	9.95	8.80
Pork—					
January	18.82	18.80	18.82	18.20	15.75
May	18.75	18.60	18.70	18.55	16.80

COTTON.

A renewal of general selling in the cotton market yesterday caused a severe break which carried the active months into new low ground for the movement. July contracts sold at 11.88, or 82 points under the closing figures of Wednesday, while May broke 80 points, to 11.95, and at this level showed a decline of $5.25 per bale from the high records of last month. Slight rallies occurred from time to time during the day, but each bulge seemed to find an increased volume of selling. While closing prices were steady, they were within 4 or 5 points of the lowest, and showed a net loss of from 14 to 27 points for the day.

Some of the news reaching here from the South was bullish—most of the private wires, in fact, claimed continued steadiness in the interior spot markets—and it was reported from domestic goods circles that there had been very heavy buying of cotton yarns this week at practically the best prices of the season. These items, however, attracted very little attention in a market which for the time being appeared to be dominated by an extremely pessimistic feeling as to the general trade outlook, owing to nervousness over tariff revision and the attitude of the coming Administration toward existing business methods. Further arrivals of a little over 3,000 bales, making total receipts of consigned cotton in New York since the first of January about 24,000 bales, may have added somewhat to the confidence of sellers, but it was noted that January contracts maintained their premium over March in spite of the almost demoralized condition of the general market.

The opening was steady at a decline of 1 to 3 points. At first there seemed to be considerable demand, attracted as it was supposed, by the firmer tone of Wednesday's market and the more encouraging character of Wednesday's late spot news. Buyers were very readily supplied, however, and prices soon weakened, with selling by Southern houses one of the features of the trading. It was estimated by some of those around the ring that not less than 150,000 bales of long cotton were liquidated during the day, and the buyers were believed to be chiefly recent sellers who thought it wise to take profits on such a severe break as has occurred within the past month. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to ⅛c lower. Since the first of the year futures have had a break of ⅝ to ¾c, while Southern spot markets have declined about ⅛ to ⅜c.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 12.90c for middling upland; sales, nil; delivered on contract, 2,200 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	12.68	12.45	12.49@12.50	12.69
February	..	..	12.00@12.02	12.20
March	12.25	12.01	12.05@12.06	12.25
April	..	..	11.99@	12.23
May	12.24	11.98	11.99@12.00	12.25
June	..	..	11.99@	12.19
July	12.19	11.88	11.93@11.94	12.20
August	12.09	11.79	11.82@11.84	12.08
September	11.54	11.54	11.42@11.43	11.58
October	11.48	11.30	11.32@11.33	11.47
December	11.44	11.32	11.33@11.34	11.47

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was inactive during the first part of the day, and while prices showed slight declines, the undertone was steady, owing to the firmness in lard and in the absence of heavy selling pressure. Late in the session offerings increased materially. It was believed that refiners were again selling against increased offerings of crude oil, and prices declined sharply with renewed liquidation. The close was at a net decline of 2 to 8 points.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.10@6.80	6.13
January	..	..	6.12@6.15	6.15
February	..	..	6.08@6.11	6.12
March	6.13	6.10	6.10@6.12	6.15
April	..	..	6.10@6.13	6.16
May	6.20	6.14	6.14@6.16	6.21
June	..	..	6.15@6.17	6.20
July	6.27	6.23	6.22@6.23	6.28
August	..	..	6.22@6.28	6.30

COFFEE.

The feature of the day was the announcement of this year's valorization sale. The committee stated that the total, 931,000 bags of Rio and Santos, held in the United States had been sold and either distributed or was in the course of distribution among seventy-eight buyers in twenty States. It also announced that 800,000 bags willl be sold in Europe, including 100,000 in Havre and Marseilles, 120,000 in Hamburg and Bremen, 80,000 in Rotterdam, 40,000 in Antwerp, and 10,000 in Trieste.

First prices were 5 to 6 points lower, but a better feeling soon developed, and the market closed steady, unchanged, to 3 points net higher. Total sales, 29,500 bags. Havre was unchanged to ¼ franc higher, Hamburg was unchanged to ⅛ pfennig up, Rio and Santos were unchanged. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were steady, unchanged.

Spot coffee, 15⅝c for Rio 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	13.20@13.22	13.20
February	..	..	13.30@13.32	13.29
March	13.48	13.45	13.47@13.49	13.47
April	..	..	13.60@13.62	13.60
May	13.75	13.68	13.75@13.76	13.74
June	..	..	13.83@13.84	13.80
July	13.90	13.78	13.90@13.91	13.88
August	..	..	13.96@13.97	13.94
September	14.03	13.96	14.02@14.03	14.02
October	..	..	14.00@14.02	14.00
November	..	..	13.95@13.96	13.98
December	13.89	13.86	13.96@13.98	13.96

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 34¼@35c; firsts, 31@33½c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds, 26@27c; held, extras, 32½@33c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds, 25@27c; State, dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 22@26c; process, extras, 26¼@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; factory, held, 22@24c; current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds 21½@22c; thirds, 19@21c; packing stock, held, 20@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; No. 3, 18@20c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 17¾@18c; white, 17¾@18c; colored, average fancy, 17¼@17½c; white, 17¼@17½c; lower grades, 16½@17c; Winter, colored, specials, (not green,) 16½@17c; white, (not green,) 16½@17c; colored, average run, (green,) 16c; white, average run, (green,) 16c; poor, 14½@15½c; Daisies, held, best, 18c; State, skims, held, specials, 14@14½c; fair to choice, 12@13½c; choice, 10@12c; poor to fair, 7@9c; full skims, 2@6c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 25@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds and lower grades, 21@22c; held, fresh, average best, 20@21c; poor to fair, 18@19c; fresh gathered, dirties, 17@18c; checks, 15@16c; refrigerator, firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 12@17½c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 32@33c; selected whites, defective in size or quality, 29@32c; Western, gathered whites, 26@32c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery browns, 27@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@26c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for beef cuts in New York City:

Ribs, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; loins, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; rounds, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9½c; chucks, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 9c.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was steady yesterday, fairly active and unchanged, with fine granulated still at $4.55 to $4.60.

The following prices are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of two-pound cartons, half or full size pieces, $7.60@$7.70; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.10@$7.20; Eagle tablets, $5.90; cut loaf, $5.40; crushed, $5.30; Mold A, $4.95; cubes, Eagle five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $4.85; XXXX powdered, $4.75; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $4.70; fruit powdered Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.60; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons of fine granulated, $4.80; Eagle two-pound bags, $4.90; three and one-half pound bags, $4.85; five-pound bags, $4.80; ten-pound bags, $4.75; twenty-five and fifty pound bags and standard granulated, $4.65; fine granulated and diamond A, $4.60; confectioners' A, $4.45; No. 1, $4.35; Nos. 2 to 12 in five-cent ranges, $4.30@$3.80; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $3.75.

At London the beet sugar market was quiet and ¾d off for February, but unchanged for other months, with January and February at 9s 4½d and May at 9s 8¾d.

The Cuban market was steady but quiet and unchanged, with centrifugal at 3.48, muscovado 2.99, and molasses 2.73.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The molasses and syrups market was steady, with moderate business done. Prices were as last quoted.

Quotations.—New Orleans centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@22c; prime, 20@24c; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

RICE.—The rice market was fairly active. Prices were unchanged, with the tone steady at primary points.

Quotations—Screenings, 4@4¼; ordinary, 4½@4¾; fair, 4¾@5; good ordinary, 5@5¼; prime, 5¼@5½; choice, 5½@5¾; head Japan, 4½@5c; Patna, 6¾@7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was inactive, owing to the decline in wheat. This encouraged buyers to hold off for lower prices, though the mills were evidently not disposed to offer concessions.

The following prices are quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.75@$5.10; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.65; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.05@$4.20; Kansas straights, $4.15@$4.20; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.60@$3.85; choice to fancy, $3.90@$4. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.85 asked, per 100 pounds. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $3.15. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.35; coarse, $1.25@$1.30; FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $24; standard middling, $24; flour, $27; red dog, $28.50; bran, $23, bulk; $24.50, sacks; middling, $24.50@$29; red dog, $30.50; hominy chop, $21, bulk; $22.25, sacks; oilmeal, $33 @$33.

OIL.—Linseed oil was quiet and unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at recent prices.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.50, bulk $4.80; standard white cases, New York and Philadelphia, $10.80; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.50, bulk $5.80; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.80. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 47@48c; out-of-town, raw, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet yesterday, but a shade higher. Resin and tar were steady and unchanged.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine, bbls., 48c. Tar—$6@$6.75. Resin—Common to good, strained, $5.70; B, D, E, and F, $5.95; G, $6; H, $6.05; I, $6.25; K, $7.10; M, $7.75; N, $8.85; W G, $8.90, and W W, $9.15.

TO CUT $1,800,000 MELON.

Pacific Mills Will Issue Ten New Shares for One of Old Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—The Pacific Mills declared to-day a dividend of 3 per cent. on the outstanding capital of $9,000,000. The time limit for subscriptions to new stock has just expired. Payments on subscriptions must be made by March 1, when the new permanent stock certificates are to be issued.

It is said that the "melon" to be distributed among the shareholders will be some $1,800,000, each receiving for every share of old stock ten shares of new, and the right to subscribe to additional new shares at par.

$51,000 for a Stock Exchange Seat.

The amendment to the constitution of the Stock Exchange changing the time and method of choosing a Nominating Committee, which was approved by the Governing Committee on Jan. 8, was declared adopted yesterday as the result of the votes of the members of the Exchange. The seat of Drayton Burrill was posted yesterday for transfer to Arthur N. Peck. The price was $51,000, a decline of $2,000 from the last sale.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined:

1913.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Jan. 6.	91.06	90.09	90.57	90.18	—.42
Jan. 7.	90.89	90.43	90.62	90.71	+.53
Jan. 8.	91.04	90.65	90.84	90.83	+.12
Jan. 9.	91.41	90.86	91.13	91.23	+.40
Jan. 10.	91.20	90.86	91.03	91.00	—.23
Jan. 11.	90.92	90.58	90.75	90.69	—.31
Jan. 13.	90.17	89.17	89.67	89.23	—1.46
Jan. 14.	89.63	88.45	89.04	88.57	—.66
Jan. 15.	88.98	88.25	88.61	88.74	+.17
Jan. 16.	89.14	88.59	88.86	88.87	+.13

INDUSTRIALS.

Jan. 6.	66.41	65.73	66.07	65.77	—.34
Jan. 7.	66.22	65.68	65.95	65.98	+.21
Jan. 8.	66.80	66.13	66.46	66.27	+.29
Jan. 9.	66.79	66.19	66.49	66.61	+.34
Jan. 10.	66.40	66.04	66.22	66.15	—.46
Jan. 11.	66.04	65.62	65.83	65.71	—.44
Jan. 13.	65.61	64.04	64.82	64.10	—1.61
Jan. 14.	64.03	62.75	63.39	62.02	—1.18
Jan. 15.	63.50	62.61	62.95	63.01	+.09
Jan. 16.	63.64	62.72	63.18	63.14	+.13

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Jan. 6.	78.73	77.91	78.32	77.97	—.38
Jan. 7.	78.51	78.06	78.28	78.34	+.37
Jan. 8.	78.92	78.39	78.65	78.55	+.21
Jan. 9.	79.10	78.52	78.81	78.92	+.37
Jan. 10.	78.80	78.45	78.62	78.57	—.35
Jan. 11.	78.48	78.10	78.29	78.20	—.37
Jan. 13.	77.89	76.60	77.24	76.66	—1.54
Jan. 14.	76.83	75.80	76.21	75.74	—.92
Jan. 15.	76.14	75.43	75.78	75.87	+.13
Jan. 16.	76.39	75.65	76.02	76.00	+.13

This Year's Range to Date.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	90.68	91.41 Jan. 9	88.25 Jan. 15	88.87
Industrials	66.76	67.08 Jan. 2	62.61 Jan. 15	63.14
Comb. aver.	78.72	79.10 Jan. 9	75.43 Jan. 15	76.00

January Range in 1911 and 1912.

RAILROADS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1912....	91.43	92.44 Jan. 3	89.19 Jan. 31	90.11
1911....	91.79	96.07 Jan. 31	91.79 Jan. 3	95.96

INDUSTRIALS.

1912....	64.00	64.89 Jan. 2	62.13 Jan. 31	63.13
1911....	62.95	66.14 Jan. 31	62.95 Jan. 3	66.02

COMBINED 50 STOCKS.

1912....	77.51	78.63 Jan. 3	77.66 Jan. 31	75.77
1911....	77.37	81.10 Jan. 31	77.37 Jan. 3	80.59

Year's Range in 1912.

	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Oct. 4.	Low. Dec. 16.	Last. Dec. 31.
Railroads	91.43	97.28	88.39	90.27
	Jan. 2.	Sep. 30.	Feb. 1.	Dec. 31.
Industrial	64.00

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Slow Forward Movement Checked by Afternoon Decline—Copper Sells Lower.

A further slight gain was made in the general level of prices yesterday notwithstanding a reaction in the last hour, which brought net declines to some of the leading issues. In this latter movement the influence of the changed copper situation again played a part. The price of the metal has gone another half-cent lower, making a decline of a full cent a pound from the 17¾c level at which the market was so long held by the principal producers. Several of the copper shares were among those which went counter to the general movement of the day. This was perhaps the chief feature of a day's trading, which represented more than anything else the lack of any pronounced influence after the general decline which ended the day before yesterday.

Our recent exports of gold to France have served to bring into relief the marked difference between our own money position since the beginning of the year and that which prevails in the French market. There discount rates cling very close to the 4 per cent. bank rate, an abnormally high rate for the Bank of France, and there are indications that the money withdrawn from circulation in that country is not yet finding its way back into the channels of trade. Yesterday's statement of the Bank of France showed not a gain but a loss in cash. Such a showing at this season helps to explain both the relatively high discount rate in the Paris market and the willingness of the Bank of France to encourage gold imports from New York by allowances sufficient to overcome the barriers which were offered by the exchange position when this French importation was begun. The Bank of England, on the other hand, showed yesterday a large advance in the percentage of its reserve. The bank gained gold to the extent of over $9,000,000 and reduced its loans at the same time. It would appear that tendencies are at work in the English market which will a little later facilitate the large amount of financing which will have to be provided for there.

The negotiations in the Union Pacific matter moved yesterday into channels wherein they promised to run somewhat more smoothly than during the last day or two. It is understood that a pretty definite idea has been formed by the Union Pacific interests of the manner in which they can dispose of the Southern Pacific stock which will be left after the proposed acquisition of the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific. The problems immediately connected with the transfer of the Central Pacific—they include the opposition of some important Southern Pacific interest to any sale of the Central Pacific—have not yet been overcome, but it has come to be widely believed that the plan eventually adopted will include the sale of the Central Pacific main line to the Union Pacific. The negotiations seemed yesterday to be narrowing down to a somewhat more clearly defined compass, and in this fact was found an indication that an agreement among all concerned, at least upon the broad outlines of a plan, might be reached without over-much delay.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, and 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5 per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $451,484,699; balances, $23,587,983; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,215,870.

The local banks have gained $4,591,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4½@4 9-16 per cent. for short bills and 4 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 4 per cent., and Berlin, 4⅝ per cent. Money was 3@3½ per cent. in London and 4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 18 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 47½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8770; demand, $4.8720.
Paris—Cable, 5.16¼ less 1-64; check, 5.16⅛ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95 5-16; check, 95 3-16.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅝; check, 5.19⅝ less 3-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.84; check, 40.29.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 plus 1-32; check, 5.29 less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.83; 90 days, $4.8110.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.82¾; 90 days, $4.80¾.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94¼; 90 days, 93⅞ plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 30c premium; St. Paul, 55c premium; San Francisco, 60c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c premium.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr., 1912	100	100¼	4.10
Am. Locomo...	5	Oct., 1913	99⅛	100¼	4.62
Am. Locomo...	5	Oct., 1914	99¼	100	5.00
Ann Arbor.....	5	May, 1913	97⅝	98⅞	8.50
Austrian Govt.	4½	Jul. '14-'15	97⅝	98	5.90
Balt. & Ohio..	4½	June, 1913	99⅞	100⅛	4.20
B'klyn R. T..	5	July, 1918	97	97⅛	5.60
Ches. & Ohio..	4½	June, 1914	99¼	99⅜	4.85
Chi. & Alton..	5	Mar.15,'13	99¼	100	5.00
Chi. El. Rys..	5	July, 1914	98¼	98⅝	6.00
C., H. & D. Ry.	4	July, 1913	99⅝	99⅞	4.25
Erie Railroad..	6	Apr. 8, '14	100⅝	101⅛	5.60
Erie R. R.....	5	Oct., 1914	99¼	100	5.00
Erie R. R.....	5	Apr., 1915	98⅞	99¼	5.40
Gen. Motor Co.	6	Oct. 1915	99	99⅜	6.15
Gen. Rubber ..	4½	July, 1915	97¼	97⅜	5.65
Hocking Val..	4½	Nov., 1913	99⅞	100	4.50
Hudson Cos....	6	Feb., 1913	99⅛	100	6.00
Ill. Central ..	4½	July, 1914	99½	99¾	4.65
Int. & Gt. Nor.	5	Aug., 1914	98⅝	99	5.70
Int. Harvester.	5	Feb.15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
K. C. R. & L..	5	May, 1913	88	89½	26.00
K. C. R. & L..	6	Sep., 1912	88	91	....
Lack. Steel....	5	Mar., 1915	94¼	94⅝	7.60
Maine Central.	4	Mar.15,'13	99⅜	100	4.00
Met. St. R. of Kan City.....	5	May, 1913	94	97	14.00
Mex. M. Com..	4½	Sep., 1913	97¼	98½	7.80
Mich. Central.	4	Mar., 1913	99⅝	100	4.00
Minn. & St. L..	5	Feb. 1913	99¾	100	5.00
Mo., K. & T...	5	May, 1913	99⅞	100¼	4.50
Mo. Pacific....	5	June, 1914	97⅜	97⅝	6.80
Mont. T. & P..	6	Apr., 1915	98½	100¼	5.80
Nat. R. of Mex.	4½	June, 1913	98	99	7.50
N. Y. Central..	4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	100¼	4.45
N. Y. Central..	4½	May, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	4.60
N.Y.,N.H.&H...	5	Dec., 1913	100	100¼	4.87
St. L. & S. F..	5	June, 1913	99½	100	5.00
St. L. & S. F..	6	Sept., 1914	99¾	100	6.00
Southern Rwy..	5	Feb., 1913	99⅞	100¼	4.00
Sulz. & Sons...	6	June, 1916	99	99⅞	6.10
U. S. Sm. R. M.	5	Aug., 1914	98	99¼	5.30
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99⅜	100¼	5.90
West. E. & M..	5	July, 1913	99¾	100¼	4.00
West. E. & M..	6	Aug., 1913	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Western Md....	5	July, 1915	97	98½	5.80

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s...May, 1957, inter..	105⅛	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
4½s...Nov., 1957, inter..	105⅛	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
4½s...May, 1917, inter..	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
4½s...Nov., 1917, inter..	101⅜	....	101⅜	....
4½s...Mar., 30-60, inter.	100⅜	....	100⅜	100⅝
4½s...Mar., 1962, inter..	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4½s...Sept., 1960, inter.	99⅞	100	99⅜	100
4s ...May, 1959, inter..	96½	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
4s ...Nov., 1958, inter..	96½	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
4s ...May, 1957, inter..	96½	97	96½	97
4s ...Nov., 1956, reg..	95½	96¼	95⅜	96¼
4s ...Nov., 1955, reg..	95⅜	96¼	95⅜	96¼
4s ...Nov., 1936, reg..	95	96½	95	96½
4s ...1918-10, inter ..	98¼	100	98¼	100
3½s...Nov., 1954-55, int.	84¾	85¾	84½	85¼
3½s...May, 1954, coup..	84¾	85¾	84⅝	85½
3½s...1950-54, reg.....	84¾	85¾	84¼	85¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Railroads and Their Employes.

There is a general agreement among railroad executives that the firemen have a better right to an increase in wages than any other class of employes. "The fireman," said one President who worked up from a fireman's job himself, "sells his daily strength. If we are going to increase the number of pounds of coal, his back and arms must lift by adopting bigger locomotives it is only fair that we increase his pay." The road offered to give the men an increase on the plan followed by the arbitration board in the case of the engineers, but the firemen think they should have more than that and the matter was likely to lead to another investigation and arbitration verdict. After taking care of the firemen, however, the roads in the East propose to serve notice on the other unions that it is time to call a halt in the matter of steady advances in wages. The Pennsylvania has already received notice from its trainmen and conductors of a desire on their part for another wage increase. A 10 per cent. increase was granted them in 1910, and they found the enforcement of their demands such an easy matter that some of the men think they have been unnecessarily backward in holding off so long in coming back for more.

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The Other Side of the Street.

The fringe of lower Manhattan Island offers a sharp contrast to the financial district which it surrounds. Within a block or two of the skyscrapers which mark the outer edge of the Wall Street settlement, are quaint old warehouses which have stood for years, undisturbed in the changes which have made a new city out of most of the island. The only improvement witnessed by some of the narrow streets running to East River in half a century has been the entrance of the elevated, and some of the oldest clerks are still discussing that as an innovation. A visitor, looking for a leading merchant in coffee, or tobacco, or sugar, may have to feel his way through a dark hallway leading to a flight of wooden stairs. At the top of the stairs is a ground glass door with a thin film of dust almost concealing the name painted across the panel. On the other side of the door there is usually a glass and wood partition, through the small windows of which the visitor can see a dingy, ill-lighted room with old fashioned high desks removed by a few feet from a big barrel stove. One almost expects to see tallow dips used for illumination, but in this respect he will be disappointed. Most of the offices are lighted by gas.

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Yesterday's Dealings.

Not only did the volume of sales show a considerable falling off in yesterday's session, but there was a sharp contraction in the length of the stock list. Many issues which are quite active in a broad market were not dealt in at all yesterday. None of the issues whose initials entitle them to a place between Nevada Consolidated and Northern Pacific, occupying places near the head and tail of the N's, were quoted yesterday. New York Central, New York, Ontario & Western, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, Air Brake, Norfolk & Western, North American and various others were neglected.

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Possible Hitch in McAdoo Plan.

Dissatisfaction expressed by some of the holders of the preferred stock of the Hudson & Manhattan Company, over the proposed reorganization may halt the attempt to put the Hudson Companies on a new financial basis. It was reported yesterday that some of the preferred shareholders were agitating the formation of a protective committee to make a fight on the ground that it was not fair to assess the preferred on the same basis as the common. The preferred dividend is not cumulative, but as the holders have not received any dividends since the stock was issued they feel that they should get something in the way of bonds or new stock to make up for the 80 per cent. in dividends which they would have had if the McAdoo Company had been more prosperous. There is such a small amount of preferred stock outstanding, less than $3,000,000 outside of the Hudson Companies' Treasury, that no action by the holders is likely to interfere long with the carrying out of the general feature of the readjustment plan.

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A Welcome Thirteen.

The advance which occurred in the stock market on Tuesday favored the railroad issues more than the industrials, but the combined average price of 25 leading stocks of each class showed a net gain for the day of .13. Yesterday the average price of the railroads advanced .13 and of the industrials, .13, so that the combined average just repeated its gain of the day before.

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Copper Stocks Decrease.

The fortnightly statistics on copper show that English and French stocks of copper on Jan. 15 decreased 1,275 tons, while the supplies afloat decreased 100 tons, making a total decrease in the visible supply of 1,375 tons to 89,514 tons, as against 40,889 tons on Dec. 31. A year ago supplies totaled 55,750 tons. The copper market here continued to show unsettlement yesterday, but there were indications that prices would become uniform again in the near future. In the London market the discovery that the visible supply had decreased was followed by a recovery in the price of standard copper, and consumers were more disposed to buy electrolytic.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 29 1-16d, and unchanged in New York, at 63¼c per ounce.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction com....	410	*420
American Light & Traction pf.....	107	*110
Adirondack Electric Power com....	19	21
Adirondack Electric Power pf.....	60	63
American Gas & Electric com.....	84	88
American Gas & Electric pf.....	45	*47
American Power & Light com.....	65	68
American Power & Light pf.....	83	86
American Public Utilities com.....	63	66
American Public Utilities pf.....	77	80
Appalachian Power Company.....	23½	24
Appalachian Power Company pf....	74½	75½
Cities Service com.....	110	*113
Cities Service pf.....	88	*90
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com....	68	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.....	89½	*91½
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s....	93	95
Electric Bond and Share pf.....	99¾	101
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	74½	*77
Empire District Electric 5s.....	84	88
Empire District Electric pf.....	..	83
Federal Light & Traction com.....	28	32
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	81	84
Federal Utilities Incorp. com.....	..	47
Federal Utilities Incorp. pf.....	..	78
Gas & Electric Securities com.....	130	150
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	30	35
Montana Power	48	49
Montana Power pf.....	100	101½
Northern States Power com.....	25	28
Northern States Power pf.....	84	86
Ozark Power & Water Co. com.....	52	54
Pacific Gas & Electric com.....	60	61
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com.....	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	79	81
Standard Gas & Electric com.....	22¾	23
Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	50	51
Tennessee Ry., L. & P. Co.....	22¾	24
Tennessee Ry., L. & P. Co. pf.....	76½	77¼
United Light & Rys. com.....	79	..
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	82	84
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	74	76
Western Power com.....	20	25
Western Power pf.....	48	52
United Utilities Co.....	37	40
United Utilities Co. pf.....	100	102½
Utilities Improvement Co. com....	59	61
Utilities Improvement Co. pf.....	75	77
Union Railway, Gas & E. com.....	60	62
Union Railway, Gas & E. pf.....	88	90

*Ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

With the Exception of Standard Oil, Curb Issues Move Narrowly on Lessened Dealings.

Little significance attached to the fluctuations on the outside security market, and trading was on a considerably reduced scale from the earlier days of the week. Standard Oil was somewhat of an exception as it covered a range of 6 points, but the amount of shares dealt in was only 175. At the close sales were made at 426, which represented a loss of 4 points from the final price of Wednesday. United Cigar Stores closed with a gan of ⅞ at 106¾. Tobacco Products preferred was practically neglected, only a small lot coming on the market. In the mining list changes were small, with copper issues maintaining their slightly improved tone. Heavy trading in American Telephone & Telegraph and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s marked the bond department.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,000	Am.T. & T. rts.	⅞	⅞	25-32	13-16
2,000	Br.-Am. Tob...	24⅝	24⅝	24	24
200	Emer.-Brant....	66	66½	66	66½
200	Houston Oil....	18½	18½	18½	18½
650	Pne. Sm. & Rfg	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
175	St. O. of N. J..	430	432	426	426
50	Tob. Prod. pf..	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,500	U. C. S. Co. of Am	105⅝	106⅜	105⅜	106⅜
2,100	U. S. Hair pf..	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
143	Willys Overland	72⅜	73	72¾	73

MINING STOCKS.

500	Al. G. M., w. i.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
4,000	Braden Copper.	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9
40	Buffalo Mines..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,000	C. O. D. Con.	7	8	7	8
1,000	Dia. Bl. Butte.	5	5	5	5
1,700	El Paso Con....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
700	Florence	41	42	41	42
400	Giroux Mining..	3½	3½	3½	3½
700	Gold Hill	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
400	Greene-Can	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜
*300	Greenwater	6	6	6	6
1,200	La Rose Cons..	2⅜	2⅜	2 11-16	2 11-16
300	Mason Valley..	8½	9	8¼	8½
2,000	McKinley-Dar..	2	2	2	2
3,200	Nevada Hills..	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
100	Nipissing Mines	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Stewart	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
500	Tonopah Mining	6	6	6	6
200	Tonopah Ext...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10,500	Tonopah Merger	88	91	88	90
1,100	Tularosa	15-16	1	13-16	1
1,500	West End Cons.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	*Wett. Bil. M.	16	16	15	15

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING CO.'S

2,000	Goldfield Mid..	7	7	7	7
200	Lt. Crk-G. D.	3	3	3	3
1,700	*Mut. M. & D.	60	61	59	60
1,900	*N. J. M. Co..	17	17	16	17

BONDS.

$300,000	A. T.&T. 4½s	104⅜	104⅜	104	104⅛
100,000	B.&O.con.4½s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97
16,000	Brad. Cop. 6s	174	183	174	183
40,000	B.R.T.5% nts.	97	97	97	97
40,000	Can. S. 5s w.i.	107	107¼	107	107⅛
11,000	Chi. El. 5s....	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
15,000	Mason Val. 6s	99	99	92	92
25,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960, 99 15-16	99	15-16	99	15-16
15,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 15. Bid.	Asked.
Allied Securities Co....	83	85	83	85
Am. Writing Paper....	2	3	2	3
A., G. & W. I. pf.....	11	12	11	12
Bay State Gas.....	½	9-16	½	9-16
Borden's Cond. Milk...109		120½	110	123
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.109		107½	106	107½
Brown Shoe	57	58	57	58
Brown Shoe pf.....	98	100	98	100
Con. Rubber Tire.....	14	16	14	16
Con. Rubber Tire pf..	60	70	60	70
Emerson-Brant. pf....	97½	99½	99	99½
Havana Tobacco	6	8	4	6
Havana Tobacco pf....	8	15	8	15
Houston Oil pf.....	65	69	65	69
Inter. Rubber t. c....	8½	10	8¼	10
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co..220		230	222	228
McAndrews & Forbes.198		200	198	200
McAndrews & F. pf....	101	103	102	103
Manhattan Shirt Co....	52	68	52	68
Manhattan Shirt Co. pf.101		103	102	103
Manhattan Transit ..1 1-16		1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16
Marconi of Am., new..	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Mays Oil	18	20	18	20
New York Trans.....	5	6	5	6
Oil Fields of Mexico..	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Otis Elevator	76	78	76	78
Otis Elevator pf.....	99	102	99	102
Penn. Textile	24	25	24	25
Standard Oil, old.....	1150	1205	1150	1205
Tobacco Products....	120	140	120	140
Un. C. S. Co. of A. pf.117		118	116½	118
U. S. Hair.....	7½	7½	7¾	8½
U. S. L. & H., new....	11½	12½	11½	12½
U. S. L. & H. pf., new.	75	77	75	77
Willys Overland pf....	99	100	99	100

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Consolidated..	42	45	42	44
*Big Four.....	80	82	80	82
British Col. Copper....	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Butte-New York.....	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Con. Ariz. Smelt.....	7-16	½	7-16	½
Davis-Daly Cop.....	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
First National.....	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Kerr Lake	2 11-16	2 13-16	2⅝	2⅝
Mines of America.....	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
Ohio Copper	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
Pacific Smelters	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
South Utah M. & S..	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Tri-Bullion	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Tuolumne Copper	3	3¼	3	3½
United Copper.....	¾	1½	¾	1½
United Copper pf.....	6	12	6	12
Yukon Gold Mines....	3	3⅛	3	3¼

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COS.

Chesterfield Copper	8	9	8	9
South Live Oak.....	1¼	2½	1¼	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 7s, old..180		185	170	175
Braden Copper 7s, new..180		185	170	175
N. Y., N. H. & H. 5% notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Western Pacific 5s....	86¼	86¾	86½	86¾

*Sells cents per share.
Note: Not reported Wednesday, 200 Houston Oil at 18.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	16½	18
Atlantic Refining	670	675	670	675
Borne-Scrymser	225	250	225	250
Buckeye Pipe Line.....	170	172	170	172
Chesebrough Mfg.....	625	650	625	650
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	1650	1700	1600	1700
Crescent Pipe Line....	60	63	60	63
Cumberland Pipe Line..	60	70	60	70
Eureka Pipe Line.....	870	880	870	880
Galena-Signal Oil....	135	140	135	140
Galena-Signal Oil pf...	805	810	295	805
Indiana Pipe Lines	140	145	140	145
National Transit	47	48	47	48
New York Transit.....	850	855	850	855
Northern Pipe Line....	110	115	110	115
Ohio Oil	125	128	125	128
Prairie Oil and Gas....	332	335	332	335
Solar Refining	640	650	600	615
Southern Pipe Line....	255	260	255	260
South Penn. Oil	860	870	860	870
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	160	165	160	165
Standard Oil (Cal.)....	180	185	180	185
Standard Oil (Ind.)....	840	845	840	845
Standard Oil (Kan.)....	460	475	460	475
Standard Oil (Ky.)....	865	875	865	875
Standard Oil (Neb.)....	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)....	423	428	427	430
Standard Oil (N. Y.)..660		670	660	670
Standard Oil (Ohio)....280		290	290	295
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	745	775	745	775
Swan & Finch	225	240	225	240
Union Tank Line.....	70	72	71	74
Vacuum Oil	178	182	178	182
Washington Oil	34	37	34	37
Waters-Pierce	1400	1500	1400	1700

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Jan. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 15. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¼
Conley Foil	220	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	190	180	190
J. S. Young	178	185	175	180
MacAndrews & Forbes.	192	200	192	198
F. R.-Am. Tob., ex div.	255	265	255	270
P.R.-Am.Tob.,6% scrip.	155	170	150	170
R. J. Reynolds	255	270	255	265
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf...	95	95½	94½	95
United Cigar Stores....	106¼	106¾	105¾	106
United Cigar Stores pf.	116	117	115	118

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet, with copper quoted nominally. Tin was easier, 25 tons of spot delivery selling at 50.87½.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Stand. Copper—	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	15.50	..	15.50	16.50
January	16.12½	16.50	15.50	16.25
February	15.50	16.50	15.50	16.25
March	15.62½	16.50	15.50	16.25
April	15.62½	16.50	15.50	16.00
Lead	4.25	4.37½	4.25	4.37½
Spelter	7.25	7.40	7.25	7.40
Tin	50.90	51.00	51.00	51.25

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final figures make comparison with Wednesday's closing quotations:

	Thursday. £ s. d.	Wed'day. £ s. d.
Copper, spot.....	T1 0 0	70 10 0
Copper, futures.....	71 12 6	70 17 6
Pig tin, spot.....	228 5 0	229 0 0
Pig tin, futures.....	226 10 0	227 0 0

The market finished firm. Spanish pig lead, £16 15s, down 2s 6d; spelter, £26, down 2s 6d. Cleveland warrants, 65s 7½d, down 3d.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.03	.04	Julia	.02	.03
Alpha Con.....	.01	.02	Justice	.02	.03
Andes	.02	.03	Kentucky Con.....	.02	.03
Belcher	.20	.21	Mexican	.97	.98
Best & Belcher	.03	.04	Occidental Con.....	.70	.80
Bullion	.01	.02	Ophir	.09	.10
Caledonia	.75	.80	Overman	.40	.45
Challenge Con.....	.04	.05	Potosi	.01	.02
Chollar	.01	.02	Savage	.03	.04
Confidence	.18	.20	Sag Belcher .....

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STANDARD OIL

BUY O SELL

50 Atlantic Refining	20 Buckeye Pipe Line
50 Crescent Pipe Line	10 New York Transit
25 Indiana Pipe Line	20 Ohio Oil
10 Northern Pipe Line	2 Solar Refining
5 S. O. of Kansas	10 South Penn Oil
5 S. O. of Kentucky	50 S. O. of California
5 S. O. of New York	5 Swan & Finch

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TWO QUIT NEW HAVEN ROAD.

A. May and G. M. Miller Are Succeeded by M. F. Plant and L. Minot.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—Augustus May of Bridgeport and George Macculloch Miller of New York City resigned to-day as Directors of the New Haven Railroad, and as their successors, Morton F. Plant of New London and Lawrence Minot of Boston were chosen. No hint of the retirement of Messrs. May and Miller had been given.

They have been Directors of the railroad for some twenty years. Mr. May having also been Treasurer most of that time. Mr. Minot is a Boston capitalist. Mr. Plant has been hostile to the New Haven Railroad in his capacity as a Director of railroad and steamship lines in Florida and Canada. He is a Director in several express companies, and two years ago furnished capital to build a trolley line from New Haven to Saybrook along the Connecticut shore paralleling the New Haven Railroad.

Now that he become a Director of the New Haven Railroad it is expected that this trolley will become part of the New Haven system.

Only two members of the New Haven's big Board of Directors, J. P. Morgan and William Rockefeller, have served the road as long as Mr. Miller. He celebrated his 80th birthday last May, and his retirement was in accordance with a promise made to his family at that time. His resignation from the Directorates of various subsidiary companies of the New Haven accompanies his retirement from the Mellen road.

B. R. T.'S $40,000,000 OUTLAY.

Col. Williams Tells Commission How It Will Spend It on Subways.

Col. Timothy S. Williams gave the Public Service Commission particulars yesterday of the way in which he intends to distribute the $40,000,000 the company has borrowed for new subways on short term notes. As a contribution of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to the new subways $14,500,000 will be expended, which will include $1,000,000, the estimated cost of the connection between the Canal Street and the Broadway lines, which the company has undertaken to pay for.

Additional tracks will cost $6,500,000, of which $4,500,000 will be applied to the construction of third tracks on the Fulton Street and Broadway lines to East New York, and on the Myrtle Avenue line to Wyckoff Avenue. The rest of the $6,500,000 will go for additional tracks and reconstruction in East New York.

Extensions will take up another $8,000,000, of which half will be spent on the Jamaica line and half on the proposed crosstown line. The Sea Beach line will need $3,102,000, and the Myrtle Avenue connection with the Brighton Beach line $322,000 For the Coney Island terminal and the extension of the Brighton Beach line to Neptune Avenue $4,000,000 will be necessary. Then for the elevation of the Lutheran Cemetery line $576,000 must be provided, and another $1,000,000 is to be spent on the Brighton Beach line and $1,000,000 on the new yards at Thirty-sixth Street. This leaves $1,000,000 for other reconstruction work.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The following companies were incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day:

Waltonia Realty Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan. $150,000. Henry H. Furlow, William W. Bradshaw, J. William Hall, 27 William Street, New York.

Harpoon Sales Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; general merchandise. $250,000. Walter L. Post, Edmond C. Alger, Theodore F. Conrad, 548 Riverside Drive, New York.

J. H. Crabtree & Co. of Manhattan; stocks and bonds. $100,000. John H. Crabtree, Frank Ashe Winchell, Harold Booth, 549 West 122d Street, New York.

Webster-McGowan, Incorporated, of Manhattan; motors, engines, &c. $50.000. G. H. McGowan, William H. Webster, H. F. Monroe, Dyer, 49 Wall Street, New York.

Bergen & Lindeman, Incorporated, of Yonkers; general construction. $50,000. Theodore Lindeman, Katheryne G. Bergen, Charles W. Bergen, 170 Broadway, New York.

Jacob Segal & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan; merchandise and jewelry. $30,000. Jacob Segal, Charles I. Katz, Kate Newman, 268 Broadway, New York.

George H. Cole Supply Company, Incorporated, of Troy; plumbing. $40,000. George H. Cole, Lester F. Cole, James W. Donnelly, 2,140 Third Avenue, Troy.

Enterprise Lumber and Silo Company, Incorporated, of North Tonawanda. $25,000. William H. Griffin, Roy C. Phillips, M. J. Van Slyck, all of North Tonawanda.

Bell & Waring Steam Vehicle Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; automobiles. $25,000. Harry G. Waring, Harvey W. Bell, Howard G. Phillips, 220 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York.

Hotel Shelburne, Incorporated, of Manhattan. $25,000. Louis Fischer, John Wagener, Julius Fischer, all of 987 Eighth Avenue, New York.

Property Purchasers, Incorporated, of Manhattan. $10,000. Clayton E. Bailey, Arba K. Alford, Kenneth K. MacKenzie, 139 North Walnut Street, New York.

Healine Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Elmira; ointment. $10,000. Enoch J. Kelley, Harry M. Swartz, Albert J. Vickery, 401 West Water Street, Elmira.

Lincoln Square Holding Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; realty. $10,000. Benjamin F. Foster, Joseph J. Cunningham, Maud M. Sprague, all of 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Karl Emmy and His Pets, Incorporated, of Manhattan; vaudeville. $10,000. Charles A. Smith, Thomas F. MacMahon, Irving Jaffee, 1,402 Broadway, New York.

Donner-Hall Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; flour and grain. $10,000. Matthew A. Donner, Samuel O. Hall, Marim S. Donner, 105 Roble Street, Buffalo.

Interboro Brewing Company, Incorporated, of Port Ewen, formed by the consolidation of the Consumers Park Brewing Company and the New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company. Capital, $100,000. William Bielenberg, John Gerken, Conrad Kremp, Henry A. Rubino, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

John R. Thompson Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; groceries, restaurants, catering. $10,000. John R. Thompson, Harry M. Henriksen, Frank X. Guyette, 1,129 Broadway, New York.

Erie Holding Corporation of Buffalo; realty. $10,000. Mitchell H. Mark, Moe Mark, Eugene L. Falk, all of Buffalo.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

The Mainland Ice and Coal Company, Pleasantville, $100,000; to deal in ice and coal. Incorporators—A. Frank Stigler, Daniel H. Gray, and Harry H. Postoll.

United Neverslip Horseshoe Pad Company, North Bergen, $500,000; to manufacture horse pads. Incorporators—Jacob M. Ehrlich, John T. Booth, and Daniel Cruice.

The Nickelsburg Brothers Co., Newark, $50,000; to manufacture leather. Incorporators—Siegfried, Max G., and Sidney Nickelsburg.

The Holloware Process Company, Camden, $50,000; mechanical engineers. Incorporators—Joseph A. Lewis, M. G. Ryan, and F. C. Meeter.

Wilson & Fyfe Steamship Company, Jersey City, $75,000; to conduct a general transportation business. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlin, Joseph F. Curtin, and Lynn M. Comstock.

Invader Oil Company, Camden, $250,000; to manufacture oils. Incorporators—F. Stanley Saurman, Frank A. Kuntz, and Frank S. Mozzy.

Carlina Lumber Company, Penns Grove, $100,000; to deal in lumber. Incorporators—H. E. Harding, Charles F. Eggleston, and Frank G. Morris.

National Wine and Cordial Company, Perth Amboy, $50,000; to deal in wines. Incorporators—Hoza Kish, Mary Kish, and Joseph Galaida, Jr.

MORE RUMELY CAPITAL.

Stock Increase from $12,000,000 to $22,000,000 Proposed.

A special meeting of the M. Rumely Company will be held Feb. 15 to act upon the proposal to increase the authorized common stock from $12,000,000 to $22,000,000. President Rumely says:

"As compared with the volume of business of $10,586,585 in 1911, including the sales of the concerns whose assets it purchased, there has been reported during the current year a gross business in excess of $16,000,000, indicating a gain of over 50 per cent.

"After the sales estimates of the Rumely Products Company for 1913 have been reduced 20 per cent., the expected volume of business for the year aggregates $24,000,000. This includes $4,500,000 to $5,000,000 of desirable short-time business, which has been added to the Rumely line in the shape of cream separators, corn shellers, stationary engines, &c."

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Roll Top DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
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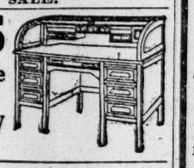
111 FULTON ST.



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American Watch and Diamond Co.
6 MAIDEN LANE. Tel. 5867 Cort. Take elevator.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, perfect condition; up to date, sold at prices which defy competition. Our guarantee, GUARANTEES! Excellent machines rented. THREE MONTHS FOR $4.50. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS All makes, repaired, sold, $10 to $85. Eagle T. Co., 312 Broadway.

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Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.
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Private & classes, at School or Residence.
NATIVE TEACHERS
Write for Rates & Particulars. Tel. Bryant 8598.

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BEGINNING JANUARY 27
DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, COOKING, ETC. BUSINESS COURSE, GYMNASIUM. HARLEM Y. W. C. A., 74 WEST 124TH ST.

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Chiropody is a money-making vocation. An inexpensive course will make you competent. You graduate after a thorough course of didactic, laboratory and clinical training. Catalog T Free.
SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY
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COLLEGE PREPARATORY SUBJECTS A SPECIALTY.
RESIDENT TUTORS SUPPLIED.
WILLIS G. CONANT, Head Master.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.
Eastman School Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
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The Pioneer School for Individual Instruction.
ACCOUNTANCY.
New classes forming. Particulars 23d St. & Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A's. Pace & Pace, 50 Church St.
French lessons by native gentleman, 26; graduate Paris University. Room 402, 503 5th Av.

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20 Years at This Address Means Something.
REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL
915-917-919 EIGHTH AVE. (54TH ST.)
Waltz, two-step, barn dance, schottische and lanciers, all guaranteed in five private and four class lessons for $5; lessons any hour, day or evening, without appointment, with music.
SEND FOR LARGE FREE BOOKLET.
Prof. REMENYI'S COLLEGE OF DANCING, 162 E. 86th (Theatre Bldg.)
Latest Magyar Csardas, Fancy Turkey Trot, and all Society Dances taught quickly, $5. Call.

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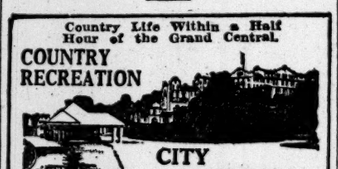
NEW YORK.—Westchester County.

Country Life Within a Half Hour of the Grand Central.
COUNTRY RECREATION



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HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

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HOTEL IROQUOIS
Ocean End South Carolina Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open all winter; private and public baths, elevator to street; game and lounging room; 100 feet of sun parlor; own electric plant; white service. Capacity 350. Special winter rates as low as $10.00 per week. Booklet and menu on request.

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Homelike hotel of high class at popular tariff. Newly built brick at Vermont Ave., near Beach. MACK LATZ & CO.

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Ocean front; American and European Plans. Sea water in all baths. Running water in guest rooms.
A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr. Joel Hillman, Pres.

COME TO ATLANTIC CITY
and enjoy the delights of the Winter at the Seashore combined with the comforts and conveniences of the World's Seaside Metropolis.
HOTEL DENNIS
is always popular on account of its unequaled location and its unobstructed ocean view.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

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Josiah White & Sons Company.

NEW JERSEY—Morristown.

MORRISTOWN INN AND COTTAGE, Morristown, New Jersey; open all the year. Telephone 684-685. James Barber, Proprietor.

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Bermuda means the Hamilton Hotel
absolutely the last word in cuisine and hotel construction, with every modern convenience, comfort and luxury at hand. Sailing, swimming, driving, tennis now at their height.

THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Climate Mild, but not enervating. BERMUDA
PRINCESS HOTEL
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Best location and equipment on the island. Modern service throughout. Grill Room, tiled Swimming Pool, our own fleet of yachts. Superb drives. Saddle riding, golf, tennis, sea bathing. 48 hours from New York. S. S. passage of A. E. Outerbridge & Co., or Sanderson & Son, 22 State St., New York.

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Spend the winter in Bermuda at this superb New Hotel; ideal situation; every convenience and comfort.
For Bookings and Booklets, Resort Bureau, 1,122 Broadway, New York. Phone 1,873 Mad. Sq.

Russia's Secret Plan for Dismembering China
Treaty held for a month till Mongolians could sign a protocol giving special powers to the Czar told
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

College Men for Sleuths Hereafter, Says Burns
Famous detective says detection of crime is a gentleman's job and a patriot's work, with no limit to remuneration. In the College Section of
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

A College of Housekeeping Here in New York
The splendid work by the Teachers' College of Columbia University in training young women to be efficient homekeepers described and illustrated for the College Section of
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Who Should Have The Power of Pardons?
Governors of many States give their views on this question, which is causing so much discussion now in New York,
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Big Problems That Face Gov. Sulzer
An interesting article, telling of the many questions he will have to settle, and forecasting his programme in regard to some needed reforms,
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Roger W. Babson on a General European War
The well-known statistician writes about the Austro-Hungarian situation and its wider ramifications
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

James Huneker Tells of a Musical Anarchist
A characteristic article about Arnold Schoenberg, who has aroused the ire of German critics and the merriment of his audiences,
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Miss Helen Gould's Beautiful "Lyndhurst"
Pictures of this unique estate on the Hudson River, the place chosen for Miss Gould's wedding to Finley J. Shepard, will be printed in the Picture Section of
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Order next Sunday's Times to-day. The Times is always sold out early.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
PRES. GRANT.....Jan. 21, 3 P. M.
KAIS'N AUG. VIC.....Jan. 23, 9 A. M.
*PENNSYLVANIA.....Jan. 30, 1 P. M.
PRES. LINCOLN.....Feb. 6, 9 A. M.
*Hamburg direct, 2d cabin only.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa
S S. HAMBURG (11,000 Tons).Feb. 22, 10 AM
S. S. CINCINNATI (17,000 Tons).Mar. 11, 10 AM
S. S. HAMBURG.....April 5, 9 A. M.
S. S. MOLTKE (12,500 tons).Apr. 19, 8:30 A. M.
*S. S. HAMBURG.....May 20, 9 A. M.
*Omits call at Algiers and Madeira.

NILE SERVICE
By the Superb Steamers of the Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co., leaving CAIRO every Friday.
TOURS from 7 to 22 days.

CRUISES TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN
Scotland, Orkney and Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway.
From Hamburg during June, July, and August by S. S. VICTORIA LUISE, S. S. KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE & S. S. METEOR.

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8 CRUISES from NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS. BOOK NOW.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
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HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
†New Amsterdam.Jan. 21 *Ryndam.Feb. 4
*Noordam.....Jan. 28 *Potsdam.Feb. 11
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
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FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., New York, daily at 5:00 P. M.
Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.
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NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St. 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and CITY OF LOWELL.
NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

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CITIZENS' LINE
TO ALBANY & TROY
One Way, $1.50; Round Trip, $2.50.
Speedy, Palatial Steamers, every evening. Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.,) 6 P. M. No other stop.
Excellent Cuisine and Music.
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Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400.

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Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service
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Fare Reduced: New York and
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Steamships No. Land & No. Star, Leave Pier 18, N. R., Ft. Murray St., Tues., Thurs. & Sats., 5 P. M. Tickets at 290 B'way and at Pier.
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For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, & Kingston and intermediate landings.
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Conducted Tours
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Special Extra
EASTER CRUISE
TO THE
West Indies PANAMA CANAL South America
By the new Triple-Screw Steamer
"LAURENTIC" 14,892 Tons MARCH 12
27 Days $175 and Upward
Ask for Itinerary Book Now

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Philadelphia...Jan. 18 *Oceanic.....Feb. 1
*Majestic.Jan. 25, noon St. Louis.....Feb. 8
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minnet'ka.Jan.18, 1:30 PM Minnehaha..Feb. 8
Minn'polis.Feb. 1, 1:30PM Minne'aska.Feb. 15

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
N. Y.—London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Finland.....Jan. 22 Lapland.....Feb. 5
Vaderland....Jan. 29 Kroonland.....Feb. 12
Cruises to Panama Canal.
West Indies, South America.
"Megantic," Jan. 22, Feb. 22.
"Laurentic," Feb. 8, Mar. 12.
27, 28, and 29 days—$175 and up.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - - 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*Philad'a.Jan. 18, 9:30AM *New York.Feb. 1
Majestic.....Jan. 25, noon Oceanic.....Feb. 8
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic...Jan. 23, noon Baltic.....Feb. 20
Celtic...Feb. 6, noon Celtic.....Mar. 6

Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic.....Feb. 1 Canopic .....Mar. 15
Cruises from New York.
RIVIERA - Italy - EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco.
"ADRIATIC" ☆ "CEDRIC"
The Largest Mediterranean Steamers.
JAN. 21 FEB. 18 MAR. 4
27 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD.
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
The Fastest Steamers in the World
FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL.
Mauretania Jan. 22, 1 A. M. Mar. 5
Lusitania Feb. 12, 1 A. M. Apr. 2
Feb. 26, 1 A. M. Apr. 16
Mar. 26, 1 A. M. May 14
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
CAMPANIA Jan. 29 10 AM April 9, 1 AM CARMANIA Feb.22,10AM Mar.22,10AM CARONIA May 8,10AM May31,10AM
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
ULTONIA FEB. 12. PANNONIA FEB. 27. CARPATHIA MAR. 22.
WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT,
FRANCONIA Jan. 18 CARONIA Jan. 30 Mar. 15
Round the World Trips, $498. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
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Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

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Twin Screw, 14,120 Tons Disp., 8,939 Reg'd
LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMER
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BERMUDA
Magnificent promenade deck of 500 ft. Galleried dining saloon seating all passengers at one time at small tables. Bedsteads throughout instead of berths. Full length mirror in every room. Suites de luxe with private baths. Perfect heating and ventilating arrangements. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Orchestra. Unsurpassed Service and Cuisine. All the latest safety appliances. In touch with Wireless Stations throughout the voyage.
Round Trip, $30 & up. 1st class exclusively
Orotava additional steamer every Tuesday, beginning Feb. 4
Tickets Interchangeable with Quebec S. S. Co.

Fortnightly Sailings to
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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
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Express Sailings Tuesdays
Fast Mail Sailings Saturdays
FOR
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
WINTER CRUISES TO THE
Panama Canal and West Indies
FEB. 20 MARCH 27
By the S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst"
OELRICHS & CO., General Agts.
5 Broadway, N. Y.

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS
By the Quebec S. S. Co.'s new S. S.
GUIANA
from New York JAN. 25, including the beautiful Windward Islands and Demerara.
Cruise of about 28 days.
$130 UP
Later departure Mar. 8.
Bookings for All Cruises to West Indies, South America, etc.
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Lorraine.....Jan. 23 †La Lorraine.....Feb. 13
*La Savoie.....Jan. 30 *La Provence.....Feb. 20
*La Touraine.....Feb. 6 ‡France (new)....Feb. 27
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*Chicago .....Jan. 18
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

Go To Bermuda
BOOK NOW
By "S. S. BERMUDIAN," the ship that brought President-Elect Wilson home in record time of 40 hours. Sails Jan. 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th.
Tickets interchangeable with R. M. S. P. Co.
For full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent.

FRANK C. CLARK'S
Fifteenth Annual Cruise
To THE ORIENT
Duration February 15 to April 27
Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising by the
NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA"
18,200 Tons. Cost $400 up, including Hotels, drives, etc. VISITING: Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc.
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ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Caledonia..Jan. 25, 10 AM California..Feb. 15, 2 PM
Cameronia..Feb. 8, 9 AM Caledonia..Feb. 22, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

BOOK NOW FOR
BERMUDA
"The Land of the Lily and the Rose"
Two Sailings Weekly by large twin-screw Steamships BERMUDIAN of the Quebec S. S. Co. and ARCADIAN of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Luxuriously appointed. Suites de Luxe with private bath. All modern safety appliances. Orchestra, etc. Tickets interchangeable for return passage. Inclusive Rate Tours. Lowest Fares. Booklets, tickets and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON
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FLORIDA
New S. S. LENAPE and other palatial steamers New York DIRECT to JACKSONVILLE
$34.80 WED. SAT. $43.30 TUES. FRI.
Round Trip, including meals and berth; return limit, 6 mos.

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Circle Tours, New York to Galveston, with choice of rail lines returning, including meals and berth on ship, $75.00.
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
ARTHUR W. PYE, Pass. Traffic Manager, Pier 36, North River, N. Y.
City Ticket } 290 Broadway.
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CHOICE ROOMS ON ALL STEAMERS TO
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WEST INDIES
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E. H. LOW AGENT ALL LINES REGULAR RATES. 1123 B'WAY, N. Y. TEL. 1308 Mad. Sq.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. MARTHA WASHINGTON, February 8. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new), May 14. Laura, Alice, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wednesdays. Apply for new sailing list, 1913.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, Feb. 8, Mch. 25 Taormina, Mch. 6
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 21 Vway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE
to Georgia and Florida. G. R. Angevine, G. P. A., 501 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Two Oceans Joined
The time to go to Panama is NOW. The dream of centuries is nearing realization. Soon the water will be let in. Then it will be too late to see the wonders and marvels by which two oceans are joined.
You can enjoy in a luxuriously appointed steamer the 22-Day Cruise to Panama at little more than $6 a day. Indefinite stopover, if you have time. Write for illustrated booklet.
22-Day Cruise every Wednesday from New York, $135.00 and up.
24-Day Cruise every Saturday from New York, $140.00 and up.
Jamaica only and back, $85.50 and up.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
17 Battery Place Tel. 3701 Rector NEW YORK
Or any Steamship or Tourist Agency (35)

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:21|Sun sets...4:50|Moon sets...8:36

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:39	2:50	8:58	9:03
Governors Island	2:55	3:52	9:45	9:33
Hell Gate	4:45	4:42	11:25	11:19

Arrived—Thursday, Jan. 16.

SS C. F. Tietjen, Christiansand, Jan. 5.
SS Craigard, Lisbon, Dec. 24.
SS Clan McBride, Dundee, Dec. 29.
SS Canada Cape, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Jan. 11.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Jan. 13.
SS Argenfels, Boston, Jan. 13.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda, Jan. 14.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 13.
SS Honduras, Pascagoula, Jan. 6.
SS A. Pavan, Progreso, Jan. 9.
SS Nunsuch, Teneriffe, Dec. 31.
SS Canada, Barbados, Jan. 3.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
SS Lumen, Bordeaux, Dec. 28.
SS Yaquez, Cardenas, Jan. 4.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 13.
SS Curityba, Nipe Bay, Jan. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	Jan. 9
Megantic	Liverpool	Jan.
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Dec. 30
Queen Margaret	Glasgow	Dec. 28
Emanuele Acame	Valencia	Dec. 28
Principe di Piemonte	Naples	Dec. 30
Zuiderdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 29
Cemulgee	Galveston	Jan.
Kansas City	Swansea	Dec. 31
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	Jan. 1
Wein	Las Palmas	Jan. 1
Luciline	Rouen	Jan. 4
La Flandre	Ghent	Jan. 4
Monterey	Havana	Jan. 14
El Norte	Galveston	Jan. 11
Zulia	Mayaguez	Jan. 11

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiserin Aug. Victoria	Hamburg	Jan. 7
Mauretania	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Petroleine	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Lux	Barcelona	Dec. 31
Venezia	Gibraltar	Jan. 7
Strathgarry	Shields	Jan. 4
Seyditz	Bremen	Jan. 7
Alamo	Key West	Jan. 14
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 15
Prins Mauritz	St. Marc	Jan. 12

DUE SUNDAY.

Lorraine	Havre	Jan. 11
Caledonia	Glasgow	Jan. 12
Calabria	Leghorn	Dec. 28
Czar	Libau	Jan. 6
Alamo	Galveston	Jan. 18
Brazos	San Juan	Jan. 15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seguranca, Tampico		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Franconia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. E. Friedrich, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Copename, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Panama	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London		1:30 P.M.
Tweeddale, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Canova, Montevideo	6:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Queen Helena, Argentina, Uruguay	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Highburg, Rio Janeiro	6:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Thames, Colon		1:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre		3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Tampico		12:00 M.
S. V. Luckenbach, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

St. Egbert, Montevideo	2:30 A.M	6:00 A.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing at double postage rates.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 16.

SS Megantic, Liverpool to New York, was 300 miles E. at 11:30 A. M.; due 17th, 3 P. M. White Star Line.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 495 miles East at 7:30 A. M.; due 17th, noon. American Line.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen to New York, was 940 miles E. at 7

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Loft Zone Deals Including Fourth Avenue Corner Lease—West Side Sales—Many Tenement Investment — Active Brooklyn and Suburban Market —Many Commercial Leases.

Two midtown loft transactions, one involving a long Fourth Avenue lease, added some activity to the realty market yesterday. The Fourth Avenue deal, which is about to be closed in a few days, it is understood, involves the leasing by the United Cigar Stores Company of the plot on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street from the Robert Goelet estate. The plot is 65 by 95 feet. The lease will cover a long term of years, and the old buildings there will be remodeled, for the present, for business purposes.

The other deal involved the sale of the old four-story dwelling at 24 West Thirty-first Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, by Philip Jeselson, in conjunction with Ames & Co., for Philena C. Smith of Morristown, N. J., to Louis Auerbach. The Thirty-first Street house covers a plot 25 by 98.9. In part payment Mr. Auerbach gives the three-story dwelling at 1,228 Madison Avenue, on the west side, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, on lot 18.9 by 75.

Fort Washington Apartment Deal.

John Kirkpatrick & Co. have sold for the Bright Realty Company to a client of William H. Matthews & Co. the Bright, a six-story elevator apartment house at 555 West 170th Street, on plot 75 by 100. It adjoins the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue.

Republican Club Home Sold.

The former home of the West Side Republican Club, at 2,307 Broadway, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets, has been sold to an investor by Frederick P. Forster. The plot is 32.6 by 137. The property was reported sold a short time ago, but the deal was never closed. Earle & Calhoun were the brokers.

Builder Buys in Kingsbridge.

A large plot in the Marble Hill section of Kingsbridge has been purchased by a builder from Peter J. Shields. The property is on the northwest corner of Kingsbridge Avenue and 228 Street, being 91 feet on the avenue by 125 on the street. It is opposite the old bridge across Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The Deane Realty Company acted as the brokers in the transaction, and has secured a building loan for the buyer, who will improve the plot with three five-story apartment houses.

Harlem Residence Sold.

Shaw & Co. have sold 152 West 120th Street, a three-story and brownstone dwelling, 16.8 by 50 by 100.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Albert B. Ashforth has sold for R. P. Fairlamb, to Mary M. O'Loughlin, the five-story apartment on lot 25 by 100, at 110 East Eighty-third Street. This property is 125 feet east of Park Avenue.

Charles Jacobson has sold 3 West 114th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11, adjoining the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue.

Ward B. Belknap has sold for George H. Coutts, the five-story tenement, 227 East Ninety-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 100.11, to an investor, a client of Bernard H. Levy.

Maurice Cross has purchased from Pauline Evert 320½ West Fortieth Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9. This is the first sale of the property in twenty-five years. Mr. Cross is the owner of 314 to 320, adjoining, and contemplates erecting a twelve-story mercantile building in the near future on the combined site.

The five-story apartment house, 201 East Sixty-sixth Street, on the northeast corner of Third Avenue on a plot 40 by 100 has been sold by Jacob Ballak to N. Heidelburg. In part payment the buyer gave 3,706, 3,708 and 3,710 Third Avenue.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Ferguson Brothers & Forshay have resold to Wolfe & Levoy 732 East 152d Street, a five-story apartment house, with three stores, on plot 50 by 91, located 104 feet east of Jackson Avenue. In part payment the purchasers gave 59 West 105th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100. Arnold Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction.

The 152d Street property, together with 406 East 160th Street and 540 and 542 West 159th Street was taken in exchange recently by Ferguson Brothers & Forshay for the I. Victor Hall apartment house. The present deal completes the resale of the three properties.

Brooklyn Houses for Great Neck Estate.

Louis Cowan has sold for a client, to the Plainfield Estates, a country estate at Great Neck, L. I., covering a block front on First Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets. In part payment the buyer gives two Brooklyn residences, each three stories in heighth at 2,660 and 2,666 Bedford Avenue, each on plot 50 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Victor A. Harder has sold his residence on the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Carroll Street to Alvin E. Ivie for occupancy. This dwelling, which is considered one of the show houses of the section, was built by Thomas Adams, the chewing gum manufacturer in 1890 and occupied by him until 1899 when it was purchased by the present seller. Burrill Brothers were the brokers in the sale.

Charles W. Seitz has sold 195 Schermerhorn Street, northwest corner of Hoyt Street, a three-story and basement frame dwelling with two-story store and loft building, 25 by 100 feet, for Catherine I. Roxbury to an investor. Also 387 Bridge Street, between Fulton and Willoughby Streets, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 100 feet 3 inches, for the Everdell Estate to an investor.

William Reitman has recently sold the four-story apartment, 1311 St. Johns Place, for W. Race to an investor for $22,500; also for E. Kampwith of Kingston, N. Y., the northwest corner of Fort Hamilton Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, Bay Ridge plot 99.5½ by 116.3 with a one-family house for $13,500.

The Jerome Property Corporation has sold the three-story dwelling at 194 St. John's Place to Thomas Dowling, the two-story house at 381 Second Street to Francis Kearney and the three-story residence at 448 Seventh Street for Mrs. L. Kappa to the Prospect Park West Realty Company.

The three-story single flats 249 and 251 South First Street, on a plot 50 by 77, have been sold by Joseph Metzger for a client to Siris & Maltzman.

Long Island.

An acreage deal of over eighty acres at Riverhead has been made by William Reitman who sold this property for E. Quick to an investor. It is located about two miles from the railroad station and the consideration was $15,000.

The Windsor Land & Improvement Co. has sold at Oceanside to B. Woolf and A. C. Miller each a plot 40 by 100 on Perkins Avenue; to F. and J. Dieckhoff a plot 40 by 100 on Merrifield Avenue; to A. C. Miller a plot 40 by 100 on Perkins and Dambiy Avenues; to F. Greenebaum a plot 20 by 100 on Lawson Avenue. The same company sold at Floral, Park to M. Drumm a plot 40 by 100 and to J. Cole a plot 40 by 100 on Geranium Avenue; to P. Doyle a plot 20 by 101, to G. Eschler a plot 60 by 100 and to G. C. Giebler a plot 40 by 100 on Plainfield Avenue; to F. de Berenger and R. Maggoku a plot 50 by 100 on Daisy Avenue; to A. Loughlin a plot 40 by 124 on Sycamore Street; to A. Conlon a plot 60 by 100 on Carnation Avenue; to A. and M. Hoban a plot 40 by 78 on Crocus Avenue.

Sales at Massapequa have been made to A. D. Cowles a plot 150 by 150, corner Broadway and Michigan Avenue; E. Blomquist, F. Nordberg and J. Karlson, plots on Massachusetts Avenue, and to W. L. Bradford a plot on Hawthorne Street.

Suburban.

Fish & Marvin have sold a plot at Greenacres, Hartsdale, New York, to Prof. William T. Brewster of Columbia University. The property adjoins Prof. Brewster's residence; also a plot at Bronxville, located on Pondfield Road, to a Lakewood client for investment purposes.

Commercial Leases.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented the following stores: No. 325 Columbus Avenue, to the Broadway Art Company; 2,328 Broadway to Wright & Co.; 2,130 Broadway to S. Bogash, and 2,873 Broadway, to Samuel Beck.

Duff and Brown Company have leased for John C. Rodgers, to the Beyre Automobile Company, the entire building, 419 West 150th Street.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for John G. Wendel and Otto Schiller, the two-story and basement, adjoining the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street to the Perfect Tire Sales Company of Delaware.

Cross and Brown Company has leased the store, basement, and first loft at 38-40 West Sixty-second Street, to the Federal Rubber Company.

Benjamin Englander has leased for the Robinson estate to Joseph Birnbaum the entire five-story building, 271 Canal Street, for a term of years.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have leased to H. Heller & Co. the store and basement, at 78 Greene Street, for Solomon Cohen.

Robert C. Rainey has leased the following buildings for five and ten-year periods: No. 94 Barclay Street for the Price estate; 252 Washington Street, for the King estate; 226 to 232 Washington St. and 37 to 45 Jay Street, for the Rhinelander estate.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Joseph Schanz the private dwelling at 14 East Fortieth Street, to Evick & Lidval for business purposes, and the three-story building at 28 East Thirty-second Street for Lenygon & Co. to the Association of American Painters and Sculptors.

Realty Notes.

The East Tremont Taxpayers' Association have elected as officers for this year, T. W. Muhlfeldt, President; Henry S. Gamp, and Jacob Koehm, Vice Presidents; Charles A. Schrag, Secretary; Henry Boeschen, Treasurer. The Trustees are John A. Steinmetz, Charles Forbach, and J. Howe.

Judge Amend has appointed Philip A. Schindler a receiver of rents for 1,061 and 1,063 Teller Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Only one parcel was sold yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

143d St, 521 and 523 West, n s, 241.8 ft e of Broadway, 70.10x99.11, six-story apartment house; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, W. J. Ehrich, $104,510.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new buildings were filed in the Bronx yesterday. The following were filed in Manhattan:

Lafayette St, n w corner of Howard St, for a twelve-story printing house, 114.1x80.6; Bradstreet Co., 346 Broadway, owner; McKenzie, Coorhies & Grolin, 1,129 Broadway, architects; cost, $450,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

45th St, n s, 317.6 ft e of 6th Av, to a three-story office building; J. Keen, 40 West 45th St, owner; A. E. Barlew, 3 West 29th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Madison Av, 981, to a five-story dwelling; R. B. Saportis, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., owner; E. L. Angell, 959 Madison Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 162d St, 99.11x100; C. M. Silverman & Son to Elmsford Holding Co., 170 Broadway, quitclaim, (mtg $160,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 162d St, 99.11x100; Milton M. Silverman to Elmsford Holding Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $160,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, 876, e s, 20.5x84.9x23x77.5; Broadway, 878, e s, 21x91.4x20.6x84.10, with a title to strip or gore on north; Dikran B. Donchian to Donchian Realty Corporation, 876 Broadway, all liens, Jan. 2; attorneys, Watson & K., 100 William St. $10,000

BLEECKER ST, 136, n s, 25x100; Alipio Grassotti to Louis Ettlinger, 40 East 73d St, (mtg $17,500,) Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

DELANCEY ST, 174, n s, 25x100; Osias Karp to Fanny Gruen, 116 East 90th St, all liens, Jan. 15; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman $100

FRONT ST, 66, n s, 20.6x92.6; Lawyers Realty Co. to Phebe L. de Bold, 1,091 Gates Av, Brooklyn, B. & S., Jan. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

LEWIS ST, 12, e s, 25x100; Dean Holding Co to Rebecca Goldberg, 838 Hewitt Place, Jan. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Rebecca Goldberg to Max Hoffman, 884 East 165th St, (mtg $11,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, same $100

MADISON AV, 275½ and 277, n s, 29.4x100; Louis Gordon to Gussie Rodbell, 850 Kelly St, (mtg $43,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Jacob Gordon, 346 Broadway $100

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 48.5 ft n of 122d St, 15x80; Patrick Ferguson to Mary A. Ferguson, 59 East 53d St, (mtg $8,500,) B. and S. and C. A. G., Dec. 28; attorney, James E. Inrose, 160 Broadway $1

PRINCE ST, 96-100, s s, 75x101; Prince Street Co. to Usona Construction Co., 989 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $75,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, J. C. Meyers, 527 5th Av $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 140, n e corner of 86th St, 26.5x100, (foreclosure Dec. 10;) George E. Weller, referee, to Jessie E., wife of Frank Kolwing, Northfield Road, West Orange, N. J., Jan. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100,000

WEST BROADWAY, 484, w s, 24.5x74; Michael Hallman, executor of Thomas Quinn, to Charles R. Ruegger, Woodbridge, N. J., Jan. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co. 135 Broadway $17,500

3D AV, n w s at s w s of 27th St, 49.4x112, to alley, (with rights to 13-foot alley;) Williamsburg Trust Co., executor, &c., of John M. Ranken, to Augustus P. Day of Brooklyn, (mtg $15,000,) July 1, 1910, re-recorded from June 3, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $97,500

8TH AV, s e corner of 139th St, 99.11x41.6; David Shaff and others to Chase Realty Co, 83 Canal St, all liens, Jan. 16; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 328 Broadway $100

107TH ST, 15 West, n s, 25.8x94.9; Archibald D. Russell, executor, to Bartlett Arkell at Canajoharie, N. Y., Jan. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $36,000

116TH ST, 615 East, n s, 25x92; Henry Schnier to Sinnott Co., 997 East 165th St, Dec. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

231D ST, 422 West, s w s, 20x98.9; Nellie, wife of Jacob P. Stoltz, to Clarence C. Rogers, 4,346 Park Av, quitclaim, all liens, Jan. 15; attorney, Edward F. Moran, 51 Chambers St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Clarence C. Rogers to Jacob P. Stoltz and Nellie, his wife, (tenants by entirety,) 112 Le Moyne Av, Washington, Penn., quitclaim, Jan. 16; attorney same $1

457TH ST, 406 and 408 West, s s, 50x100.5; Samuel Sonn to Martin J. Potter, 1 West 64th St, (mtg $34,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $100

457TH ST, 76 West, s s, 20x75.4; Charles Lalouette to Stephen B. Quirk, 347 West 44th St, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

52D ST, s s, 500 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, (partition Dec. 10, 1912;) Algernon S. Norton, referee, to James J. McGuirl, 467 West 57th St, and Patrick McGuirl, 562 West 52d St, as joint tenants, (mtg $10,000,) Jan. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $19,200

69TH ST, 428 East, s s, 41.8x100.5; Samuel Wacht to Emil Janovic, 1,292 1st Av, (mtg $34,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

85TH ST, 450 East, s w corner of Av A, 75x25.2, (partition Dec. 19, 1912;) Charles O. Maas, referee, to Godfrey M. Lahm, 311 East 86th St, Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $26,200

89TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8, (foreclosure, Jan. 15;) Joseph H. Judge, referee, to William C. Strange, at Sound Beach, Conn., (mtg $50,000 and all liens,) Jan. 16; attorneys, Hardy, S. & W., 165 Broadway $32,000

102D ST, 163 and 165 East, n s, 54x100.11; Solomon Deutsch to Sophie Deutsch, 1,433 Lexington Av, ½ part, (mtg $34,200,) all title, Nov. 26, 1912; attorney, Victor Deutsch, 63 Park Row $1

103D ST, n s, 147.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11; William L. Raymond and another, individually and as trustees of Thomas McMullen, to Isaac Lipschitz, 203 West 117th St, (mtg $37,500,) Jan. 15; attorney, Joseph A. Mickel, 203 Broadway $1

105TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Peter Wolfe and others to Ferguson Brothers and Forshay, 105 Park Av, (mtg $23,000,) Jan. 14; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

114TH ST, 3 West, n s, 25.6x100.11; Charles Jacobson to Moses Goldman, 108 West 111th St, (mtg $20,000,) Jan. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

119TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of Avenue A, 20x100.10; May Feeney to Peter Capellins, 26 King St, (mtg $7,500,) Jan. 16 .....$100

131ST ST, 123 West, n s, 18x99.11, (foreclosure Jan. 2;) Leopold W. Harburger, referee, to Noah C. Rogers, 19 East 125th St, trustee of John L. Rogers, Jan. 15; attorney, Payson Merrill, 100 Broadway $10,000

136TH ST, 258 West, s s, 16.8x99.11; Herman Jayesof to Martha Cesner, 62 West 106th St, (mtg $9,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Hy W. Fried, 200 Broadway $100

170TH ST, 555 West, n s, 75x100; Bright Realty Co. to Roberta F. Frank, 2,009 Madison Av, (mtg $100,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

182D ST, 514-516 West, s s, 50x70; Mary Halecy to Daniel Coffey, 469 West 160th St, (mtg $35,000,) Jan. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

187TH ST, s s, 56.11 ft e of Audubon Av, 18.10x75; Charles G. Judson et al., executors Theresa Judson, to Anna M. Judson, 1,620 Aqueduct Av, Jan. 16; attorney, Frank T. Warburton, 68 William St $1

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,382, e s, 38.6x90; Ver Planck Estate, a corporation, to Ida McGregor, 2,601 Bainbridge Av, Jan. 15, (mtg $30,000,) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BATHGATE AV, 2,382, Ida McGregor to Mari Bonhag and others, 2,672 Briggs Av, Jan. 15, (mtg $23,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 115.5 ft s of 182d St, 38.6x90; Henrietta Hamblen to Mari Bonhag and others, 2,672 Briggs Av, Jan. 15, (mtg $23,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CROTONA AV, w s, 154.8 ft s of 182d St, 22.1x100; Lillian B. Kipke to Mary Foley, 119 Cherry St, Jan. 15; attorney, Charles Wynne, 135 Broadway $1

FIELDSTON ROAD, w s, 62 ft s of Faraday Av, 25x100; Robert W. Murphy to Arthur Gorman and another, Fieldston Road and 238th St, Dec. 30, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

HOME ST, 736, 87.6x50; George Laemmle to Louis Ruchti, 2,089 Webster Av, (mtg $39,000,) Jan. 16; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av $100

JACKSON AV, 963, w s, 35.6x—; Jackson Av, 959, w s, 35.2x75; Jackson Av, 953, w s, 35.3x75; Louis Ruchti to George Laemmle, 953 Prospect Av, Jan. 16, (mtg $48,000;) attorney, F. A. Stroh, 38 Park Row $100

LOTS 469 and 470, map of Vyse estate; Sinnott Co. to Henry Schnier, 2,998 Perry Av, (mtg $36,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $100

LOT 444, map of Laconia Park, 25x109.5; Gennaro Fico to Giuseppe Liso, 3,160 Villa Av, Jan. 16, (mtg $500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 164, map of 181 lots, Varian estate; Laura Hirshfeld to Thomas F. Roys, 476 West 143d St. Jan. 15, (mtg $2,400;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 112 to 116, map of Clason Point; Laura Hirshfeld to Thomas F. Roys, 476 West 143d St, Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 7 to 12, map of Forster & Schmitt; Henry Forster to Patrick McMahon, 477 West 57th St, Jan. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway $100

MELROSE AV, 620, 114.6x20; Benjamin Benenson to Jacob Marx, 170 West 74th St, Jan. 15, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Oakland Place, 25x100; George W. Glover to Robert J. Moorehead, 415 East 140th St, Jan. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway $100

SETON AV, w s, 450 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Julius Heiderman to Mary Speers, 4,119 White Plains Av, (mtg $2,000,) Jan. 14; address, 783 Elton Av $100

TIFFANY ST, s e corner of Westchester Av, 95.3x irregular to w s of Fox St x145.1x246; Usona Construction Co. to Prince Street Co, 149 Church St, (mtg $185,000,) Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 162 ft s of 170th St, 27x150; Kasper Bischel to Henry V. Bischel, 1,837 Washington Av, Jan. 14, (mtg $3,000;) attorneys, Brooker & S., 4,205 3d Av $1

WEBSTER AV, 810 and 812, s s, 50x119.6; Rebecca Goldberg to Franconia Realty Co., 875 Grand St, Jan. 15, (mtg $40,000;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 158.3 ft n of 169th St, 37.6x—; Mumford W. Lyon to Helen McL. Lasher, Brewster, N. Y., Jan. 9, (mtg $24,000;) attorneys, McCabe, D. & K., 55 Liberty St $1

WESTCHESTER AV, 810, s s, 25x119.6; Louis B. Samuels to Rebecca Goldberg, 838 Hewitt Place, Jan. 15, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

WESTCHESTER AV, 812, s s, 25x119.6; Broad Realty Co. to Rebecca Goldberg, 838 Hewitt Place, Jan. 15, (mtg $20,000;) attorney same $100

WILLIS AV, 151, w s, 25x81.6; Alois L. Ernst to Value Realty Co., 170 Broadway, Jan. 13, (mtg, $17,000;) attorney, A. L. Ernst, Broadway $100

3D AV, 3,933 to 3,939, w s, 100x—; Pasquale Paglivi to Michael G. Pasca, 2,072 1st Av, June 22, 1908; attorney, Michael G. Pasca, 2,072 1st Av .....$10)

150TH ST, 315 East, n s, 25x118.4; Charles H. Cook to George Cook, 317 East 150th St, (mtg $14,000,) Jan. 2; attorney, M. Gollubur, 13 Park Row $100

150TH ST, 317 East, n s, 25x118.4; same to same, (mtg $14,000,) Jan. 2; same attorney. $100

152D ST, 732 East, 50x91.10; Ferguson Brothers & Forshay to Peter Wolfe and another, 352 West 118th St, Jan. 15, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

163D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Trinity Av, 21.10x100; Mary S. Weiffenbach to Adam Weiffenbach, 2,939 Washington Av, Jan. 15; attorney, F. B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway $100

176TH ST, n s, Lot 8, map of A. P. Woodruff, 75x163; Margaret E. De Groot and others to David J. Lyons, Rutherford, N. J., Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

229TH ST, 876 East, 25x114.6; Gennaro Fico to Andrea Furtumato, 2,496 Arthur Av, Jan. 16, (mtg $4,800) $100

235TH ST, n s, 315 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100; Gennaro Fico to Giuseppe Liso, 3,160 Villa Av, Jan. 16, (mtg $1,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 450 East, 25.2x75; Godfrey M. Lahm to William P. Zwinge, 320 East 86th St, Jan. 16, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Paul F. Lahm, 57 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, prior mtg $20,000, demand, 6 p. c., Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 162d St, 99.11x100; Elmsford Holding Co. to Milton H. Silverman, 207 West 110th St, prior mtg $110,000, Jan. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cahn & N., 160 Broadway $28,000

BROADWAY, 484, w s, 24.5x73.10; Charles R. Ruegger to De Witt C. Romaine, 473 Hudson St, Jan. 16, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $14,000

ESSEX ST, 81, n w s, 22x87.6; Ida Frank to Max Borck, 1,324 Madison Av, Oct. 27, prior mtg $14,000, due as per bond; attorney, C. L. Borck, 38 Park Row $700

FRONT ST, 66, w s, 20.8x85; Phoebe L. Debold to Arbris Realty Co., 52 William St, Jan. 16, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Philbin & B., M. & G., 52 William St $20,000

LEWIS ST, 12, e s, 25x100; Rebecca Goldberg to State Bank, 378 Grand St, Jan. 15, 1 year. $11,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 82d St, 95x85; Alpha Construction Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Jan. 16, due March 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & R., 1 Madison Av $400,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 83d St, 100.4x85; Mausad Construction Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Jan. 16, due March 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av $450,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Allenel Construction Co., 133 Broadway, Jan. 16, prior mtg $506,440, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $6,000

MADISON AV, 2,009, e s, 20x85; Bright Realty Co. to Thomas Quigley, 137 West 110th St, Jan. 15, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

MADISON ST, 276½ and 277, n s, 29.4x100; Gussie Rodbell to Louis Gordon, 2,026 7th Av, Jan. 15, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob Gordon, 346 Broadway $11,000

WADSWORTH AV, s w corner of 175th St, 63x20; Catharine M. Cummins to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c. $7,000

WASHINGTON ST, 23, e s, 36.8x67; Miriam Rose to Marketable Title Co., 100 William St, Jan. 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Watson & K., 100 William St. $1,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 140, 26.5x100; Jessie E. Koewing to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Jan. 16, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $65,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, Jan. 16, prior mtg $65,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St $15,000

1ST AV, 659 and 661, w s, 44x—; Pellegrino Colletti and another to Woodlawn Cemetery, 20 East 23d St, Dec. 3, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $14,000

5TH ST, 817 East, 26.8x97; Annie Laber to Max Borck, 1,324 Madison Av, Jan. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row $2,000

10TH ST, 15 West, n s, 26.8x94.9x26.7x94.9; Bartlett Arkell to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 15, due, &c., as per bond $18,000

16TH ST, 615 East, n s, 25x92; Sinnott Co. to Henry Schnier, 2,998 Perry Av, prior mtg $13,000, Dec. 31, 1912, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

31ST ST, 142 to 156 East, 146x98.9; William E. Sealch to Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York, 5 Park Place, Jan. 15, due May 1, 1914; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 170 Broadway $60,000

45TH ST, 406 and 408 West, 50x100.5; Martin J. Potter to Samuel Sonn, Englewood, N. J., Jan. 15, prior mtg $34,000, due Oct. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $18,000

48TH ST, s s, 39.4 ft e of 6th Av, 20x75.4; Stephen B. Quirk to Charles Lallouette, at Nice, France, Dec. 17, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, C. W. Bennett, 2 Rector St. $40,000

59TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; James M. Lehmaler and others to Walter S. Gurnee and another, trustees, Bar Harbor, Me., 5 years, 4½ p. c., Jan. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $50,000

103D ST, n s, 147.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11; Isaac Lipschitz to William L. Raymond and others, trustees, 307 Webster Av, Jan. 9, due Jan. 15, 1920; attorney, George H. Corey, 59 Wall St $37,500

114TH ST, 3 West, 25.6x100.11; Moses Goldman to Charles Jacobson, 3 West 114th St, Jan. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Roeder & R., 119 Nassau St $2,000

135TH ST, 504 WEST, 43.10x99.11; Jacob Moersfelder to Jenny A. Carew, Norwich, Conn., Jan. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $48,500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,382, 33.6x90; Ida McGregor to Ver Planck estate, 331 Madison Av, (prior mtg $20,000,) Jan. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

CROTONA PARKWAY, n e corner of 176th St, 147.1x—; David J. Lyons to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 16, due as per bond $4,000

FIELDSTONE ROAD, w s, 62 ft s of Faraday Av, 25x100; Arthur Gorman and another to Bank Clerks' Co-Operative Building and Loan Association, 26 Broadway, Jan. 15, instal., 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,200

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, part Lots 101 to 104, Map Morrisania, Frederick Saland to Jacob A. Geissenhaimer and another, trustee, Freehold, N. J., Jan. 15, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Norwood & M., 68 William St. $48,000

LYON AV, 2,277, w s, 25x100; Gottfried Brupbacher to Karl Gut, 422 West 150th St, Jan. 13, (mtg $3,500,) due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $1,000

LOTS 112 to 116, map of Clason Point; Thomas F. Roys to Joseph Kapp, 785 Courtland Av, Jan. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, ...$2,500

LOTS 7 to 12, Map 463 lots; F. P. & H. A. Forster and others; Patrick McMahon to Henry Forster, 138 East 40th St. Jan. 15, 7 year; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. 160 Broadway $15,840

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $15,840, Jan. 15, 3 years; attorney, same. $2,640

OGDEN AV, 1,045, w s, 25x100; Paulina Martin to Martin P. Lodge, 312 West 138th St, Jan. 16, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. W. McElhinney, 41 Park Row $700

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 425.10 ft n of Julianna St, 100x110x100x116; George W. Benjamin to John Bussing, Jr., 205 East Lincoln Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c. $3,500

PERRY AV, w s, 78.2 ft w of 207th St, 25x—; Lillian M. Laboda to Emma Henneberger, 3,279 Perry Av, Jan. 13, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

SETON AV, w s, 450 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Mary Speers to Julius Heiderman, 783 Elton Av, Jan. 14, instal., 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Heiderman, 783 Elton Av. $700

VYSE AV, 1,159, w s, 20x100; William Lyons to L. F. & Co., 44 Court St, Brooklyn, demand, 6 p. c., Dec. 6 .....$180

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

MERCER ST, Broadway Central Hotel, part third floor; Daniel C. Webb to Herman Gestner, 119 Henry St, 6 11-12 years, from Jan. 15, 1913; address, 65 East Broadway .....—

SPRING ST, 180, store; Sylliam Fitzpatrick to Emil Schroeder, 180 Spring St, 18 years, from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney Morris Kohn, 1,723 Lexington Av $1,440

1ST AV, 279, all; Jennie T. Duffy and others to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., 114 East 51st St, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1913; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St. $1,800

1ST AV, 279, store; F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co. to William Dugan, 379 East 21st St, 4 3-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1913; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St $1,080

1ST AV, 1,480, store and basement; Leon E. Mandel and others, executors, to Germania Bank of New York, 190 Bowery, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St $2,400

26TH ST, 151-163 West, part fourth floor; Simon Sterns & Co. to Hyman Levin, 1,480 Madison Av, 3 years, from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, William T. Croak, 220 Broadway $6,000

57TH ST, w s, 396 ft e of 12th Av, 50x200.10, all; Charles E. Appleby to Lieberman & Sanford Co., 623 West 57th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, Charles A. Hitchcock, 46 Cedar St $1,500

60TH ST, 22 West, all; Clarence E. Anderson to Samuel R. West and another, 102 West 44th St, 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, Joseph Oatman, 1,556 Broadway ...$8,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Correction.—Mechanic's lien published Thursday should read as follows:

EAST CHESTER ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of Chester St, 40x97; Unionport Lumber and Manufacturing Co. against Herman H. Isch, owner and contractor $392

HONEYWELL AV, s w corner of 181st St, 45x150; Joseph Wirsing against Angelo Jerferel, owner and contractor $245

JACKSON AV, w s, 50 ft n of Pontiac Place, 50x100; A. Conforti Contracting Co. against Pasquale and Paride Sontini, owners and contractors $2,182

PINEHURST AV, n w corner of 177th St, 125x98; Nathan H. Brandt against Helene Realty and Construction Co., owner

DELAY IN FILTRATION LAID TO CONTROLLER

President Towne of Merchants' Association Chides Him for Blocking Jerome Park Project.

PRENDERGAST DEFENDS ACT

Thinks It Hasn't Been Well Investigated—Hope Still for Letting of Contract as Advertised.

Henry R. Towne, President of the Merchants' Association, wrote to Controller Prendergast on Wednesday that he was disturbed over the report that the Controller was opposed to the plans for a filtration plant for the Jerome Park Reservoir, and that the Board of Estimate might rescind its approval. The Controller replied that he was not in favor of a permanent abandonment of the scheme, but that he desired that a more thorough investigation of it should be made. The Board of Estimate has authorized the expenditure of about $8,000,000 for the construction of the plant.

"This association," wrote Mr. Towne, "has given prolonged study to the question of filtering Croton water, and as a result has not only urged filtration as essential to the public health, and in other respects highly desirable, but has also advocated the Jerome Park site as the most eligible for the purpose. The necessity of filtration is too obvious to be disputed. The sources of supply are steadily becoming more subject to pollution, and the prevalence of typhoid in this city, due to this cause, is well established. The Croton water is frequently badly discolored, odorous, and disagreeable to the taste, and public complaints on this score are numerous and indignant. That there is general and justifiable demand for filtration is undeniable."

In his reply Controller Prendergast said that, while it was generally admitted that filtration of Croton water was desirable, he had the opinion of experts to the effect that there was a very serious question whether the Jerome Park site was the best that could be selected. Said the Controller:

"I must beg leave to correct you regarding the thoroughness with which you seem to believe the work has been undertaken. The report of the five engineers appointed by Commissioner Thompson last Spring to advise him is certainly not as definite in its conclusions as it should be, and does not show anything like the thoroughness of investigation which you have been led to assume it possesses. In fact, there is hardly a statement in the engineers' report, made in answer to the questions propounded to them by the Water Department, which does not contain some qualification, and several of them are decidedly inconclusive. You must have the report before you and, consequently, this will be just as evident to you as it is to me. Furthermore, I think you should know that Chief Engineer Lewis of the board of Estimate and Apportionment and Principal Assistant Engineer Withington of this department did not pass upon the type of filter to be employed. They were distinctly told by the Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Estimate that it was their function to pass upon the form of contract and the plans and specifications, but not to investigate the type of filtration system to be used.

"It seems to me that enough has been said about the report of the experts and other matters relating to this transaction to show that the question has not received the thorough attention and study which it deserves."

There will be a conference regarding the plans by the Board of Estimate Committee, Water Commissioner Thompson and representatives of the Bureau of Municipal Research and the Citizens' Union early next week.

Water Commissioner Thompson hopes that all opposition to the plan will be overcome at this meeting and that the bids for the construction of the plant will be opened on Jan. 23, to which date the opening of bids was postponed last Thursday.

FRAT REFORM AT COLUMBIA.

Societies Agree Not to Pledge Boys Before They Arrive at University.

A student at a preparatory school or any person not an enrolled member of Columbia University may no longer be pledged to any of the secret societies on Morningside Heights. This ruling was adopted yesterday at an interfraternity conference of delegates from the various secret organizations at Columbia. This restriction is aimed at a few of the fraternities which make it a custom to go to the high schools or preparatory schools of the city and elsewhere and extend bids to the students as much as a year before they even expect to come to Columbia.

There are many objections to this system, inasmuch as the man asked into membership knows little or nothing about college fraternities until he comes to college, and he cannot rightly judge of the "crowd" he wishes to affiliate with. There have been many cases of students desiring to break the pledges they gave at high school when they come to college. But it is seldom that they are released, as the smaller fraternities who take this advantage know that they cannot afford to lose the men thus acquired.

The other proposals that were brought before the fraternity were rejected. One of these, the most important, was to the effect that no bid be tendered to a student until on and after a certain date fixed by the fraternities, about a month after college opens in the Fall.

COMPARE LINER TO CAMEL.

Rough Weather Stirs Wilhelm's Passengers and Captain Will Retire.

When the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. arrived yesterday, two days late from Bremen, Capt. Cuppers said it was the worst voyage in his thirty-five years with the line in the Atlantic service. The liner was delayed first by fog in the English Channel, and then by rough weather all the way across to Sandy Hook. The worst day was from noon Friday to noon Saturday, when the ship encountered a fifty-mile an hour wind, and her speed was reduced to eight knots, so that only 183 miles was sailed in twenty-five hours. The Captain drove the ship into the mountainous sea until, as the passengers described it, the liner began to move like a camel. Capt. Cuppers said the rough weather had reconciled him to retiring when the Kaiser Wilhelm II. reaches Bremen.

One big wave rolled over the starboard bow on Friday afternoon, and washed the watch on deck along like nine-pins, tore the lifeboats away from their lashings and broke off forty feet of the teak rail on the upper deck under the bridge.

HER MEMORY GONE.

Young Woman Can't Tell Who She Is or Where She Lives.

A well-dressed young woman was found early yesterday morning wandering aimlessly about the Brooklyn Plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge by Policeman Rose of the Bedford Avenue station. He took her to the station house where she was unable to tell her name or address. Later she was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where it was found she was suffering from amnesia.

The young woman is about 20 years old, has light brown hair, brown eyes and wears glasses. She wore a blue serge suit with black braid trimmings and a large black picture hat. She had a gold seal ring with the initial "M" or "W." As a watch fob she wore a gold medal of the United States Life Saving Association.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Although pressure is rising in the Far West, it remains low on the north coast, and an off-shoot from this depression has moved rapidly east to Southern Minnesota.

As a consequence, general rains have fallen in the central valleys, the lake region, Southern New England, and the Middle Atlantic States.

Temperatures are still abnormally high in the West Gulf States and from the Mississippi Valley eastward, but they have fallen in the Northwest to Winter conditions.

The disturbance over Minnesota will continue east-northeastward, attended by rain and snows Friday; from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley eastward that will continue during Saturday, mostly as snow from the lake region eastward.

It will be much colder Friday throughout the West generally and continue warm in the East, followed by falling temperature, which will reach the coast by Saturday night.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate variable, becoming south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have moderate south and southwest winds with rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain and warmer Friday; Saturday rain, colder at night; moderate to brisk south winds shifting to west Saturday.

Southern New England—Rain Friday and probably Saturday; moderate to brisk winds, mostly southwest.

New Jersey—Rain Friday; Saturday cloudy, rain in north portion, colder at night; moderate to brisk south winds shifting to west and northwest Saturday.

Western New York—Rain Friday; Saturday local rains or snows and colder; brisk to high south to west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain and warmer Friday; Saturday cloudy, colder by night; moderate south winds shifting to northwest Saturday, becoming brisk.

Northern New England—Rain Friday or Friday night and probably Saturday; moderate variable winds becoming south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	8	39	4 P. M.	36	44
6 A. M.	2	38	6 P. M.	12	46
9 A. M.	1	40	9 P. M.	12	44
12 M.	10	40	11 P. M.	14	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 8; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. at was 45. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees, at 5:20 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees, at 12:30 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.39 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.35 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45—133 Clinton St.; H. Starfer	$500
4:35—238 William St.; McConnell & Co.	$1,000
5:00—440 West 41st St.; Vincent Garifoli,	
	Trifling
9:40—2,030 Lexington Av.; J. Healy	Trifling
10:30—197 Chambers St.; Hewson & Fitzpatrick	$2,500
P.M.	
1:15—61 Norfolk St.; L. Bressler	$50
2:50—706 Amsterdam Av.; Mary Johns	$500
12:20—1,000 Park Av.; Dr. Dernellio	Trifling
5:50—39 West 29th St.; J. O'Connor	$100
6:50—604 West 114th St.; Omega Association	Trifling
7:05—643 Tremont Av.; T. Doyle	Trifling
7:25—108 Allen St.; M. Cohen	Trifling
7:20—233 West 10th St.; J. Cleary	$500
7:28—131 West 14th St.; L. Bilber	Not given
7:45—416 East 20th St.; J. Greece	Trifling
8:55—545-549 West 25th St.; J. Wannamaker	Trifling
9:05—170 Greene St.; F. Staurock & Son	$500
9:08—107 Washington St.; J. Amon	Trifling
9:15—1,438 First Av.; S. Lipzin	$400
9:45—128-130 Rivington St.; Singer Sewing Machine Co.	$10

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ARPS, ERBE HENRY, (died Jan. 9;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty; effects worth $40 to nephew, Edward H. Arps; interest in saloon to brother, Emil F. Arps; residue in equal shares to sisters, Johanna H. K. Harms, Bertha W. Wetter, Ida D. Dusch, Amanda M. Johanus, and brothers, Otto L. Arps and Emil F. Arps.

FRIED, LAZARUS, (died Jan. 15;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty in equal shares to sons, Emil, Leo, Harry, and Nathan Fried.

HAYES, HENRIETTA, (died Jan. 4;) left $1,000 personalty in equal shares to William Kurttle, stepson, and Minnie Schenton, stepdaughter.

HOPPIN, WILLIAM WARNER, (died Jan. 3;) left more than $100,000 personalty to widow, Katherine Beekman Hoppin.

IVES, WILLIAM T., (died Jan. 2;) left $3,500 personalty to widow, Louise M. Ives.

KNOBLOCH, KATHARINA, (died Dec. 15, 1912;) left about $7,000 realty and $1,400 personalty; realty to friends, Frederick and Katharina Grimm; $1,000 to Frederick Grimm for care of grave; one-fifth residue each to Valentine and Philip Knobloch and nephew, Jacob Korfman; two-fifths to niece, Philippine Grimm.

LUTHER, PHILIP, (died Dec. 13, 1912;) left more than $5,000 realty and less than $1,000 personalty to widow, Catherine Luther for life; upon her death remainder to daughter, Katherine T. Lyon.

MORRIS, ARTHUR R., (died Dec. 17, 1912, at Yokohama, Japan;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $500 to Kawai Kingo, servant; $1,000 to Christ Church, Yokohama, "for the purpose of celebrating divine services according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland"; five eightieths of residue to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America; two-eightieths of residue each to Evangelical Education Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Children of Deceased Clergymen and Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, Church House, Philadelphia, Penn.; one-eightieth of residue to American Church Building Fund Commission, 281 Fourth Avenue; remainder of residue each to niece, Mary Morris Ostrander, 50 West Fifty-third Street, New York, and nephew, Gerard Morris Barretto, Larchmont, N. Y.

NOLAN, MARIA A. GALVIN, (died Sept. 22, 1912;) left about $900 personalty; $500 to Mary Downs, friend; $100 to husband, James Nolan; $100 to the rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Bernard, in West Fourteenth Street, for masses; residue to nephew, Matthew O'Neill.

SHERMAN, JOHN HOWARD, (died Jan. 4;) left $4,000 personalty to widow, Lily Sherman.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—First Lieut. F. G. Delano, Coast Artillery, detailed on progressive military map work from June 16 to Aug. 24.

Orders of Jan. 8, relating to Major George A. Nugent, Coast Artillery Corps, revoked.

Major S. Abernethy, Coast Artillery Corps, from Fort Hancock, N. J., Feb. 1, to the Chief of Staff for duty as an assistant.

Second Lieut. R. A. Hill, Seventh Infantry, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., Feb. 15.

First Lieut. R. Warren, from Fifth to Fourth Cavalry.

First Lieut. W. H. Cowles, from Fourth to Fifth Cavalry.

Capt. M. E. Hanna, Cavalry, resignation accepted.

Capt. A. C. Voris, Infantry, detailed to Signal Corps at Fort Omaha, Neb.

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N. Y., for examination of such persons as may be authorized to appear to determine their fitness for appointment as Chaplain in the army. Major A. E. Truby, Medical Corps; Major D. Settle, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. J. A. Moss, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Capt. T. W. Darragh, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and First Lieut. J. J. Reddy, Medical Corps.

Capt. F. S. Armstrong, Ninth Cavalry, leave extended one month.

The Navy.

Commander W. A. Edgar, placed on retired list Jan. 15; detached Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; to home.

Lieut. W. C. Barker, detached Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. M. Murray, to inspection of aviation material, Marblehead, Mass.

Lieut. C. H. Keppler, detached Naval Academy; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. P. T. S. Lowell, detached the Tacoma; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. R. H. Horner, detached the California; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Ensign B. S. Bullard,; detached the Stringham; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Lieut. H. A. McClure detached the Flusser; to command the Lamson.

Ensign W. W. Webster, from the Panther; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Ensign E. L. Patch, detached the Delaware; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Medical Director D. N. Bertolette, placed on retired list.

Pay Director J. S. Phillips to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Chief Gunner Simon Jacobs to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Mars at Cristobal, Sonoma and Aretusha at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Prairie from Philadelphia for Charleston, Iroquois from Mare Island for San Diego, Caesar from Newport News for Guantanamo.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Sealed bids or estimates will be received by Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder at the Department of Education Building until 4 P. M. on Jan. 27 for installing an electric elevator in the first portion of the new Normal College buildings, (Thomas Hunter Hall,) on the west side of Lexington Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets. Sealed bids or estimates will also be received until that time for installing electric equipment in new Public School 172, Brooklyn; for installing electric elevator and ash hoist and shop equipment in the Bushwick High School, and for general construction, plumbing, and drainage of the addition to Public School 71, East Williamsburg, Queens.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the emergency appointment by the Curator of the City College of William Tiefenback as clerk, with knowledge of accounts and typewriting, pending a certification of an eligible list from which appointment can be made.

Secretary Palmer of the Board of Education has been authorized to extend for two months the period of temporary employment of Albert F. West and May C. Gavan.

The Board of Superintendents will present to the Board of Education at its meeting next Wednesday about 300 nominations of elementary school teachers and about 300 transfers of elementary school teachers.

On Feb. 26, beginning at 9 A. M., in the examination room of the hall of the Board of Education, written examinations for men applicants for licenses as vocational teacher for service in the Vocational School for Boys will be conducted by the Board of Examiners. The written examination will be on the subject or subjects to be taught and principles and methods of teaching applied to such subjects.

Industrial Design—Theory and practice of designing in black and white and color, with use of natural and conventional motifs and the figure. Theory and practice of lettering. Theory and practice of preparing designs for various forms of reproduction.

Mechanical Drawing—Principles and practice of machine drafting.

Patternmaking — Principles and practice of patternmaking; making and reading of drawings.

Trade Mathematics—Arithmetic, elementary algebra, and geometry as applied to the trades.

For all of the above licenses oral examinations and practical tests will be held later at the call of the Board of Examiners. In the written and oral examinations of the applicants must show a satisfactory command of English.

No person will be eligible whose age on Feb. 26 is under 21 or over 50 years. Under this provision an applicant will be regarded as eligible up to and including the day preceding his fifty-first birthday. The minimum requirements for admission to the examinations herein announced are as follows:

Five years' successful experience as a journeyman wage-earner, or in a higher position, in the vocation in which the applicant seeks a license together with one year's satisfactory service in teaching the same vocation. Minimum salary, $1,500; annual increment for meritorious service, $125; maximum salary, $2,500. Applicants must report for physical examination to one of the physicians authorized by the Board of Education, and must, unless examining physician recommends otherwise, be vaccinated. The licenses issued under these regulations hold for the period of one year, and may be renewed for two successive years without examination in case the work of the holder is satisfactory. At the close of the third year of continuous successful service the City Superintendent may make the license permanent.

The Association of Men Principals of Manhattan and the Bronx will meet to-morrow evening at the West End, 125th Street, near Seventh Avenue.

Memorial service for Harry F. Fowle, Principal of Curtis High School, New Brighton, S. I., will be held in that building this afternoon.

The Public Education Association at its annual meeting in the City Club on Jan. 24 will have a discussion of the question, "Has there is the existing legal relation between the Board of Education and the Municipal Government?" Among the speakers invited are City Supt. Maxwell, Commissioner of Education Abraham Stern, Deputy Controller Mathewson, Dr. Frank P. Backman, Prof. Frank Goodnow, and Thomas E. Finnegan of the State Department of Education.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following recommendations of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray:

Transmitting report of Mr. Fuld, showing the progress made in the keeping of efficiency records, and stating, supplementary thereto, that the Department of Docks and Ferries filed its annual transcript of efficiency records. Mr. Murray makes certain recommendations relative to the Departments of Education and Health, the Mayor's office, and the Municipal Courts, which have not as yet filed their annual transcripts.

That Mr. Fuld be instructed to visit the Department of Public Charities and examine the efficiency record book and report the result of his findings to the Assistant Chief Examiner in charge of promotions, in connection with the request of that department for a new book and the statement that the present one has been used for four years. Mr. Murray states that it was the intention that the present efficiency record books should begin Jan. 1.

Transmitting report of Mr. Fuld, concerning the keeping of efficiency records in the Municipal Courts. Mr. Murray states he approves the recommendations made therein.

Transmitting report of Mr. Fuld, concerning the rerating of certain Inspectors of Sewer Construction in the office of the President of Brooklyn. Mr. Murray recommends that Mr. Fuld be instructed to inspect the efficiency record book and report upon these reratings.

Relative to the case of Danile A. Gillen, a candidate in the open competitive examination for Plan Examiner, (sanitary and plumbing,) which was held Dec. 27, 1912, who placed his number on one of his examination sheets, Mr. Ireland states, in forwarding the report, that the candidate makes out no case.

Recommending that the commission deny the request of Bart Hunt that the rules be modified so that two years' service as a Third Grade Clerk will be sufficient to qualify for examination for promotion to the fourth grade in the case of candidates who have entered the third grade from the attendance service.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for men only at the New York Custom House on Feb. 5 to fill a vacancy in the position of engineer, surveyor, and general mechanic at $1,200 a year in the Indian Service at Fort Belknap Agency, Mon., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The appointee to this position will be required to operate a steam sawmill in the manufacture of ordinary lumber, to scale and mark timber for cutting, to run a traction engine and thrashing outfit, and to make necessary repairs to the machinery. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Practical questions, (covering installation, repair, and operation of boilers and steam engines and pumps,) 40; experience in handling steam engines and boilers and pumps, 20; experience and qualifications as sawyer, 20; experience and qualifications as general mechanic, 20.

Applicants must show all the experience they have had in the running of stationary and traction engines, in operating a sawmill as a sawyer, and in making repairs, especially such as a machinist would be called upon to do. Applicants for the Indian Service must execute their applications in their own handwriting and be able to speak the English language, and must be in good health. They must attach to their applications statements showing the number in their families and the number that will require accommodations at the Indian school or agency in case they receive appointment. They must have reached their twentieth, but not their fiftieth, birthday on the date of the examination, which is open to all men who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States and who meet the requirements.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 13.

Assignments, temporary: Patrolmen Elias J. Ulrich, 150th Precinct, and J. W. Styne, 158th, to C. O. Squad, 30 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 16.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrolmen W. J. Rohrbach, 8th, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 16; B. E. Winkelman, 68, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 30; Probationary Patrolman E. Duprey, 40th, 3 days, from 10 P. M., Jan. 22.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 11.

Resignation James Harding, Blacksmith's Helper, Repair Shops, Brooklyn and Queens, to take effect at 5 P. M., Jan. 9.

Assignment—Assistant Supervising Engineer John G. Kirwan, Engine 216, to report to Capt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at Grand Street and East River, during working hours of practical test of operating steam fire engines, to take effect from 8 A. M., Jan. 17. During said period he will report on third or greater alarms in Brooklyn and Queens.

Fines and penalties—Fireman Lawrence McCarthy, (fourth grade,) H. & L. 10. Charge: Disrespect to superior officer; fined 5 days' pay. Fireman John R. Vaughan, (first grade,) H. & L. 11. Conduct prejudicial to the good reputation, order, or discipline of the department; 1 day.

Found not guilty, charges dismissed—Engineer of Steamer Newman C. Englehardt, Engine 80. Violation of Section 103, Ununiformed Fireman Edward Stewart, Engine 54. Absent without leave.

Ordered—That Fireman Charles Rieth, (first grade,) Engine 27, who, while a fireman second grade, assigned to H. & L. 6, was dismissed the service, to take effect at 8 A. M., Feb. 9, 1905, on charge of violating Section 211, rules and regulations, 1903, said finding having been annulled by order of the Supreme Court, and said Reith accordingly reinstated at 8 A. M., Nov. 27, 1908, is allowed on his service record the time intervening between his dismissal and reinstatement.

Special leave of absence, without pay—Fireman Hugh J. Mullally, (first grade,) Engine 158, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Jan. 18.

CHANGE OF NAME.

JONES, JOSEPH, to JONES, JOSEPH HARRIS, 1,455 Undercliff Avenue; mother's maiden name was Harris, and she asked him to assume it as his middle name. Supreme Court Justice Amend.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Present—The Chief Justice, Justices McKenna, Holmes, Day, Lurton, Hughes, Van Devanter, Lamar, Pitney.

Alfred E. Ommen of New York City was admitted to practice

130—Axel Gustaveson et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Iowa.—Dismissed.

858—Florida East Coast Railway Company, appellant, vs. The United States et al.—Argument concluded for appellant.

862—The United States et al, appellants, vs. the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company et al. —Two hours allowed each side in argument. Leave granted railroad company to file a reply brief within five days. Argument commenced and continued for United States.

The day call for Friday, Jan. 17, will be as follows: Nos. 862, 112 (and 113,) 121, 123 (and 124,) 126, 127 (and 128,) 576 (and 577,) 129, 131, and 132.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 147—McWilliams v. Phila & Reading R R. 150—Sundh Elec Co v. Gen Elec Co. 152—Keyston Warehouse Co v. Bissell. 99—In re Passic. 116—N Y & Porto Rico S S Co v. Aetna Ins Co. 160—Newport News Shipbuilding Co v. Saratoga. 161—Manhat Lighterage Co v. N E Nav, &c Co. 165—Bay v. American. 165—In re Marcus. 167—Reis v. Rosenfeld.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Noyes, J. Motion calendar: 1—D, L & W R R v. N Y, N H & H R R. 2—Phila & Reading v. same. 3—Penn R R v. same. 4—C R R of N J v. same. 5—L V R R v. same. 6—Erie R R v. same. 7—B & O v. same. 11—Kissel Motor Car co v. Kissel Motor Car Co. 12—Collier v. Imp Film Co. 13—In re R M Moore. 14—Groladys S S Co v. Gans S S Line. 15—Shamrock Bowling Co v. Canal Boat J H Neville. 16—U S v. Vassala. 17—Buhrman v. Indian Refining Co. 18—Kovack v. Am Ag Chem Co. 19—Tomi v. same. 20—Haskell Golf Ball Co v. Von Lengerke. 21, 22—Keller v. Loyless. 23—Standard Paint Co v. Bird. 24—Am Linseed Co v. St Ferryboat Plainfield. 25—Dreyer v. Levy. 26—Pilbram v. St Tug R G Townsend. 27—Sullivan v. same. 28—Mitchell v. same. 29—Thomsen v. Barber Co. 30—In re Glenn Farmer. 31—El Palmar Rubber Estates v. Terler. 32—U S v. Federal Sugar Ref Co. 33—Voigtmann v. Seeley. 34—Universal Tobacco Mach Co v. Bargfeldt. 35—Leske v. Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co. 36—Clancy v. same. 37—Fletcher v. Harney Peak Tin M M & Mfg Co. 38—Newlands v. Butler. 39—Equitable Trust Co v. Improved Prop Hold Co. 40—Standard Trust Co v. 5th Av Inv & Imp Co. 41—Penn Steel Co v. N Y City Ry. 42—Farmers' L & T Co v. Met St Ry. 43—Guaranty Trust Co v. same. 44—Farmers' L & T Co v. same. 45—Penn Steel Co v. N Y City Ry. 46—Farmers' L & T Co v. Met St Ry. 47—Guaranty Trust Co v. same. 48—Interborough Rapid Transit Co v. same. 49—Penn Steel Co v. N Y City Ry. 50—Farmers' L & T Co. v. Met St Ry. 51—Guaranty Trust Co v. same. 52—Farmers' L & T Co v. same. 53—In re Union Ferry Co. 54—Dick v. Fullen.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Jury calendar. Case on. 155—Vermenle v. Reilly.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. 172—British & So Am Nav Co v. Barge Marsh. 175—N E S S Co v. N Y Dock Co. 176—Robins D D Co v. S S Kennebec.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: 396—Lyon vs. Ward. 394—Cameron Pawn Company vs. City of Albany. 393—Harris vs. Swartz vs. Gertrude L. Smith et al. 398—Richard Gallagher vs. Walsh Construction Company.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J., McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Clarke, and Dowling, JJ. Enumerated motions. 390—Manning v. Seelig. 391—Perrington v. Ludin Realty Co. 393—Murtha v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 396—Mayer v. Raudenbusch. 388, 389—Rogowski v. Brill. 397—Obermayer v. Geering. 398—Ridgewood Nat Bk v. Mann Sec Co. 399—Grotheer v. Schierenbeck. 400—Claman v. Claman. 403—J Bayer Lumber Co v. Mass Bond & Ins Co. 404—Lobravico v. City of N Y. 416—Mertinowitz v. Schafler. 411—Canavan Bros v. Bendheim. 412—McKiernan v. White Hod Elev Co. 413—Elwell Co v. Acme Portland Cement Co. 414—People v. Parisi. 416—Benedict v. Security Ins Co. 419—Surplus Assets Co v. Lane. 421—Dudley v. Raymond. 422—Ketcham v. Provost. 425—Jaffe v. Weld. 427—Croker v. Williamson. 428—Mitchem v. Paulson. 429—Suburban Land Co v. Barikers' Curety Co. 430—Tull v. Barrett. 431—Man Storage & Warehouse Co v. Bengmat Art Museum. 433—Terraqui v. Illincis Surety Co. 435—Kershaw v. Steurer. 437—Lester v. Graham. 439—Keller v. N Y House Wrecking Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Jackerson (Solid Realty Co.) 2—Stiebel v. Grossberg. 3—Leary v. Viohl. 4—Heidelberg v. Bronx Heights Land Co. 5—Schnitzer v. Field. 6—Hubert v. Bender. 7—Samaida v. Ruland R R. 8—Hickey v. Wallace. 9—Reiss v. Fernandez. 10—Matter of Blondi (Magenta St.) v. Donally v. Dean. 12—People ex rel Nikly v. Waldo. 13—People ex rel McKeagney v. Baker. 14—People ex rel Kerwin v. Miller. 15—Pollok v. Brooklyn Union Pub Co. 16—Weintraub v. State Bank. 17—Lisner v. Wanamaker. 18—Press Pub Co v. Piser & Co. 19—Same v. same. 20—Terminal Clearing House Assn v. Grand Union Co. 21—Lubetsky v. Levine. 22—Turteltaub v. Trachteuberg. 23—McDonald v. McDonald. 24—Matter of Pierson & Goodrich. 25—Czerny v. Haas. 26—Harmerstein v. Equitable Trust Co. 27—Sperry & Hutchinson Co v. Stutz. 28—Lisner v. Wanamaker. 29—Matter of Brown (Vuegt.) 30—Harlem Sav Bk v. Larkin. 31—Class Journal Co v. Sears. 32—Scognamillo v. Fuller. 33—Shanton v. Newman. 34—Reynard v. Blount. 35—Reinman v. Keogh Amusement Co. 36—Blowers v. Blowers. 37—Rankin v. Byron. 38—Randolph v. Indian Refining Co. 39—Matter of Rateau Sales Co. 40—Matter of Ostro (Shapiro.) 41—Matter of Ostro Const Co (Juster.) 42—Lewis v. City Realty Co. 43—Neudorf v. Furgatch. 44—Matter of Rateau Sales Co. 45—Matter of Zaiss & Engel. 46—Marzula v. Carlin Const Co. 47—Magee v. Amolsky. 48—Matter of Healy. 49—Rudman v. Nicholas. 50—People v. Levy. 51—Sperry & Hutchinson Co v. Stutz. 52—McDonald v. Stern. 53—Muldoon v. Schwartz. 54—Buxbaum v. Buxbaum. 55—Cinnuella v. Meek. 56—Commercial Trust Co v. Schiff. 57—Falk v. Proctor. 58—People v. Kelly. 59—Kindel Bldg Co v. Mathews. 60—Labruzza v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 61—Davis v. Gondolf. 62—Davis v. Kaffe (Dunkelman Lodge No 31.) 63—Purssell Mfg Co v. Empire Baking Co. 64—Titus v. Central Park, N & E R R R Co. 65—Keiser v. Keiser & Co. 66—Flint v. Tuttle. 67—Geffen v. Musical America Co. 68—Klein v. Klein. 69—Schwartz v. Koehler & Co. 70—People ex rel Kresser v. Qualey. 71—People ex rel Bull v. Qualey. 72—Same v. same. 73—Muldoon v. Schwartz. 74—Smith v. Hammond. 75—Matter of Levy (Weil.) 76—Zimmerman v. Zimmerman. 77—Matter of Folks (Kline.) 78—Same v. same. 79—Same v. same. 80—Conroy v. Higgins. 81—Pabst Brew Co v. Sloane. 82—Wagner v. Public Service Ry Co. 83—Schiff v. Schiff. 84—City R R Co v. McGuire. 85—Blakeslee v. Blakeslee. 86—Ryan v. Ryan. 87—Davies v. Ogden. 88—Davies v. Davies. 89—Vane v. Flaherty. 90—Bloch v. Rosenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Motions. Preferred causes: 736—Lehman v. Curran. 737, 738—Same v. same. 740—Same v. Hurst. 741—Same v. Moral. 1074—Strong v. Harmon. 1902—Harlem Yacht Club v. Earley. 1905—Ginsberg v. Auto Coaching Co. 1929—Bernheimer v. Mela. General calendar: 134—Ranger v. Locke. 1137—Lander v. Levy. 1377—Rafsky v. Smith Co. 243—McLean v. Gardner. 1173—Wrightsville Hardware Co v. Assets Realization Co. 1793—Obendorf v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. 701—Jackson v. Jackson. 273—Regen v. Pettus. 1497—Roach v. Lorence. 1413—Klinger v. Klinger. 1093—Griswold v. McDonald. 1358—Amoroso v. Amoroso. 1424—Rothfuss v. Mandelbaum. 203—Cole v. Cole. 1151—U S Trust v. Demuth. 1366—Bischoff v. Temple. 1387—Edelman v. Mermelstein. 759—Davis v. Levering. 1690—Brady v. Italian Sav Bank. 930—Cowen v. Bernard. 943—Adlerman v. Western Cloak & Suit Co. 950—Genn v. Genn. 974—Culbert v. Culbert. 987—Puhl v. Puhl. 1003—Helberg v. Weiner. 1383—Hester v. Sutphin. 874—Krusenberg v. Krusenberg. 1350—Rastetter v. Hoenninger. 85—Kolb v. Mortimer. 1670—Baker v. Redfield & Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Goff, J. Criminal term. Motion. 1—Salo J Jackson et al. Pleadings. 1—Chas H Bohland et al. 2—Eugene F Fox. 3—Kalman Newmark. 4—John Caspary. Trial calendar. 1—Edgar R Jackson. 2—Ralph Bartugno. 3—L Joseph Weglin. 4—Harry Gordon et al. 5—Frank J Gardner. 6—Edgar R Jackson, (2.) 7—Ruben Auerbach.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCall, J. 2400—Nat Bank of Commerce v. Ehrlich Mfg Co. 3048—Hutchinson v. Hutchinson. 2983—Pollack v. Cramer. 2774—Windsor Trust Co v. W Tucker. 2815—Same v. L Tucker. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Davis, J. 1780—Sullivan v. Joline. 1625—Fabrizio v. City of N Y. 1786—McLaughlin v. "Murray's." 1787—Kline v. N J & N Y R R. 1360—Cohen v. Alcourt Realty Co. 1770—Moore v. Connecticut Cab Co. 5034—Rolz v. City of N Y. 471—Norothy v. Kastoff. 227½—Cudahy Packing Co v. Schoen. 1785—Bodemuller v. Graff. 1419—Rhine v. Consumers Brew Co. 292—Frankel v. Levin. 4720—Johnson v. Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co. 4832—Warshaski v. Cowan. 177½—Schwartz v. H Koehler & Co. 519—Faulhaber v. Kline. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cohalan, J. 1479, 1480—J McLoughlin v. City of N Y. 1652—Cells v. same. 1734—Lewin v. same. 1142—Mitteldorf v. Milliken. 1809—Little v. Joline. 1812—Carleton v. Charlock. 1886—Grimes v. City of N Y. 1804—Hannaghan v. Whitridge. 1805—Kaufman v. Knick Ice Co. 1146—Thompson v. Elsasser. 272½—Meyers v. Boldt. 1801—Heney v. Cornell Stbt Co. 644—Vaillant v. Collins, Jr. 4888—Taylor v. Rock Plaster Mfg Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Whitaker, J. Case on—Lynch v. Steckler. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Tr

Lost

LOST—On Sunday evening, Jan. 12, in going from 58 West 48th St. to 57 East 75th St. in a taxicab, a diamond and sapphire bar brooch; a reward of $50 will be paid to the finder upon its return. B. A. Sands, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

LOST.—Monday evening, probably in the Subway, between Brooklyn Bridge and Times Square, or Hammerstein's, a black leather wallet containing papers of value. Reward. Dague, 509 West 122d St.

LOST—Near 34th St., a lady's small gold watch, initials "J. G." engraved on case of watch; liberal reward. Mrs. Goodrich, 478 Central Park West.

LOST—Diamond ornament, oval shaped, on Madison Av. near 59th St., or near 32d St., Wednesday afternoon; suitable reward to finder. Y 167 Times.

LOST—13th, small diamond crescent brooch, between Casino Theatre, Times Square, and 86th, Broadway Subway; reward. Mrs. Douglas, Bretton Hall.

LOST—Jan. 11, black leather handbag, monogram G. E. T., between Broadway, 108th and 119th Sts.; reward. Little, 49 Claremont Av.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, half-moon stones, between 150th and 158th St., Broadway, and Riverside; reward. 3,650 Broadway.

LOST—String of gold beads, between Bustanoby's, Times Square Subway; reward. Room 806, 12 William St.

LOST—West side, lady's diamond horseshoe whip pin; liberal reward. Oser, 1,641 2d Av.

IF THE PARTY who phoned Hotel Wolcott regarding fur collar will call there with article, liberal reward paid.

$100 REWARD for jewels lost December, (two diamond, one diamond and sapphire rings, pearl necklace, diamond brooch, unset stones.) Return pawntickets for same or definite information. M. L. Peck, 8 West 92d St. No questions asked.

$100 REWARD for diamond bar pin containing 24 stones, set in platinum; lost Jan 10, probably in vicinity of Broadway and 34th St. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—Small white dog; yellow spots; answers to Billy. Liberal reward at 143 East 74th St., second floor.

LOST—Black short-haired cat; brass mounted collar; reward. Dr. Alexander, 6 East 37th.

LOST—Will driver who left bulldog Dec. 10 address W. K.? 61 Times.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

WE WANT YOUR PRINTING. You'll want ours once you try us. Here's the best "get acquainted" printing offer in New York: 250 splendid bond letterheads, 250 billheads, 250 business cards, 250 envelopes, $3. ARROW PRESS, "Overnight Printers," 101-107 West 28d St.

New Mexico Opportunity.—Land, stock, mercantile, and resort enterprises; going concern; want additional capital; fine opening for a young man of means who wants a life in the open. Opportunity, Y 155 Times.

Young man with little capital wishes become partner with experienced business man; only persons with good proposition or actually in established business. Apply F 62 Times.

Capital wanted to promote sales of patented device; monopoly; many already sold; large field; particulars at interview; no brokers. F 80 Times.

To specialists looking for new, attractive specialties; prices low; profits very large; fine opportunity; exclusive State selling agency. F 81 Times.

Partner wanted in an established cloak and suit house; must be a good salesman; a very good chance for the right party. F 47 Times.

Excellent opportunity for man with $400 as Treasurer of profitable concern; no triflers wanted. Berg, Room 707, 47 West 34th St.

GOLD MINE, enough $12 ore to run mill for years, need capital for good interest in mine. Johnston, Newport, R. I.

Thoroughly investigated enterprises offered investors, with services; reasonable amounts; meet principals. F 50 Times.

Have $10,000 to invest; wholesale grocery, confectionery, or something daily consumption. F 49 Times.

Young man with little capital desires position with established concern, view to partnership. F 27 Times.

Business Notices

Multigraph letters; largest capacity in the city; deliveries when promised and quality satisfactory to you guaranteed; prices reasonable; filling in names, addressing, mailing; samples submitted; representative calls. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Bond letterheads, cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. NEEDLEMAN PRESS, 110 FULTON ST.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Newly furnished double rooms, heated; running water; excellent board; phone; moderate.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Double front room, private bath; board; references. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms; excellent table; steam heat; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV., 2,047, 122d.—Airy, clean rooms; steam, hot water; substantial board; moderate; references.

9TH, 30 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, also small rooms; board optional; telephone.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart of shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephone; superior table.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; excellent table; references; telephone.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; good board; Subway; telephone.

70TH ST., 32 WEST. — Well-furnished large, small rooms; parlor dining; all conveniences; table guests.

70TH ST., 267 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; southern exposure; running water; telephone; excellent table; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite, unexpectedly vacated; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 261 WEST.—Beautiful second floor front rooms, private bath; superior table; references; telephone.

72D, 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms, very homelike; conveniences; home cooking; reasonable; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome square room; sunny exposure; all improvements; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH ST., 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with every comfort; home cooking; table board, telephone, references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new taroughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. Phone 7140 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with board and private bath.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Especially attractive parlor suite with private bathroom; accommodate three adults; references.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE; LARGE AND SMALL LIGHT ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; BEST SERVICE; ALL CONVENIENCES.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms, new management; excellent table; good service; table board.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Small rooms; business people. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one, two gentlemen; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

85TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining room, private house; references.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Room in private house, with board; first-class table; references.

93D ST., 23 WEST.—Sunny, single rooms; excellent table; American family; refined and homelike; ladies.

93D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, small sunny front rooms; every convenience; excellent table; telephone; reference.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room; German-American family; parlor dining room; table guests.

96TH, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without board; single, $3.50; with board, $7.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

103D, (Corner West End, 879.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

103D, 252 WEST, (Near Subway, Riverside.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms; couple, gentlemen; excellent table; references.

105TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large southern exposed rooms, also small rooms; private house; telephone.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Established 17 years; large and small rooms, $7 up; superior table.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 266 WEST.—A real home for gentlemen; large, sunny rooms; private residence, near Broadway; table of unusual excellence; moderate terms; also few table boarders.

108TH ST., 168 WEST.—Large southern exposed room; also small room; telephone; private house.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside—8136.

130TH, 250 WEST, near L Station.—Large, also hall, room to let, with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

144TH, 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike, clean, desirable accommodations; first class board; reasonable.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 319 West 123d St. Rooms, suite or singly; good table board.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; quiet, refined house; near 72d St. Subway express; excellent table; table guests.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights, rives view; most accessible locality N. Y. City; Subway 5 minutes Wall St.; corner trolley connects Bridge and Broadway; high-class neighborhood; board; rooms furnished, unfurnished 905 Main.

Country Board

Manhattan.

EDGEHILL INN, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—All the year round country home, within the city limits; one suite, with private bath, for rent; reasonable. Address Mary E. Huntington.

Long Island.

TRAINED NURSE, with warm, sunny home, will give care to one in delicate health or elderly person; Garden City. F 31 Times.

New Jersey.

Accommodations for select few; private bath, hot water heat, best cooking; high altitude adjoining Summit; automobile to station; Lackawanna 42 minutes to city; $10-$12 week. Murray Hill Park Club, Murray Hill, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

218T ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms without board; running water; steam heat; moderate prices.

29TH ST., 129 EAST, (Corner Lexington.)—Outside rooms; running water; private apartment; phone; second bell.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 81 EAST.—Elegant front room suitable for one or two. Telephone 3800 Plaza.

60TH ST., 161 EAST.—Large room, hot, cold water, heat; American family; worth investigating.

87TH, 63 EAST.—Large and small rooms; conveniences; telephone; reasonable; $2 up; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness; Wolcott Building.

West Side.

9TH, 37 WEST. — Medium-sized room; heat, closet, running water, adjoining bath; also large.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated, exceptionally clean rooms; telephone; single room, $2.50.

23D ST., 449 WEST, (London Terrace.)—No better location; steam heat, electric lights, telephone; every convenience for two; reasonable; new private residence.

21ST, 263 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; electricity, telephone and elevator; $4. Apt. 20.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall room, bath, large closet; private house; $4.50; gentlemen.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room; every convenience.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; all conveniences; refined surroundings; select neighborhood; reasonable. Tappan.

55TH ST., 258 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor suite, suitable couple, two gentlemen; heat, bath. Hallock.

56TH ST., 338 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; heat, running water; suitable one, two. Ballard.

58TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; bath connected; electric light.

57TH ST., 155 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; splendid location.

58TH, 222 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large and small; piano, bath, and telephone.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat; respectable gentlemen exclusively; transfer everywhere. Stevens.

60TH ST., 22 WEST, (Hotel New York.)—Room near bath; $1 per day; room with private bath, $1.50 per day; parlor bedroom and bath, $2 per day; special weekly rates.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

71 WEST 68TH ST.
Perfectly appointed large rooms; handsomely furnished; exquisitely kept; tiled bathrooms; second floor; highest references.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; running water; board optional. 4034 Columbus.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; 'phone; bath; private house; southern exposure.

71ST ST., 73 WEST.—Large room, second floor, private bath; southern exposure; single; 'phone; references.

71ST ST., 269 WEST.—Comfortable back room; steam heated; every convenience; telephone.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, light room; southern exposure; private bath and dressing room.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Front room; large closets; washroom adjoining; private home; gentlemen.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms suitable one or two; near bath; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Medium sized room, suitable one or two gentlemen; all improvements.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; two rooms and bath; will divide; high-class private house; best service; electricity; references.

77TH ST., 126 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, suitable 2 gentlemen; smaller rooms; southern exposure; breakfast; reasonable.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large room, second floor; southern exposure; all conveniences; private family; references.

160 WEST 78TH ST.
NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; REASONABLE.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; exceptionally attractive rooms; modern improvements; high-class private house; references.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Back parlor, sunny room, with kitchenette; other furnished rooms; references.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.—Single room, comfortably furnished; steam heated; absolutely clean; telephone; references. Sharples.

82D, 78 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom; all convenience; $7 weekly; breakfast. Wolf.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized rooms, southern exposure; private house; 'phone.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; medium, small; exceptionally desirable accommodation; shower, telephone; moderate. Campbell.

82D, 119 WEST.—Doctor's office; handsome back parlor; electricity, private bath; large extension.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; running water; well heated; adjoining bath.

84TH ST., 20 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; one, south front; refined family; phone; reasonable. Ochs.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front room; also large single; every convenience; reasonable. Anderson.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable two; private; telephone; Subway, 86th "L."

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen; homelike apartment; two doors from Broadway; references.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive small room; lady only; every convenience; references. Beach.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Medium-sized room; well heated; running water; private house; reasonable; gentleman.

89TH ST.—First-class furnished room; all conveniences. Keller, 2,411 Broadway. Tel. 3679 River.

92D, 204 WEST.—Double, single rooms; front room, three windows; Subway. Possos.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

93D ST., 177 WEST.—Large, bright rooms, private bath; also medium rooms; telephone, Subway, "L."

94TH, 315 WEST. — Nicely furnished single room; elevator, telephone, electricity; breakfast optional. Apart. 21.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Large, handsome outside room; running water; next bath; elevator apartment. Johnson.

96TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large and small rooms; independent entrance; convenient Subway, L. Healey.

143 WEST 97TH ST.
HOMELIKE ROOMS; BOARD OPTIONAL.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large single room, elevator apartment, near Riverside; clean, refined; references. Tomlinson.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished floor with bath; single room; private house. 1067J River.

102D, 202 WEST.—Sunny outside room, (2 windows,) young, refined business man. Apt. 3.

114TH ST., 610 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished front rooms; steam heat; private house; reasonable.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms, block Broadway Subway; gentlemen only; evenings. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

137TH ST., 601 WEST.—Exceptionally large room for two; elevator, shower; smaller room. Apartment 56.

137TH ST., 611 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Rooms, $4-$7; hotel service. Apt. 2.

138TH ST., 602 WEST.—Large, small, furnished rooms; private house; one block from Subway; gentlemen.

143D ST., 561 WEST.—Large room, running water, shower, electricity, telephone, $5; suitable for couple or two adults; breakfast optional. Apartment 25.

145TH—598 WEST.—Apartment, parlor, alcove, kitchenette, piano, brass bed; references; Subway block. Fisher.

147TH ST., 510 WEST.—Large, airy, connecting front room; all conveniences; reasonable; phone. Le Fevre.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—One, two rooms with, without board; use kitchen; private; Subway, "L"; reference. Hines.

A.—A.—Consult Leland's. Information free. 4 West 33d St. Established over 25 years.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 West 22d St.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming house prices; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold running water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 1716.

A MOST DESIRABLE home in high-class apartment at 96th St. Subway express station; references exchanged. Inquire 2,552 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE room; southern exposure; modern conveniences; suitable two gentlemen or man, wife. F 2 Times.

BACHELOR wishes refined gentleman share nicely furnished flat, just off Broadway, near 137th St. Subway; rent moderate; one flight; outside rooms; perfect light; phone; piano. Schofield, 1,848 J Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Two connecting rooms, married couple; piano; board optional; reference. Fisher.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, corner 116th.—Cozy room, ground apartment; beautiful view; Broadway express. Henry.

REFINED LADY would rent sunny room, adjoining bath; all improvements. Mathison, 59 West 76th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (125th.)—Exclusive, quiet home; superior board; gentlemen, couple. 3755—Morningside. Apartment 4B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (135th.)—Large room; bath adjoining; gentleman; evenings. Apartment 52.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

TWO GENTLEMEN desire three-room apartment with two separate baths, between 50th and 100th Sts., west only; high-class apartment; first-class references exchanged. Write T. Pacifico, 28 East 30th St.

YOUNG MAN desires large room between 48th and 58th Sts., Lexington and Sixth Avs.; permanently. T 146 Times.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of LEO J. ROSENTHAL & COMPANY, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York the undersigned, A. Gordon Murray, Receiver in bankruptcy of Leo J. Rosenthal, individually and trading as Leo J. Rosenthal & Company, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of said bankrupts.

The property to be sold consists of the following: Laces, lace bandings, lace collars, ladies' neckwear, typewriters, safe, salesman's trunks, office furniture, and fixtures.

The above-described property may be inspected on the premises of the bankrupts, No. 14 East 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, from January 17th to January 21st, 1913, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Sealed bids for the above-described property, assets, and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, Room 607, No. 60 Wall Street, City of New York, on or before 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of the 22d day of January, 1913, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him and the creditors may attend and express themselves reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten (10%) per centum of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the property shall be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 27th day of January, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and the deposits accompanying the sealed bids returned within twenty-four hours after said bids have been opened.

In all events the sale is subject to confirmation by the United States District Court.

Dated New York, January 17, 1913.
A. GORDON MURRAY, Receiver in Bankruptcy, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of NEW YORK OSTRICH FEATHER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 23d, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a mailing list of about 80,000 names, card index containing list, ten cases of stencils, one addressing machine, one stencil maker, correspondent files relating to names.

Inspection Jan. 21st and 22d, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
WILLIAM S. CREEVEY, Receiver.
EDWARD B. LEVY, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK FRAME AND PICTURE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, January 17th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 142 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, the assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of oil paintings, pictures, lithographs, frames, mouldings, office fixtures, typewriters, safe, cash register, &c.
WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.
JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 22d, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 208 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, gents' furnishings, ladies' furnishings, notions, &c.; together with showcases, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Jan. 20th and 21st, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
CHESTER T. NEAL, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 300 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of S. & W. ROSENTHAL, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 23d, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 336 Sixth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' cloaks, suits, dresses, furniture, fixtures, safe, &c.

Inspection Jan. 21st and 22d, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
HENRY H. PIERCE, Receiver.
WALTER T. KOHN, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN DAVIS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 24th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 310 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tin plate, iron and steel roofing materials, &c. Inspection Jan. 22d and 23d, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
STEVEN BARKER, Receiver.
GODNICK & WILSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Nassau St., New York.

Pianos and Organs

STEINWAY mahogany upright piano, in excellent order, will sell for $125. 813 W. 43d.

Help Wanted, Female

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing pleasing personality, capable of earning over $30 weekly, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c.; one who can travel preferred; salary and railroad expenses. The Cloyes-Lyon Co., 110 West 34th.

MODEL — DESIRABLE ALL-YEAR-ROUND POSITION AS MODEL IN FITTING DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD FIGURE, MEASURING 36 BUST AND 5 FT. 7 INCHES TALL. APPLY P. S. SIEGER, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

NURSE.—A reliable young Protestant woman as nurse for baby; reference required. Call Friday morning, 10 to 1 o'clock, 306 West 76th St.

Rapid Coaching. The United States School of SECRETARIES.
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, February, 1911, after 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher in England. Only address, 509 5th Av., New York.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

STENOGRAPHER.—Oliver; neat, accurate; correct grammarian, speller; ability to observe errors; duties include management, filing; opportunity for particular training and best experience; full particulars requested; permanent; $10-$12 commence. Address Good Memory, K 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, some experience, high school education, desires position. O'Brien, 412 Second St., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted, Male

A few weeks ago, I used the following advertisement in this paper, "Are you a $5,000 salesman? Want to get into the $10,000 class? If you have ability and clientele, I have the opportunity. Real Estate Investments that withstand investigation. Commission only." The salesman I secured received $95 for his first week's services and expects to earn $200 weekly. I can make an opening for one more salesman of the right calibre. Conservative, Box No. F 3 Times.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $55.00.
Books explain WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.
STEWART AUTO SCHOOL,
233 West 54th St., (near Broadway.)
"Founded on Honesty"—"Prospers on Merit."

BECOME A JEWELER; earn $50-$150 weekly; enter dignified, profitable field; we teach diamond setting, engraving, making platinum diamond jewelry, etc.; individual practical instructions day and evenings; good position guaranteed after few months' study; reasonable terms. Schickerling Mfg. Co., 80 Maiden Lane.

BOY IN TAILOR STORE TO DO ERRANDS AND BE GENERALLY USEFUL; AGE ABOUT 15; $6 TO BEGIN. CALL, WITH REFERENCES FROM LAST PLACE, M. B. GUILFORD, 536 5TH AV.

BOY, (16-17,) for office of importer; without previous experience preferred; good at figures and penmanship. Y 169 Times.

CLERK for hotel, who can take care of books; $14 per week and meals to start. Write H. B., 104 East 14th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—One thoroughly familiar with wood and steel passenger, elevated, and electric cars; steady position for the right party. Osgood Bradley Car Company, Worcester, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN wanted for architectural iron, bronze work; good chance for right party. Apply with letter, 14 Flushing Av., Astoria, L. I.

EXPERIENCED VALET, Englishman preferred. Apply with references to James K. Hackett, Room 812, 145 W. 45th St., between 10 and 12.

INSURANCE MEN WANTED; we pay while we teach you to become a specialist in the life insurance line. Call, between 9 and 12 A. M., S. Stern, Room 501, 253 Broadway.

JEWELERS WANTED.—Experienced on 14-karat gold vanity and cigarette cases; no silver workers need apply. B. M. Shanley, Jr., Company, 11-13 Governor St., Newark, N. J.

MEN, over 25, having clean salesmen's records; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; salary $10 and commission. Routh, 1,133 Broadway, 26th St.

OFFICE BOY.—Age 16; must be clean, refined, well educated, good writer, and willing to work for advancement in a large company. Call Saturday, 2:30 P. M., 6th floor, 277 Broadway.

Rapid Coaching. The United States School of SECRETARIES.
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, February, 1911, after 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher in England. Only address, 509 5th Av., New York.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

SALESMAN wanted with experience and education for permanent position, to take charge of block of territory handling our entire line of educational maps, selling direct to Boards of Education; permanent, lucrative position; high-class man only. Address, stating age and experience, Mr. Anderson, Rank, McNally & Co., 42 East 22d St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Large corporation, with an extensively advertised line and branch offices in the leading cities, desires to add to their sales force two good salesmen; those having had experience in the subscription book or life insurance business preferred. Call on Sales Manager, 134 West 29th St., tenth floor.

SALESMAN for raincoats; very good connection for right man with established trade among jobbers and better department stores and clothing trade; must state all particulars as to previous or present connections, territory covered, and volume of business. Y 168 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced cloak and suit, wanted to handle popular priced lines city and vicinity; will advance drawing account to right party. J. Zahler Co., 263 Greene St.

SALESMAN—A house of many years' standing wishes to engage a few bright young men for city and vicinity; commission only. Call after 3 P. M., 92 Pine St.

SALESMEN.—Splendid opening for two hustlers willing to demonstrate ability by working on commission for one month. Wetmore, 22 East 21st.

SALESMAN.—Kimonos; line in New York and out of town. R. Tahan Bro. & Co., 83-85 Washington St., New York.

SALESMAN, leather goods, commission basis; one acquainted with city or out-of-town trade preferred. F 53 Times.

SALESMAN, qualified in organizing and stock selling. W. J. Curtis, 337 East 26th St., upper loft.

SOLICITOR for window display costing $15; 33⅓% commission. Phone Spring 9048.

STENOGRAPHER—Beginner, refined and ambitious; rapid advancement if also good office help. Call Room 906, 21 State St.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted, with ability and experience, who is in a position to interest private investors; particulars regarding an absolutely meritorious industrial will be given applicants who furnish satisfactory references. Write for appointment Pressprich & Co., 103 Park Av.

TEACHER, SHORTHAND.—Day and evening; permanent position; excellent opportunity; state particulars. K 264 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City, 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any army recruiting station.

WANTED—Young man, mechanic preferred, to fill trustworthy position; must furnish $1,000 cash security fully protected by well-known establishment; wages $20 weekly and commission; first-class chance for advancement. Apply by letter or personally, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., Mr. Duncan, 1,876 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—Two first-class men to solicit; applicants must be well educated and neatly dressed; college men and teachers preferred; salary and commission; 'phone for appointment. W. P. Thomas, 'Phone 4553 Madison Square.

WANTED.—Non-union pattern makers. Good wages. To such a steady and permanent position will be given. Apply by letter stating references; locality near New York City. Address Box Y 159 Times.

WANTED—A bright young man in a steamship and banking office; state age, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box 216, Hoboken.

WANTED—First-class mechanic who is able to handle men to act as foreman piano-player factory. F 52 Times.

WELL-KNOWN DRUG FIRM will soon start an advertising campaign of well-established tooth paste; hustling young man as salesman and window dresser has splendid chance; give experience; salary beginning $10. F 57 Times.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

CHEMIST on fuel analysis, $20; draughtsman on cabinet work, $15; erecting man, printing machinery, $25; machinery salesman, $25; clerk, experienced in machinery, $15. National Employment Exchange, Agency, 30 Church St.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

JUST WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR!
Hardware Salesman, $15.
Stenographer, construction company, $15.
German stenographer, dictation in German, $15.
Cashier, florist, some Sunday work, $12.
Sales Manager, experienced grocery trade, $2,000 to $3,000.
A1 Accountant, handle auditing proposition, $25-$35.
Assistant Secretary, Y. M. C. A., out of New York, Protestant, $500 and room.
A1 Stenographer, work up to buyer, $15 start.
Good Clerk, able to run comptometer, $12.
Bookkeeper and Typist, publishing house, $20.
Clerk, mechanical engineering ability, college man, $18.
Order Clerk, office assistant, $20.
Apply Willis Hawley, Emp. Agency, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 11 Bond St., B'klyn.

Domestic.

HOUSEWORKER.—German; good cook; $30; excellent references. Domestic Exchange, 3-4 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

Situations Wanted Female

ADVERTISING MANAGER—If in need of a secretary-stenographer to relieve you of details, make up contracts, one with 7 years' experience at $20 per week, a reply is solicited. F 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Double entry; take full charge; 6 years' experience; $15. K 284 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Mexican young woman, experienced in good American cooking, houseworker. C. S., 2,193 7th Av., piano store.

LADY OFFERS stenographic services free, two evenings weekly; references. Miss Moore, 529 West 111th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Stenographer, bookkeeper; ten years' experience; permanent position; references. K 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; long varied experience, tactful, executive ability, pleasing personality; capable to act as secretary; highly recommended; $18. $20. E 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; good penman; neat, ambitious girl, beginner; accurate; American; no agency; year high school; $7. H 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Commercial, 61 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school graduate; $12; unquestionable references. Lawrence, 379 West 127th St.

Situations Wanted Male

ABROAD.—Student, 26, university graduate, wishes to earn trip abroad or elsewhere. Address Trip, care Press, Binghamton, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR.—Conversant with woodworking and machine shop practice; experienced with forms, cost, supervision; best methods and reorganization; send full information promptly. Address Engineers, K 290 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376—Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, open, close, audit, systematize books, prepares financial statements, investigations; work confidential; charges moderate. "Smith," 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cort.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, systematized, kept part time, balanced; partnership, corporation accounts adjusted; monthly service; moderate. Auditor, 500 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2239—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT—Conducts monthly audits that show conditions; dissolutions, reorganizations, investigations. Accountant, 429 6th Av. Phone Madison Sq. 8322.

ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.)—Will prepare statements and do your accounting work at the rate of $1 per hour. K 292 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, degree, opens, closes, corporation, single, or partnership books; moderate. P. O Box 225, Madison Square.

A YOUNG university graduate seeks any position offering prospective success entailing distant travel; first-class references. Experienced, F 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, intelligent, reli

BRANDT IS HIDDEN IN AN ALBANY HOTEL

Former Schiff Valet Travels from Dannemora in Private Room of Parlor Car.

HOURS SPENT IN CAPITOL

Governor Refuses to Say Whether He Has Seen Him—Hearing Set for This Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—With the hearing in the case of Foulke E. Brandt, who has been serving a thirty-year sentence in Dannemora for burglary in the home of his former employer, Mortimer L. Schiff of New York, and who is an applicant for clemency, set down for to-morrow afternoon, the convicted valet arrived here late to-day. Every effort was made to keep the whereabouts of the prisoner a secret. From the time of his arrival, shortly after 4 o'clock, Brandt was in seclusion in the capitol. He was spirited to a downtown hotel late this evening.

Brandt was taken to the Capitol by Harry M. Kaiser, Warden of Clinton Prison, Dannemora, under directions from Gov. Sulzer, who, it is expected, will decide to-morrow whether the convict shall be freed. The hearing was asked by the United Swedish Societies of New York City, which have taken an interest in Brandt's case since he made an unsuccessful application for pardon to Gov. Dix a year ago. The authority of Gov. Sulzer to order Brandt taken from prison and brought before him has been questioned. It was suggested that the mystery with which the movements of the prisoner were surrounded by order of Gov. Sulzer might have been a precaution lest writs be served on the men having the convicted valet in their custody.

Whether Mr. Sulzer talked with Brandt this evening was not known. The Governor was not willing to say whether Brandt was in the Executive Chamber. Gov. Sulzer remained at his desk until after 7 o'clock, and Brandt was there then. So was Owen L. Potter, Pardon Clerk.

Mirabeau L. Towns, the Brooklyn lawyer who figured as counsel to Brandt in court proceedings that followed the convict's application to Gov. Dix for a pardon, will appear before Gov. Sulzer to urge that Brandt be freed. Mr. Sulzer has announced that the hearing the Swedish societies have asked is unnecessary as he has all the information necessary to govern his decision.

Gov. Sulzer declined to discuss the case to-night. With a squad of reporters and camera men keeping vigil in the corridors about the Governor's office, Brandt, with Warden Kaiser and William Severance, a keeper from Dannemora, was held there after the lights were turned off to create the impression that no one was there.

When Gov. Sulzer left the Executive Chamber for the night he was asked whether Brandt had been there.

"I shall have nothing to say on the Brandt case until the public hearing to-morrow afternoon," he replied. "Then everything will be open. As to Brandt's whereabouts, I have nothing to say. One thing you may rest assured of—he will be on hand in the Executive Chamber at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon."

Brandt was taken from Clinton Prison at 10 o'clock this morning. He traveled in the drawing room of a parlor car. With Warden Kaiser and Severance, the former valet had luncheon in the private room. When the train reached Albany it was stopped on the outskirts of the city, where Brandt was whisked off in an automobile.

As if he did not expect to return to prison, the convict carried a suit case.

It was said late in the evening that the Governor talked with Brandt for almost an hour.

SUFFRAGE TO SUIT WOMEN.

Governor Says They May Have Kind of Legislation They Want.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Sulzer and Majority Leader Wagner of the Senate assured the advocates of votes for women to-day that they could have any sort of woman suffrage legislation they wanted. Those assurances followed the request of Mrs. Joseph P. Gavit of Albany, who is looking after the suffrage interests in Albany, that a clause requiring that "a citizen by marriage" should have been a resident of the United States for five years be inserted in the bill already introduced. A similar clause was stricken from the measure when it was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee recently, but the point was raised that the bill, with that provision omitted, would give more privileges to foreign-born women than to men.

The Governor told Mrs. Gavit that, according to his interpretation of the Federal laws, a foreign-born woman became a citizen as soon as she was married to an American. Attorney General Carmody expressed the same opinion. The Governor, in addition, said the Legislature could make any provision it desired governing the right of women to vote. He, however, told Mrs. Gavit that the women ought not to take his judgment, but should try to get the best constitutional amendment they could.

"Any kind that is satisfactory to the women generally," he said, "will be agreeable to me."

Mrs. Gavit left the proposed amendment with Senator Wagner, with the request that any action on it be deferred until she had consulted suffrage leaders in New York. As the bill stands, no restricting qualification for voters is recommended, except that "he or she" be a citizen. In that form it is on the legislative calendars for consideration in the Assembly on Monday night and in the Senate on Tuesday. If the proposed "five-year" clause is incorporated, delay in taking the suffrage question before the Legislature will result.

Alfred E. Smith, Speaker of the Assembly, said to-day he was in favor of considering the bill in its present form and having the Federal naturalization laws amended later if it were shown that foreign-born women would be beneficiaries of privileges not extended to men. He pointed out that the naturalization laws were drafted years before woman's suffrage was contemplated, and that the Federal laws should be amended to meet the conditions confronting them.

TO KEEP CHAUFFEURS SOBER.

State's First Law of 1913 Against Drunken Auto Drivers.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Sulzer signed to-night as the first law of 1913 the Fitzgerald bill designed to make more stringent the punishment for intoxicated chauffeurs operating machines in violation of the motor vehicle law. The measure provides for a penalty of a year's imprisonment, or a fine of $500, or both.

"I don't think we ought to countenance drunken chauffeurs," said the Governor. "Sober ones have hard work dodging pedestrians."

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Clean up of the Sample Shoes
At $1.50, $1.95 & $2.60 pair
Values $3.00 to $5.00
Broken sizes, but rich Bargains
Outclearing of short lots of our Finest Shoes.
Nettleton's $6.00 Shoes, now $3.45 & $4.45
Cort's $7 Shoes, now $5.85
Russet and Black $5.00 & $6.00 Russet Shoes at $3.95
from a m'f'r of High Class Shoes.
They are Imported Russet Leather on the newest English lasts.

ATTACKS BOXING LAW ANEW.

Assemblyman Allen Introduces Bill to Repeal Frawley Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Allen of Oneida County introduced to-day a bill repealing the Frawley Boxing law. The bill was introduced last year on the recommendation of Gov. Dix, but it was defeated. Mr. Allen also has reintroduced the bill prohibiting advertisements and publications that facilitate pool selling, bookmaking, or other gambling. That measure was introduced last year by Assemblyman Sweet and was defeated.

Assemblyman Jackson of Buffalo introduced the Workmen's Compensation bill embodying the wishes of the State Federation of Labor. It creates a State insurance fund for the benefit of those engaged in hazardous occupations. Each employer who comes under the provision of the plan is to pay premiums of liability risk prescribed by a State commission on or before Jan. 1, 1914, and semi-annually thereafter. The bill provides for a commission of three, with salaries of $5,000 a year. It follows the main lines of the Bayne bill of last year.

The principle of State insurance is opposed by the State Insurance Department. It is expected other bills covering the question of workmen's compensation will be introduced in a few days. The plan that meets most favor involves an optional insurance fund to be administered by the State without a State guaranty or appropriation.

Assemblyman Eisner introduced a bill incorporating Judah L. Magnes, William Fischman, Joseph Barondess, Samuel Dorf, Jacob H. Schiff, Felix Warburg, Louis Marshall, and others as the Kehillah or Jewish community of New York. The objects of the society are to instruct Jews in the religion, history, and literature of their people, to conduct religious services, and to maintain synagogues.

A bill giving the State Conservation Commission authority to develop power from the surplus waters of the State was introduced by Assemblyman Patri. It permits the building of dams and reservoirs by the State and authorizes the commission to contract with municipalities and other corporations or persons for the supplying of water for potable uses or for electric power.

FOR AMENDING BETTING LAW.

Racing Commission Would Relieve Track Officials of Responsibility.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The so-called anti-race track gambling law should be amended, says the State Racing Commission in its annual report to the Legislature to-day, so as to relieve Directors and officers of racing associations from being personally liable to prosecution for the recording of bets by third persons.

"With the criminal law in respect of gambling as it is, and properly enforced on and off the race course," further remarks the commission, "it may be possible for race tracks to be opened, but not if the officers of a corporation, duly licensed to conduct a race meeting, are to be held criminally liable for violations of the gambling law committed by other persons.

"Where there is horse racing, it is inevitable that there will be some betting. Inasmuch as betting and wagering is not criminal, why, as a matter of common fairness, should officials of a race course be held responsible for the secret recording of a bet. That matter is one beyond their control."

The commission points out that "the existing statutes have terminated running races in this State, and if the present state of affairs shall be long continued, the breeding and developing of thoroughbreds will entirely cease, and the thoroughbred will disappear from the United States."

The report points out that since the enactment of the anti-racetrack gambling laws the number of thoroughbreds exported to foreign countries has been tremendous, "resulting in the annual loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to our own markets and wage-earners."

SULZER ON SINGLE BOARD.

Has Not Committed Himself as to Public Service Commissions.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—"I have never committed myself to a policy of favoring the consolidations of the two Public Service Commissions," said Gov. Sulzer to-day. "I have stated that I shall be governed by the recommendations to be made to me by the committee of inquiry which I have appointed to investigate State departments."

About fifty members of the Legislative Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers called on the Governor at the Executive Chamber to-day. The members were presented by W. C. Whish of Albany, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Thomas Milan of Elmira, Chairman of the Legislative Committee.

The Governor was informed that the Brotherhood presented as a candidate for Public Service Commissioner in the First District Judge John H. Hyland of Brooklyn, and for the Second District John A. Talty of Buffalo, an engineer. The Governor said he would give the names careful consideration.

PLAN NEW YORK BRANCH.

Montgomery Ward & Co. to Oper Store Here in September.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Montgomery Ward & Co. credited with being the largest mail order house in the world, will establish a branch in New York City at a cost of $5,000,000, employing not less than 1,000 persons. Formal announcement to this effect was made here to-night. It was further stated that following the opening of the New York house the company plans to start a similar branch on the Pacific coast. The ultimate cost in the development probably will reach $15,000,000.

According to Arthur Lynn, sales manager, the New York branch will be ready for business by Sept. 1.

"The exact site for the building has not yet been chosen, but several already are under consideration," Mr. Lynn said to-night.

BI-PARTISAN BOARD ASKED BY AUTOISTS

Association, However, Does Not Object to Governor's Single-Head Highway Plan.

DESIRES SHIFT OF BUREAU

Delegation Lays Suggestions Before Sulzer and Confers with His Investigating Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Automobile interests of the State were represented by a delegation at a conference in the Executive Chamber to-day on highway legislation. Several of the suggestions adopted at the meeting of the State Automobile Association in Utica recently, were laid before Gov. Sulzer. The executive said he desired to get the views of all persons interested in the State's highway policy. The Governor asked the delegation to discuss the subject with the Investigating Commission.

A change favored by the automobilists was the establishment of a bi-partisan and permanent commission instead of a board serving at the will of the Governor. When that was presented to the Governor's investigators, the plan reported yesterday to the Governor by the Investigating Commission was outlined to the visitors. That plan calls for a single head with three deputies, one to take charge of construction, another of maintenance and repairs, and the third of town highways. The delegation did not object to the Governor's plan, provided an effective system of supervision should be maintained.

The investigators asked the delegation to submit a new rate for automobile licenses. It is the belief of officials and owners of motor cars that there should be more equitable arrangements of rates. The investigating commission found it took 20 per cent. of the automobile tax to pay the expense of collection. It intends to remedy that. One plan suggested was to make several series of licenses, expiring in different months of the year, so that the whole tax should not be collected in one month.

One of the more important changes advocated by the delegation was the transfer of the Automobile Bureau from the office of the Secretary of State to the Highway Department. The investigators believe that plan will be more effective. They also are in favor of a system of collection of the automobile tax by certain county officials in the less populated districts.

Men who discussed the good roads question in the Capitol were George C. Diehl of Buffalo, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the State Automobile Association; Laurens Enos, President of the American Automobile Association, the National organization; Melvin T. Bender, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Automobile Association; A. L. O. Batchelder, Chairman of the Executive Board of the American Association, and Frank D. Lyon, Secretary of the State Association. M. A. Wall, President of the Buffalo Automobile Club, also was present.

It is probable the Secretary of State will oppose the transfer of the Automobile Bureau to another department. When the Callan law was enacted Secretary Koenig resisted successfully an effort to place the bureau in the Highway Department.

NEW WORK TO SAVE BABIES.

Diet Kitchen Plans for 1913 Include Extension of Territory.

The New York Diet Kitchen Association of 1 West Thirty-fourth Street made plans for the coming Summer at a meeting held yesterday at the home of the President, Mrs. Henry Villard. The aim of the association is to reduce the death rate of infants. Last Summer the association lost only twenty babies from all causes out of 2,310.

This year the association will undertake pioneer work in congested centres not now touched by babies' welfare agencies. It was also decided yesterday to co-operate with the Department of Health by avoiding duplication of the work of municipal milk stations. In her annual report Mrs. Villard outlined the work of the association during the past forty years in dispensing pure milk below cost to infants and invalids, and in educating mothers in the care of children. Other speakers were the Rev. John P. Peters of St. Nicholas Church, Dr. Walter Mendelson, and Dr. Grace M. Hahrs. The officers of the association are: President, Mrs. Henry Villard; Vice Presidents, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest and Mrs. S. Q. Brown; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph W. Tilton; Secretary, Mrs. William Reynolds Brown; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Wilmot.

The association is maintained by subscriptions. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Joseph W. Tilton, Treasurer, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, and will be acknowledged.

BELLEVUE PAY IS LATE.

Employes Haven't Got Their Wages —Prendergast Doesn't Know Why.

Employes of Bellevue Hospital were trying to find out last night why they had not yet received the last half of their wages for December, which were due on Jan. 1. There was a good deal of grumbling and even some talk of a strike. There are several hundred employed at the hospital and the city is the paymaster.

According to one of the employes they had received their money for the first half of December on the day before Christmas. Many of them do not receive more than $25 or $30 a month and while those who live in the hospital are sure of a bed and plenty of food there are others who are married and have families. Practically all of the employes with the exception of some of the physicians who give their services without charge, are concerned in the delay. There were a number, it was said, who have been unable to pay the rent on their homes.

Controller William A. Prendergast was asked about it last night and said that he had not the slightest idea why the hospital employes had not received their money. It had not been called to his attention, he said, but an investigation at the office to-day might show the cause. He recalled that on one occasion the employes at the Tombs had made a similar complaint and it was learned that the payrolls had not been received at the Controller's office.

HOTCHKISS AGAINST FUSION.

The Rank and File of the Party Oppose Munsey's Plan, He Says.

Speaking at a Progressive dinner given in Yonkers last night, William H. Hotchkiss, ex-State Chairman of the Progressive Party, spoke against fusion in the coming municipal election in New York City.

Mr. Hotchkiss said if the question of fusion was referred to by the Progressives of New York City, the members of that party would be opposed to it ten to one. Francis W. Bird, Chairman of the Progressives in New York County, sat near Mr. Hotchkiss, but did not refer to the election except to point out that several years ago William Randolph Hearst came near carrying New York on an independent ticket. Mr. Hotchkiss referring to Frank A. Munsey's plan for a holding party, said:

"Thank heaven we are not going to amalgamate with any other party. The Progressive cause is still pure. I won't say that they are not in it who are selfishly interested, but most of the men are unselfish. Though victory may not come in four years, let it come in twenty, but let it be a victory of the Progressives fighting alone."

EXECUTRIX LOSES ESTATE.

Gave It to Broker for Investment, She Says, and It Was Mismanaged.

Surrogate John P. Cohalan declined yesterday to pass on the liability of an executrix who lost a $98,000 estate through intrusting it to a broker for investment without supervision. Surrogate Cohalan said he would not pass upon the question until an account had been filed.

John Phyfe, who died in 1901, left an estate of more than $98,000, naming his wife, Anna A. Phyfe, as executrix. He directed her to pay $50 a month to his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Coe of East Orange, during her lifetime. The payments stopped recently, and Mrs. Coe petitioned the Surrogate to put her daughter-in-law under bonds to continue them.

In her answer Mrs. Phyfe said that she had turned over the estate for management to a broker and had not supervised him. She learned recently, she said, that he had mismanaged the property and had made her income payments from the principal of the estate. She added that she believed the estate had been almost entirely lost by mismanagement.

MOOSERS OPEN CAMPAIGN.

Listen to Anti-Munsey Men and Patch Up New Jersey Troubles.

Under the auspices of the Essex County Progressive Party a rally was held last night in the new auditorium in Newark. Ex-State Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey and Henry J. Allen of Kansas, who opposed the Munsey plan for a holding party, were the principal speakers, and George B. Carr, Theodore Douglas Robinson, and George L. Perin of Massachusetts also spoke.

The meeting was the opening of the Gubernatorial campaign, and was supposed to mark the patching up of all Progressive differences in New Jersey. A message was read from Col. Roosevelt in which he said the principles of the Progressives were eternally right, and only the Progressive Party could coherently and consistently put these principles into execution.

HIGH PRICES FOR BOOKS.

Good Bidding at Sale of Taylor Library—Day's Total $15,206.

The record price of $875 was paid on order at yesterday's sale of rare books belonging to John Howard Taylor and others for a first edition of "The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America," London, 1650, by Anne Bradstreet, the earliest poet of her sex in this country. The Thomas J. McKee copy sold for $400 in 1900.

For the day's two sessions a total of $15,206 was obtained. Nine books from the press of William Bradford, New York City's first printer, brought $3,247, the most valuable of this lot. "The Laws of Her Majesties Colony of New York," small folio, 1710, being knocked down to Dodd & Livingston for $810.

Four letters written by Thomas Carlyle in Ireland in 1849, and addressed to his mother, went to George D. Smith for $212. The same bidder obtained for $335 a series of thirty-eight letters written between 1863 and 1898 by John Fiske, the historian, to his college friend, Shepherd D. Gilbert.

Mr. Smith also paid $530 for the extremely rare first edition of Hugh H. Brackenridge's "Modern Chivalry, Containing the Adventures of Captain John Farrago and Teague O'Reagan, His Servant," four volumes, 12mo, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, 1792-1797. It is one of only two known copies of the first edition of each volume.

Walter M. Hill of Chicago gave $76 for a complete set of the eight parts, all first editions, of Robert Browning's "Bells and Pomegranates." Frederick W. Morris paid $120 for a complete set of John Burk's "History of Virginia."

A first edition of Blanchard Jerrold's "Life of George Cruikshank," extra illustrated, was bought on order for $730. Walter M. Hill paid $255 for a series of twenty-one water color pencil drawings by F. W. Pailthorpe to illustrate Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

Mr. Smith gave $345 for the proofsheets of Dickens's "Uncommercial Samples," containing many corrections and changes in the author's handwriting.

The sale will be ended to-day.

BOY TRIES TO WRECK TRAIN.

Wanted to See the Excitement, He Explains When Caught.

BEVERLY, N. J., Jan. 16.—Admitting that he attempted to wreck an express train between New York and Atlantic City "just to see the excitement," 13-year-old Edmund Banks was arrested in Beverly last night by County Detective Ellis Parker. The boy said that he put a fish plate on the rails, just east of the Beverly Station, some days ago.

A track walker discovered the obstruction a few seconds before the train was due, and thus averted what railroad officials said would have been a serious wreck.

A Belmont "Notch" collar in white striped Madras. It's an
ARROW COLLAR
15c. 2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co.

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. | Virginia Harned, Madden & Fitzpatrick, Britt Wood, Walter Law, others. Daily Mat. 25c.
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. | STELLA MAYHEW | HARRY WOODRUFF Wright & Dietrich, 8 others.
ALHAMBRA 7 Av. & 126 St. | EVA TANGUAY and 9 big acts.
BRONX 149 St. 3 Ave. Daily Mats. 25c. | ROBERT HAINES, Ray Cox, Laddie Cliff, Frank North & Co., Mr. & Mrs. Crane, others.
HARLEM OP. | The Dawn of a To-morrow. | Mat. Daily.

Grand Central Palace
Lexington Ave. and 46th St.
AUTO SHOW
10 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Pleasure Car Week
Closes Saturday
One Admission to Both Buildings
—50c—
Madison Square Garden
Madison Ave. and 26th St.

"Clothes From Maker to Wearer"

"Half-Off Clearance Values" —Moe Levy

Yes, you can actually buy a Suit or Overcoat for just half its value. Come and compare quality for quality and you will find that my prices are fully 25% lower than the clearance prices now offered by other high class clothiers.

$15 and $17.50 Suits and Overcoats

My $15 Suits and Overcoats are of the same quality as sold elsewhere for $25.00. My manufacturing resources and my rent-saving location permit me at regular times to sell you these $25 clothes for $15. Just now, these $25 values are $10.50, to say nothing of the $17.50 clothes that are also $10.50. These values save you at least one-half of your clothes money. **$10.50**

$20 and $22.50 Suits and Overcoats

Here is a lot of my regular $20 and $22.50 Suits and Overcoats. They were always priced one-third less than their real value. A remarkable variety of styles, patterns and fabrics. Just figure out your real saving when you get one of these splendidly tailored garments at $13.50. **$13.50**

$25 and $27.50 Suits and Overcoats now.. **$16.50** $30 and $32.50 Suits and Overcoats now.. **$19.50**

Remember, each garment is sold with the same guarantee for service as though full prices were paid.

Open Evenings Until 7 o'Clock **Moe Levy** *Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.*

MY ONLY STORE **119-125 Walker St.** 3 BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY, N. Y.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings). | Broadway, at 29th St. (Southwest Corner). | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings).

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats Reduced

SPLENDID selections to-day because our stock has just been replenished with new arrivals bought from Hart, Schaffner & Marx at special prices.

Lot A—$20, $22.50 and $25 Suits and Overcoats **$15.00**
Lot B—$25, $28, $30 and $35 Suits and Overcoats **$19.50**
Lot C—$35 and $40 Suits and Overcoats **$25.00**
Lot D—$40 and $45 Suits and Overcoats **$30.00**
Lot E—$45 and $50 Suits and Overcoats **$35.00**

Extra Reduction

SOME $35, $40 and $45 Overcoats and some $35 and $40 Suits have been added to our stock, at **$22**

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:30. "GRIPPING PLAY WELL ACTED."—*Herald.* THE SPY The Louden, Paris and New York Success From Klistemaecker's "La Flambee." "Powerful Emotional Drama."—*Journal.*

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Thurs. 2:15. LAURA HOPE CREWS and H. B. WARNER and Brilliant Cast in "Blackbirds"

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE." "A THRILL A MINUTE."—JOURNAL.

GARRICK Broadway, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:30. The Conspiracy

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15. Last Week The Yellow Jacket

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-morrow 2:15. LAST 3 TIMES MRS. FISKE in THE HIGH ROAD. TUES., JAN. 21st. Seats Selling. The Poor Little Rich Girl

HARRIS, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow 2:15. TO-NIGHT 74TH TIME KELLERD as HAMLET

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-m'w 2:15. LAST 3 TIMES EVA FRANZ LEHAR'S NEW OPERETTA.

NEXT MON. SEATS NOW. Two Weeks Only GALA FAREWELL CHRISTIE MacDONALD IN THE NATION WIDE SUCCESS THE SPRING MAID Original New York Cast and Chorus.

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c-$1.50. TO-NIGHT 145TH PERFORMANCE. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:15. OH! OH! DELPHINE The Last Word in Musical Comedy.

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:30. FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY. "STOP THIEF" A Farce by CARLYLE MOORE.

Globe Matinee To-morrow 2:20. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Tuars. 2:15. "A GENUINE COMEDY."—MAIL. DAVID BELASCO presents Years of Discretion "SUPERB CAST." ACTON DAVIES.—EVE. SUN. Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Next Matinee To-morrow 2:10 "DELIGHTFUL, FASCINATING, ENCHANTING."—HERALD. DAVID BELASCO presents A Good Little Devil A FAIRY TALE FOR GROWN-UPS by Rosemond Gerard and Maurice Rostand.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 7:30—**Siegfried**, Gadski, Matzenauer; Burrian, Reiss, Griswold, Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2—**Koenigskinder**, Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Didur. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8—Spl. Perf'ce—**Tales of Hoffmann**, Hempel, Fremstad, Mucnez, Gilly, Didur, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola, Cond., Polacco.
Sun. Evg. Concert 50c. to $1.50. Destinn; Martin, Van Baerentzen, pianiste. Ent. Orch.
Next Mon. at 7.30—**Meistersinger**, Gadski, Mattfeld; Slezak, Well, Reiss, Goritz, Griswold, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. at 8—**Manon**, Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Extra Mat. at 2—**Magic Flute**, Hempel, Destinn, Alten; Slezak, Lankow, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. at 7:45—**Tristan**, Fremstad, Homer; Burrian, Well, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini
Fri. at 8:15—**Barbiere di Siviglia**, Hempel; Macnez, Amato, Segurola, Pini-Corsi. Con., Sturani
Sale of seats for **Matinee Cycle of Der Ring Des Nibelungen** (4 performances) at **Greatly Reduced** prices closes to-morrow evening.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
This Afternoon at 2:30—Carnegie Hall.
Soloist MAX PAUER Pianist.
Thurs. Evg., Jan'y 23. Fri. Aft., Jan'y 24. FIRST and ONLY American Appearances of OTTILIE METZGER.
The Great Contralto of the Hamburg Opera. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Walter Damrosch Conductor.
Subscriptions EIGHT SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, Beginning Jan. 26. Subscriptions $3 to $10. Seats now on sale at Room 1201 Aeolian Hall.
Soloists: MR. YSAYE, MR. McCORMACK, MME. GERHARDT, MME. CULP, MME. ALDA, MR. CONSOLO, MME. HARTMAN, MME. RIDER-POSSART, MR. BARRERE, MR. DURIEUX, MR. LANGENUS

Carnegie Hall, Mon., Jan. 20, 8 P. M. INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM ETTOR—GIOVANNITTI—MAX HAYES
Rose Pastor Stokes, and others will speak. Seats 25c to 75c.
Auspices Intercollegiate Socialist Society. 105 West 40th St. Tel. Bryant 4636.

F. F. Proctor's N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. | TAYLOR GRANVILLE & LAURA PIERPONT present "THE SYSTEM." Albertina, Rasch, Paul Conchas, Herman Timberg, Karl Emmy's Pets, Richards & Kyle, &c.
23D ST. nr. 6th Av. | Three Hours of Real High-Class Vaudeville and Very Latest Photo Plays. 4 Times Daily. Prices, 5c to 25c. Bill Changed Mondays and Thursdays.
58th ST. & 3d Av.
125TH ST., Lex. Av.

Belasco Theatre, Sun. Ev., Jan. 19, 8:30. CLARA AND DAVID MANNES SECOND SONATA RECITAL BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME Tickets $1.50, $1 & 75 cts., Haensel & Jones, 29 W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 6427.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 28th, at 8:15. —SONG RECITAL— JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano.
Seats Now at Box Office and at Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER, 1,425 Broadway.

FIRST MAX PAUER RECITAL
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 21, at 3. Tickets at Hall, 50c. to $2.00. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Jan. 19th, at 3. The Great Welsh Tenor EVAN WILLIAMS
Seats 50c. to $1.50 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 20, at 3. LEGINSKA PIANIST. Her First N. Y. Recital.
50c. to $1.53. Management Loudon Charlton.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av. Twice Daily, Inc. Sunday, 2:30 P. M. & 8:30 P. M. PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. IN KINEMACOLOR

OPERA TICKETS Tel. 3026-7 Gr'l'y. Choice seats for all theatres and operas. Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque To-night. GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY Mat. To-day.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-night, Matn. Brandt-Rud. Christians in MEIN FREUND TEDDY. Sat. Mat., GROSSADTLUFT.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. TO-NIGHT— Mat. To-day. Seats 25c. COUNTRY STORE BEHMAN SHOW

LOEW'S AV. B Ave. B & 5th St. Opens Sat. Night | Prices 10-15-25c Seats Reserved for opening night only. Now selling.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

Murray Hill. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque THE TROCADEROS.

HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43d-44th. D'ly Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8
UNDER MANY FLAGS
Scintillating Series of New Spectacles.
Sunday Night—Special Popular Concert.
Madame CLARA BUTT Kennerley Rumford
Winter Garden B'way & 50th. Last 2 weeks. Evs. 8. Mat. To-m'w $1.
Gertrude Hoffman, Broadway to Paris.
Sunday Night Concert—15 New Star Acts.
39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow 2:30.
Not a Crook Play The Woman Of It
A Smart Comedy for Smart People
48TH ST Thea., Just East of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. WILLIAM COLLIER In NEVER SAY DIE
BROADWAY Thea., cor. 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w. Best Seats $1. WAY DOWN EAST
Begin. MON., JAN. 20 Seats on Sale. A Musical Comedy. SOMEWHERE ELSE
Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, Bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:45. Matinee To-morrow 2:30. ANATOL Original Little Theatre Cast and Production
LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w, Wed. & Thurs. 2:15. LITTLE WOMEN
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. TRENTINI IN THE FIREFLY
Gala Night Next Monday—100th Time.
Special Concert Features in Act III.
Trentini—Orville Harrold—Nina Morgana.
4 SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEES, Beginning Next Wednesday, Jan. 22d.
Nina Morgana in the title role. Seats 50c to $1.50.
MANHATTAN OP. HO., 34th St. & 9th Av. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1.50. THE WHIP Wed. Mat. 25c. to $1.00.
WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Messrs. Shubert Present Hindle Wakes Mat. To-morrow 2:15. Next Week READY MONEY
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE Evs. 8 on the minute. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 on the minute. 8th Av. & 62d St.
Is the Most Tremendous Success in The History of the Whole World.
TO-DAY at 4. TO-MORROW at 10 A. M. & 3:30 P. M. RACKETTY PACKETTY HOUSE at the Children's THEA., Century Theatre (mid-floor) and 8th Av. entrance. 8000 Cols. Prices $1, $1.50, $2.
TO-NIGHT LITTLE Theatre, 240 W. 44th. TO-DAY. Every Evening 8:45. Sat. Mat. 2:30. Rutherford & Son THE CHILDREN'S FAIRY PLAY, Afts. at 2:30, (Except Sat.) Sat. at 11 A. M. Snow White
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee To-Day. The Absolute Hit of the Year GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play, "BROADWAY" JONES.
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Next Matinee To-morrow 2:15. The Dramatic Sensation of the Century. FINE FEATHERS
Wilton Lackaye, Rose Coghlan, Amelia Summers, Robert Edeson, Max Figman, Lolita Robertson.
GRAND 23 St., 8 Av. Mat. To-day 25 & 50c. THE GOVERNOR'S LADY. SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. TO-DAY 25 & 50c. Next Week EXCUSE ME
ADOLF PHILIPP'S 57TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 3 Av. Tel. 812 Plaza. Every Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Auction Pinochle"
HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c. Frank Tinney, Le Rouge et Noir, Incl. the Dance of Fortune, & 15 other acts.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT. CONCERTS

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC MATS. WED. & SAT. EXCUSE ME Next Week—Gaby Deslys in "The Whirl of Society."

B. F. KEIT